

## 英語

(60 分)

I 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。

- (1) After killing the king, the criminal was ( 1 ) to solitary confinement.  
 (ア) banished 追放する (イ) perished 死ぬ  
 (ウ) lavished 気前よく与える (エ) vanished 消える
- (2) When you first enter the auditorium, it is tempting to ( 2 ) your gaze from the audience.  
 (ア) align 整列させる (イ) avail 役立つ  
 (ウ) avert そらせる (エ) alleviate 軽減する
- (3) She was revered by many as a saint because she was so ( 3 ).  
 (ア) hideous ひどく醜い (イ) furious 激怒した  
 (ウ) dubious 疑わしい (エ) pious 信心深い
- (4) They became the first team to achieve the ( 4 ) of winning all three titles.  
 (ア) feat 偉業 (イ) feed 与える  
 (ウ) feud 確執、反目 (エ) feast 宴会
- (5) A ( 5 ) is not an essay to be read but a speech to be heard.  
 (ア) serene 落ち着いた (イ) sermon 説教  
 (ウ) service サービス、礼拝 (エ) sergeant 軍曹
- (6) These scraps can be ( 6 ) into different substances by the bacteria living in the soil.  
 (ア) deleted 削除する (イ) deplored 嘆く  
 (ウ) deposited 預金する、堆積する (エ) decomposed 分解する
- (7) After grading the English grammar test, our teacher ( 7 ) a

list of common mistakes made by the students, and distributed it as a handout.

- (ア) compiled まとめる (イ) inquired 尋ねる  
(ウ) reckoned 思ふ (エ) astonished 驚かす

(8) A : I'm glad we are going to have a new manager. It should change the atmosphere of our team.

B : Yeah. I hope the reassignment will ( 8 ) our situation to some extent.

- (ア) spin of (イ) clear up  
(ウ) cling to (エ) shrug on

(9) Kazuo left in the middle of the party on the ( 9 ) of having to work. Actually, he had made a promise to have dinner with his wife.

- (ア) opponent 敵対者 (イ) construct 構造物  
(ウ) pretext 口実、言い訳 (エ) focus 焦点

(10) Mercury is a liquid metal that easily vaporizes at normal temperature. We have to treat it carefully since it can be lethal when ( 10 ) into the lungs.

- (ア) exhaled 吐き出す (イ) inhaled 吸入する  
(ウ) replicated 複製する (エ) precipitated 真逆さまに落ちる

Ⅱ 次の各日本文の英訳として、文法や意味からみて最も適切なものを、(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ① 直訳 12 日本語に近いか。 (11) 大抵の成人が最も優れた知的作業をするのは朝の遅い時間である。  
(ア) Most adult people may be able to attain their finest intellectual performance for noon.  
(イ) Most of the adults perform best intelligent job in the latter half of morning. the ⑩  
(ウ) Most adults can achieve their best mental results later in the morning.  
(エ) Most adults do their best cognitive work in the late morning.

② 文法

語法

の4エツ

(12) 個人的な目標を高く設定しすぎることは危険が伴う。

(ア) You will be dangerous placing your goals high.

(イ) It is dangerous that highly set goals may torture us.

(ウ) There is a danger in setting our personal goals too high.

(エ) A risk always comes on your personal goal placed too high.

(13) 彼の人の好きに付け込んで仕事を押しつけてくる人がある。

(ア) He is too kind enough to take others' duties.

(イ) Some people take on his kindness and put extra burden on him.

(ウ) He is taken advantage of by some people who impose him to do their jobs.

(エ) Some people take advantage of his good nature and force their work on him.

(14) 私は目覚めてすぐに大きめのコップに一杯のミルクを飲むことが元気のもとだ。

(ア) A big glass of milk fills me with energy and wakens me when I leave bed.

(イ) A large glass of milk is my source energy immediately after I rise from bed.

(ウ) Drinking a large glass of milk refreshes and wakes me when I am still sleepy.

(エ) Drinking a big glass of milk as soon as I wake up is a great way to reenergize myself.

(15) 複数の仕事を同時に進めようとしないで優先順位をつけて一つずつやる方がいいよ。

(ア) I advise you to prioritize your work and do one at time, not take many tasks upon yourself.

(イ) Instead of multitasking, you had better finish your jobs one after another in order of priority.

(ウ) My advice is that you might be better off doing your job following its importance, not trying to do them all at once.

(エ) You should be well advised to make a list of your work in order of its importance and perform one by one, not everything.

①

②

at one time  
[a]

(16) あらゆる形態と規模の貧困に終止符を打つことは、持続可能な開発に不可欠な要件です。 *困難を解決する*

(ア) It is essentially factored that sustainable development need to stop any form and scale of poverty. *意味*

(イ) Sustainable development can only happen given that any formal and sizeable poverty put a full stop. *条件としてこれを考慮すると*

(ウ) Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. *不可欠と"必須"*

(エ) One cannot ignore putting a period to every possible poverty with any format and size absolutely needs sustainable development. *??? V O V*

(17) すべての人に教育を提供しなければ、ジェンダーの平等は実現しないと言われている。

(ア) It is said that you cannot have gender equality if education is not provided to all. *A ← 通 A B*

(イ) It is reported equalizing gender status is prerequisite to offering education to all human. *vs 前提条件である*

(ウ) Many people claim that all people are obliged to education in order to achieve gender equality. *receive*

(エ) Some people tend to say gender equality will not be realized until education is ~~not~~ provided to everyone. *直訳してはいけ*

(18) 新旧の多様な環境問題に解決するためには、さらに一層の取り組みが必要です。

(ア) Further actions are necessary to sort out the various environmental issues of news and olds. *of today and the past*

(イ) Many more efforts are needed to solve different, persistent and emerging environmental problems.

(ウ) More and more initiatives are essential in order to resolve new and old matters of environmental diversity. *多岐*

(エ) It is imperative that people cope with both recent and previous varieties of environmental commitment with stronger concern. *心掛の*

## III

次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- (19) Trevor decided to ( *freeze* ) the ( *surplus* ) ( *chili* ) for next week's  
(イ) ( *potluck* ) ( *party* ).

(ア) freeze (イ) potluck (ウ) party

(エ) chili (オ) surplus

- (20) The ( *extenuating* ) ( *circumstance* ) of Kevin's illness ( *caused* ) the teacher to  
(イ) ( *excuse* ) his ( *lateness* ).

(ア) lateness (イ) excuse (ウ) circumstance

(エ) extenuating (オ) caused

- (21) The convention center was the ( *site* ) ( *for* ) our conference  
(イ) ( *on* ) ( *sight* ) ( *impairment* ).

(ア) sight (イ) site (ウ) for

(エ) impairment (オ) on

- (22) The ( *cat* ) burglar ( *took* ) the ( *ring* ) by ( *stealth* ), slipping  
(イ) it from the sleeping woman's ( *finger* ).

(ア) stealth (イ) ring (ウ) cat

(エ) finger (オ) took

- (23) I was surprised to hear that ( *over* ) ten people were nominated  
(ア) ( *from* ) ( *all* ) ( *corners* ) ( *of* ) the globe.

(ア) all (イ) of (ウ) over

(エ) corners (オ) from

- (24) Debbie will only ( *accept* ) ( *something* ) ( *of* ) ( *comparable* ) ( *value* ) for  
(イ) her ticket to the concert.

(ア) of (イ) value (ウ) something

(エ) accept (オ) comparable

- (25) The teacher suggested the ( *combative* ) student ( *channel* ) his ( *aggression* )  
(イ) ( *info* ) ( *boxing* ).

(ア) boxing (イ) aggression (ウ) into

(エ) combative (オ) channel

- (26) Patricia's ( *submissive* ) ( *attitude* ) ( *annoyed* ) her ( *boss* ), who preferred

an assistant with more (backbone)

(ア) attitude

(イ) backbone

(ウ) boss

(エ) annoyed

(オ) submissive

#### IV

次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Hippos keep the nutrient silicon on the move through the East African environment.

Each day, the giant grazers transport nearly half a metric ton of silicon, an important ( 27 P ) for both plants and animals, from land to water, scientists report online May 1 in Science Advances. The hippos forage for silicon-bearing grass on land and then excrete it into the waters where they ( 28 P ).

A team led by biologist Jonas Schoelynck of the University of Antwerp in Belgium tracked silicon moving through Kenya's Mara River, a hippo ( 29 I ), by analyzing ratios of two silicon isotopes—versions of the ( 30 P ) with different masses—in grasses, hippo feces, soil and waters. Those ratios are modified by different biological and chemical processes, so can act as ( 31 I ) for the different sources of silicon.

The team found that hippos play an outsized role in cycling silicon through the local ecosystem. Hippos grazing on grasses in the savanna can consume about 800 kilograms of silicon daily through the plants. As a hippo ( 32 P ) in the water, it can excrete about half of the silicon it consumed. All told, the animals “pumped” 0.4 metric tons of silicon from the grasslands into the Mara River daily, increasing the total amount of silicon measured in the water by more than 76 percent, the team ( 33 I ).

Having more silicon available is particularly important for tiny floating alga called diatoms to build their silica shells, the researchers note. But hippos are threatened by hunting and habitat loss: Populations decreased by up to 20 percent from 1996 to 2004. If the

animals were to vanish from the Mara River, diatom growth in the water could decrease dramatically. Because the single-cell diatoms are at the base of the food web, that, in turn, could cause a ( 34 ) of food shortages across the ecosystem.

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (27) (ア) nutrient 名   | (イ) nutritive 形           |
| (ウ) nutritious 形      | (エ) nutritional 形         |
| (28) (ア) lobby        | (イ) perch                 |
| (ウ) lounge ゆったりと座る[床] | (エ) parlor                |
| (29) (ア) digging      | (イ) hangout 行ったりする所. たまり場 |
| (ウ) meeting           | (エ) workout               |
| (30) (ア) factor       | (イ) matter                |
| (ウ) element           | (エ) portion               |
| (31) (ア) articles     | (イ) scenarios             |
| (ウ) chronicles 年代記    | (エ) fingerprints          |
| (32) (ア) lingers      | (イ) persists              |
| (ウ) continues         | (エ) hesitates             |
| (33) (ア) budgets      | (イ) ciphers 暗号で示す         |
| (ウ) neglects          | (エ) estimates             |
| (34) (ア) crash        | (イ) cascade 小すなわね         |
| (ウ) collapse          | (エ) circulate             |

V 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

A significant step on the way to the top was the domestication of fire. Some human species may have made occasional use of fire as early as 800,000 years ago. By about 300,000 years ago, Homo erectus, Neanderthals and the forefathers of Homo sapiens were using fire on a daily basis. Humans now had a dependable source of light and warmth, ( 35 ). Not long afterwards, humans may even have started deliberately to torch their neighborhoods. A carefully managed fire could turn impassable barren thickets into prime grasslands

teeming with game. <sup>(36)</sup>In addition, once the fire died down, Stone Age entrepreneurs could walk through the smoking remains and harvest charcoaled animals, nuts and tubers.

But the best thing fire did was cook. Foods that humans cannot digest in their natural forms — such as wheat, rice and potatoes — became staples of our diet thanks to cooking. Fire not only changed food's ( 37a ), it changed its ( 37b ) as well. Cooking killed germs and parasites that infested food. <sup>(38)</sup>Humans also had a far easier time chewing and digesting old favorites such as fruits, nuts, insects and carrion if they were cooked. Whereas chimpanzees spend five hours a day chewing raw food, a single hour suffices for people eating cooked food.

The advent of cooking enabled humans to eat more kinds of food, to devote less time to eating, and to make do with smaller teeth and shorter intestines. Some scholars believe there is a direct link between the advent of cooking, the shortening of the human intestinal track, and the growth of the human brain. Since long intestines and large brains are both massive energy consumers, it's hard to have both. By shortening the intestines and decreasing their energy consumption, cooking inadvertently opened the way to the jumbo brains of Neanderthals and Sapiens.

Fire also opened the first significant gulf between man and the other animals. The power of almost all animals depends on their bodies: the strength of their muscles, the size of their teeth, the breadth of their wings. Though they may harness winds and currents, they are unable to control these natural forces, and are always constrained by their physical design. Eagles, for example, identify thermal columns rising from the ground, spread their giant wings and allow the hot air to lift them upwards. Yet eagles cannot control the location of the columns, and their maximum carrying capacity is strictly proportional to their wingspan.

When humans domesticated fire, they gained control of an obedient



and potentially limitless force. Unlike eagles, humans could choose when and where to ignite a flame, and they were able to exploit fire for any number of tasks. Most importantly, the power of fire was not limited by the form, structure or strength of the human body. A single woman with a flint or fire stick could burn down an entire forest in a matter of hours. <sup>(41)</sup> The domestication of fire was a sign of things to come.

From *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind* by Yuval Noah Harari, HarperCollins Publishers

問1 空所(35)に入る最も適切なものを, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(35)にマークしなさい。

- (ア) and the possibility to read after dark
- (イ) and specialized people to put out the fires
- ☒ (ウ) and a deadly weapon against prowling lions
- (エ) and a way to barter goods with their neighbors

問2 下線部(36)の内容に最も適合するものを, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(36)にマークしなさい。

- (ア) There were many ways to make a living in the Stone Age.
- (イ) Smoking has been popular with entrepreneurs for many years.
- ☒ (ウ) People could also find cooked nourishment after the fire had subsided.
- (エ) It was possible to make a good salary with the food found in the fire afterwards.

問3 空所 (37a と 37b) に入る最も適切なものを, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(37)にマークしなさい。

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (ア) (a) biology                                    | (b) geology   |
| (イ) (a) geology                                    | (b) physics   |
| (ウ) (a) physics                                    | (b) chemistry |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> (エ) (a) chemistry | (b) biology   |

問4 下線部(38)の伝えようとする意味と最も近い文を, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(38)にマークしなさい。

(ア) Insects and carrion cannot be eaten unless they have been roasted.

(イ) Previously difficult to process food stuffs became easier to consume when heated.

(ウ) Human teeth were not good for chewing raw or cooked food so we made them stronger.

(エ) Fruit and nuts are easy to digest even when they are not cooked and when they are cooked.

問5 第3段落の内容に最も適合するものを, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(39)にマークしなさい。

(ア) Early humans used less energy than we do today.

(イ) Cooking food lead to smaller teeth and short intestines, and a bigger brain.

(ウ) Neanderthals evolved into Sapiens because they started to shorten their guts and use less energy.

(エ) Consuming food may have given human ancestors the evolutionary chance of having a bigger brain.

問6 第4段落の内容からみて適合しないものを, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(40)にマークしなさい。

(ア) The might of most creatures hinges mostly on the their physical characteristics.

(イ) Eagles cannot control their natural environment but are capable of utilizing features of it.

(ウ) Humans are not the only animals that depend entirely on their physical strength for survival.

(エ) Animals can identify useful features of their surroundings that they can use to their advantage.

問7 下線部(41)の伝えようとする意味と最も適合するものを, (ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び, その記号を(41)にマークしなさい。

(ア) There was no way to see what was coming, but fire was a big part of it.

(イ) Being able to control fire was the start of humans controlling

nature to shape their surroundings.

(ウ) Humans controlling fire meant that there was nothing more they needed to become dominant on earth.

(エ) Humans were now able to burn down forests and they would be able to continue to burn much more in the future.

問8 本文の内容と最も適合するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(42)にマークしなさい。

☒ (ア) Larger brains and shorter intestines are likely a result of humans controlling fire.

(イ) Eagles are free to fly anywhere they choose and humans wanted to be like eagles.

(ウ) Single women used to burn down forests to show they were not like other creatures.

(エ) Before they learned how to cook, chimpanzees and humans ate for five hours each day.