

# 英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は18ページ、解答用紙はマーク・シート 1 枚です。監督者の指示に従って確認してください。
3. 問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. マークは、マーク・シートに記載してある「記入上の注意」をよく読んだうえで、正しくマークしなさい。
5. 受験番号及び氏名は、マーク・シートの所定欄に正確に記入し、また受験番号欄の番号を正しくマークしなさい。
6. 監督者の指示があつてから、マーク・シートの左上部にある「科目欄」に受験する科目名を記入しなさい。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

# 英 語

(60分 100点)

解答番号(1)~(40)

第1問 次の(1)~(5)の話しかけに対する受け答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) Can I have a ticket to London for one adult?

- ① How much is it?
- ② One-way or return?
- ③ Sure, you can buy one for me.
- ④ Well, it takes about an hour.

(2) We just lost touch.

- ① I just don't know the answer.
- ② That's a really touching movie, isn't it?
- ③ Where do you think you lost it? On the bus?
- ④ Yeah, I haven't heard from her for a while either.

(3) How much do you weigh, if you don't mind me asking?

- ① About six of them, I think.
- ② I'd rather not say.
- ③ My mother advised me to change my mind.
- ④ Usually I take them all.

(4) I'm sick and tired of this weather!

- ① Have you been working a lot?
- ② Me too! I wish it would warm up!
- ③ Really? Maybe you should see a doctor.
- ④ Yeah, it has been really nice out lately, hasn't it?

(5) Why don't you visit your brother on his birthday?

- ① Because he was abroad.
- ② He likes his birthday.
- ③ I'll go and see him if I can.
- ④ To take him some flowers.

第2問 次の(6)~(10)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、それぞれの空欄 [ ]に入る最も適切な語句を①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

(10点)

(6) 私はその職に応募したが、断られた。

I applied for the job, but was turned [ ].

- ① down      ② in      ③ over      ④ to

(7) 次の火曜日に面接においでになれますか。

Are you [ ] to come in for an interview next Tuesday?

- ① acceptable    ② available    ③ convenient    ④ sufficient

(8) 原油価格はここ3か月で10%上昇した。

Oil prices [ ] 10% in the last three months.

- ① have raised    ② have risen    ③ raised      ④ risen

(9) ジョディは、子どもと過ごす時間がもっと取れるよう、仕事をより効率的にこなせばいいのにと考えている。

Jody wishes she [ ] more efficient in her job so she would have more time to spend with her children.

- ① has      ② have had      ③ is      ④ were

(10) 委員会は彼の発言にほとんど耳を傾けなかったし、ましてや承認などしなかった。

The committee hardly even listened to what he said, [ ] approved it.

- ① as for      ② as to      ③ much less      ④ much more

第3問 次の(11)～(15)の日本語の意味を表す英文において、下線を引いた語句に誤りがあるものを①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。(10点)

- (11) よく言われることだが、成功よりも失敗からより多くのことを学ぶことができる。

As is often said, you can learn much more from your fails than you do from your successes.

- (12) ホテルに泊まる際には、部屋を掃除してくれるホテルの従業員のために、枕元にチップを置くという決まりになっている。

When stay in a hotel room, you are supposed to leave a tip on the pillow for the hotel workers who are going to clean the room.

- (13) 警察が見張っていたので、彼が人に見られることなく仲間と連絡を取るのは難しかったはずだ。

The police had been watching him, so he must have great difficulty getting in contact with his partner without being seen.

- (14) 世界で最も有名な観光都市のひとつであるベニス在水没の危機にあるなんて、信じられない。

I can't believe that Venice, one of the most famous cities for sightseeing, is in danger of covering with water.



第4問 次の(16)～(20)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、それぞれ①～⑤を並べかえて空欄を補い、3番目の空欄に入る語の番号をマークしなさい。

(10点)

(16) 彼に本心を打ち明ける気にならない。

I don't really \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_ is on my mind.

① feel      ② him      ③ like      ④ telling      ⑤ what

(17) 彼女は喫煙がいかに健康に悪いかを人々に伝えるのに多くの時間を費やす。

She spends a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ smoking is.

① harmful      ② how      ③ people      ④ telling      ⑤ time

(18) 言いたいことを言えばすっきりするでしょう。

You'll feel \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ you want to say.

① if      ② relieved      ③ say      ④ what      ⑤ you

(19) ダークスーツを着た男性がその建物の中に入るのが見えた。

I saw a man \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_ go into the building.

① a      ② dark      ③ on      ④ suit      ⑤ with

(20) 一度ねらった獲物は決して逃すな。

Once you set your sights on something, \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

① away      ② don't      ③ get      ④ it      ⑤ let

第5問 次の文章を読み、後の設問(21)～(35)に対する解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれの選択肢から1つ選びなさい。なお、設問の都合上、本文を[A]～[G]の部分に分けてある。また、本文中の下線部および空欄の番号は、設問の番号と一致している。(45点)

[A] Close your eyes and imagine it's a cool summer day, and you're sitting on a dock near a little pond. Look around in your imagination. How many different living things are in this pond environment?

You might see frogs and turtles. You might hear the buzz of a fly or mosquito flying over the water of the pond. If the water is still and clear, you might be able to see the fish that live underwater. And don't forget all the plants. Think of how many plants live near, and in, a pond. Little plants grow right up to the pond's edge, and some plants may even grow underwater. There are also beings like worms and bacteria, so tiny that you can't see them, living in the mud and in the water. All these living things depend on each other, and on the kind of world a pond provides. In other words, these plants and animals share the pond as their *habitat*.

[B] Let's see how some of these creatures depend on one another. Green plants grow at the edge of the pond. ( 23 ) Their roots take in water and nutrients (things like vitamins and minerals) from the mud underwater. They use this light, water and food to grow healthy and strong.

A small fish swims up and begins to eat one of the roots of a plant. But watch out, little fish! What's that coming up behind you? It's a bigger fish, and he's hungry! Chomp! The big fish eats the smaller one in one gulp.

A few months later, the bigger fish grows old and dies. ( 24 ) Down under the water, the worms and bacteria break down the fish's body as they use it for food. Nutrients from the decaying flesh and bones settle into the soil at the bottom of the pond. Those nutrients are absorbed by the roots of the plants growing near the water's edge. And so, we are back



<sup>(25)</sup> where we started. All these creatures, living together and depending on each other, are part of a *cycle of nature*.

[C] The pond's cycle of nature depends on three groups of living things called producers, consumers, and decomposers. *Producers* make their own food, as the plants near our ( 26 ) pond made food using sunshine, water, and nutrients from the soil.

In our pond, the small fish eats the plants and then is eaten by a bigger fish. The fish are both *consumers*, since both of them consume (or eat) other living things. ( 27 ) You eat plants and you may eat other animals. If you eat a bacon, lettuce and tomato sandwich, you are eating plants (the lettuce, the tomato, and the wheat in the bread) and animals (the bacon.) You and all the other animals in the world are consumers, because you consume food to get the energy you need.

When plants and animals die, they provide food for the *decomposers*. To “decompose” means to break something down through chemical processes. In the pond, the worms and bacteria are decomposers because, as they eat, ( 28 ). They give off some of them, which become part of the soil at the bottom of the pond.

[D] You can see how producers, consumers and decomposers connect in a kind of natural cycle. Plants produce food. Animals eat plants or other animals that have eaten ( 30 ). When plants and animals die, decomposers break down their remains, leaving nutrients in the soil. Plants use those nutrients to produce their own food. And so, like a circle, this cycle of nature goes on and on.<sup>(31)</sup>

[E] If one part of the cycle of nature changes, other parts may feel the change. This happened not long ago in the southwestern United States. For centuries, wolves and deer had lived side by side in the forests in northern Arizona. The wolves, which are carnivores (meat eaters), killed and ate the deer. The deer, which are herbivores (plant eaters), ate moss, leaves and fruit.

( 32 )

[F] What do you think happened? Without the wolves to eat them, more and more deer lived. They went looking for food and they ate all the green plants they could find, even very young trees. As the years passed, no trees grew big enough to make seeds ( 33 ) which new trees could grow. Finally, there were no plants left for the deer to eat. The forest was destroyed, and the deer ( 34 ).

[G] People had not realized that the wolves were an important part of the natural cycle in their habitat. When this link disappeared, the balance of nature changed. Since then, people have brought wolves back to northern Arizona and set them free. The number of deer is decreasing, and the trees are beginning to grow again.

[設問]

(21) 下線部 habitat の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① ある生物が別の生物の食物になっている状態
- ② 動植物が生息している自然環境
- ③ 微生物が環境を維持している場所
- ④ 水際周辺で植物が生育している場所

(22) [A]の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 池の中にカエルやカメが住んでいるところを想像するのは困難だ
- ② 池の水際にまで植物が生えているし、水の中で育つ植物もあるだろう
- ③ 泥や水の中にいるバクテリアは、とても繁殖力が強いので無視できない存在だ
- ④ 水がきれいでなければ魚は住めないだろう

(23) 空欄( 23 )に入る文として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① They absorb bacteria from the water.
- ② They absorb light from the sunshine.
- ③ They produce mud to cover the bottom of the pond.
- ④ They produce unnecessary gas.

(24) 空欄( 24 )に入る文として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① And it is eaten by frogs.
- ② But a new fish will grow from the egg it left.
- ③ Its body sinks to the bottom of the pond.
- ④ So it eats worms and bacteria in the mud.

(25) 下線部 where we started の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ<sup>(25)</sup>選びマークしなさい。

- ① 魚の死骸<sup>がい</sup>が池の底に沈む
- ② 小さな魚が大きな魚に食べられる
- ③ 緑の植物が池の水際に育つ
- ④ 虫やバクテリアが魚の死骸を分解する

(26) 空欄( 26 )に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① imaginary
- ② imaginative
- ③ imagine
- ④ imagining

(27) 空欄( 27 )に入る対話として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Are the fish also decomposers? — Yes, they really are.
- ② Are the fish both consumers? — No, one of them is not.
- ③ Are you a consumer? — Yes, indeed.
- ④ Are you a decomposer or a consumer? — Neither of them.

(28) 空欄( 28 )に入る文として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① the chemicals in their bodies change the dead fish into nutrients
- ② the roots of plants that grow underwater are broken by them
- ③ they grow into small fish in the end
- ④ they produce oxygen for the fish to breathe

(29) [C]の内容に一致するものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① エネルギーを得るために食物を摂取する動物はすべて「消費者」である
- ② 植物は光と水と酸素から栄養を作るので「分解者」である
- ③ 動物が死んだときそれは「分解者」になる
- ④ ベーコンは加工食品なので，「消費者」がそれを食べても食物連鎖とは関係がない

(30) 空欄( 30 )に入る語句として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① a natural cycle
- ② plants
- ③ soil
- ④ the bacteria

(31) 下線部 remains<sup>(31)</sup> に該当するものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① flesh and bones
- ② frogs and turtles
- ③ water and nutrients
- ④ worms and bacteria

(32) 空欄( 32 )に入る4つの文が、順不同で以下の(ア)~(エ)に示されている。[E]  
の内容を筋の通ったものにするのに最も適切な組み合わせを、次の①~④の中から  
1つ選びマークしなさい。

- (ア) The wolves started eating cows and sheep on the farms.
- (イ) Then people moved in and began farming.
- (ウ) They kept on hunting them until there were no wolves left.
- (エ) To protect their animals, the farmers killed the wolves.

- ① ア - ウ - イ - エ
- ② ア - エ - ウ - イ
- ③ イ - ア - ウ - エ
- ④ イ - ア - エ - ウ

(33) 空欄( 33 )に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①~④の中から1つ選び  
マークしなさい。

- ① from
- ② in
- ③ to
- ④ with

(34) 空欄( 34 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを、次の①~④の中から1つ選  
びマークしなさい。

- ① began to starve
- ② changed their nature
- ③ grew bigger and bigger
- ④ lived peacefully there

(35) [G]の内容に一致するものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① オオカミがいなくなって森が安住の地になったので，次第にシカの数が増え始めた
- ② オオカミがまた増えてきたためシカの数が減り，森林にはシカの排泄物から栄養分が補給されなくなった
- ③ 人間は食物連鎖におけるオオカミの重要性に気づき，オオカミをふたたび北アリゾナ地方に生息させた
- ④ 人間は食物連鎖におけるシカの重要性に気づき，北アリゾナ地方のシカを増やす計画を立てた

第6問 次の会話文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。(15点)

*Tom:* Bob! It's been ages! What have you been up to since I last saw you?

*Bob:* ( 36 ) You know how it goes. You get up, go to work, go home, and do the same thing again the next day.

*Tom:* Yeah. It's the same with me. I've been really busy with work, but haven't been doing much else. ... I did get married, though.

*Bob:* You did? When?

*Tom:* Last summer. Martha and I finally decided that we should "tie the knot".

*Bob:* And you call that "nothing much"? I wonder ( 37 )

*Tom:* Oh, come on. You know what I meant. Getting married is a big thing, of course, but since then I've just been going about my normal life... Nothing unusual. We didn't even take time off for a honeymoon.

*Bob:* And, by the way, ( 38 )

*Tom:* You've been out of the country, haven't you? We couldn't expect you to come all the way back from Africa for our wedding. And besides, we had a really small ceremony, just close family members. We got married at City Hall.

*Bob:* Still, ( 39 ) We've been best friends since college!

*Tom:* I'm so sorry Bob! I really should have sent you a letter about it. Can you ever forgive me? I mean, is there anything I can do to make it up to you?

*Bob:* Well... you could promise to name your first-born child after me: Robert if it's a boy and Roberta if it's a girl.

*Tom:* Uh... I'd like to do that Bob, but what would Martha say?

*Bob:* You won't do it?

*Tom:* Listen, I'm really sorry but I can't promise that. I'm so sorry that



I offended you.

*Bob:* Tom, relax! I'm joking! You know how much I enjoy giving you a hard time.

*Tom:* ( 40 )

*Bob:* Not at all.... I do expect to be invited to join you on the honeymoon, though.

*Tom:* Very funny!

[設問]

(36) 空欄( 36 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを, 次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① I haven't been up there for a while.
- ② It just wasn't the same without you.
- ③ No, I haven't.
- ④ Nothing much.

(37) 空欄( 37 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを, 次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① how to tie it?
- ② what Martha would think of that?
- ③ when you can come?
- ④ when you'll get married?

(38) 空欄( 38 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを, 次の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① have you ever been to an African wedding?
- ② how come you didn't invite me to the wedding?
- ③ when did you get back from your honeymoon?
- ④ where will the wedding ceremony be held?

(39) 空欄( 39 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① you could have let me know!
- ② you must have invited me!
- ③ you should have married Martha!
- ④ you would have gone to City Hall!

(40) 空欄( 40 )に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Are you feeling relaxed?
- ② Do you know the time?
- ③ I'm not very hungry?
- ④ You're not mad?