

2019（平成31）年度

1日[\*]

## 外国語（英語）

### 注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は22ページ、**1** から **5** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙に記入すること。**
6. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消すこと。**
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしないこと。**
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

1

意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各1点]

1. It was kind (        ) Fred to help me carry my groceries to my car.  
A. for                      B. with                      C. of                      D. on
  
2. Kenta had to go home by taxi (        ) he had missed the last train.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. while                      D. which
  
3. It looked like someone (        ) into our office, so we called the police.  
A. breaks                      B. is breaking  
C. has broken                      D. had broken
  
4. In the speech contest, participants are supposed to speak for (        ) than three minutes.  
A. no better                      B. no bigger                      C. no more                      D. no higher
  
5. I wish I (        ) a millionaire. I want to be rich and free.  
A. am                      B. were                      C. become                      D. have been
  
6. E-shopping service provider Xmart, (        ) a lot of complaints from users.  
A. popular among consumers here and  
B. is popular among consumers here, is facing  
C. which is popular among consumers here, is facing  
D. which popular consumers are



13. I (        ) that Henry has forgotten about our appointment to get together for coffee.  
A. suspect        B. demand        C. convert        D. neglect
14. When Sarah saw a bee nearby, she was worried that it would (        ) her.  
A. obey            B. suffer            C. sting            D. inject
15. The company wants to (        ) a new secretary having good communication skills.  
A. occupy        B. adjust            C. exclaim        D. employ
16. Kevin decided to support a local charity financially, so he made a (        ) of \$200 to it.  
A. purchase        B. reservation    C. donation        D. judgment
17. Despite feeling lonely at first, Ann gradually got (        ) to living away from home.  
A. way            B. used            C. behind        D. going
18. The movie is (        ) the true story of an inventor living in the 19th century.  
A. based on        B. familiar to        C. fond of        D. present at
19. Janet seems to know how to get (        ) with everyone around her.  
A. back            B. beyond            C. along            D. forward

20. To be (        ), I am exhausted from lack of sleep today.  
A. significant    B. practical        C. faithful        D. honest
21. Melinda deeply believed (        ) Santa Claus until she became ten years old.  
A. for              B. with              C. in                D. on
22. I would not be standing here tonight (        ) the generous support of my friends.  
A. otherwise      B. with              C. unless            D. without

2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。[各2点]

1. Anna was worried that ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )  
( 6 ) his way home.

- A. have                      B. may                      C. on  
D. lost                        E. gotten                    F. her son

2. Diana wants to ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) Christmas Eve,  
( 5 )( 6 ) having a candlelight dinner.

- A. special                    B. on                        C. something  
D. as                         E. do                        F. such

3. During a marathon, I got ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) any  
further and ( 5 )( 6 ) instead.

- A. tired                      B. to                        C. walking  
D. run                        E. too                       F. started

4. Jeremy helped his daughter get a job at ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )  
( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ).

- A. worked                    B. where                    C. had  
D. the                        E. he                        F. company

5. When Jackie quit the company, the manager ( 1 )( 2 )  
( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) job.

- A. her                        B. asked                    C. take  
D. Brad                      E. over                      F. to

6. Job hunting today is completely different ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )  
( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) a few decades ago.

- A. be                      B. what                      C. from  
D. used                      E. to                      F. it

7. I am twenty years old. I have ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )  
( 5 )( 6 ) like a child.

- A. idea                      B. why                      C. no  
D. treats                      E. me                      F. my father

8. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ), our lives would be  
dull and boring.

- A. for                      B. it                      C. not  
D. music                      E. if                      F. were

9. Lucy has lots of favorite picture books. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )  
( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) *Alice in Wonderland*.

- A. she                      B. the                      C. is  
D. most                      E. the one                      F. loves

10. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) think we ( 5 )( 6 ) to save  
the world's rainforests?

- A. can                      B. do                      C. take  
D. what                      E. you                      F. action

11. Ryan ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) university, and he never ( 4 )  
( 5 )( 6 ) a construction company.

- A. joining                      B. studied                      C. at  
D. of                              E. thought                      F. history

12. Tofu ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) abroad  
because it is popular around the world.

- A. at                              B. found                      C. many  
D. be                              E. supermarkets                      F. can



次のページに進みなさい

- 3 次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にある A～D からもっとも適切なものを選び ( ) の中に入れなさい。( \* 印の語句は注を参照のこと) [各 3 点]

(A)

- A. After a player has grabbed it, he or she tries to throw it into a basket.
- B. The game, which is also known as “Chinese soccer,” is played between two teams made up of eight members each.
- C. In some parts of China, however, people play a traditional sport in which they “catch” fireworks.
- D. One difference, though, is that now an electronic device is used to launch the fireworks to make the game safer.

Fireworks and sports are not an unusual combination. For example, at some professional baseball games, fireworks are shot off every time the home team hits a home run. The stadium crowd cheers as the fireworks explode far overhead. ( (1) ) This unusual sport is called Qiang Huapao in Chinese.

The sport is usually played during the fireworks festival held in the third month of the Chinese lunar calendar. According to some sources, the sport of firework catching has been played for nearly a century. ( (2) ) It lasts for 40 minutes and is played on a field that is about 60 meters long and 50 meters wide.

The aim of the game is to catch a small iron ring that is placed inside a firework. The ring is shot high into the sky by the firework, and each team’s members try to grab it on the way down. Each ring is wrapped in a red silk cloth, making it easier to see. ( (3) ) If the ring

goes into the basket, the team gets one point. The team that scores the most points in the time allowed is the winner.

The rules of the game have not changed since it was first created.  
( 4 ) Although the game fascinates tourists, its dangerous nature means it will probably not be played at the Olympics anytime soon.

(B)

- A. In addition, the numerous species of animals and plants that flourish in the forest could also lose their habitat and some of them may even die out.
- B. One significant cause is the ever-increasing demand for commercial timber.
- C. Furthermore, international organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund are earnestly calling out to governments and businesses to support initiatives to protect forests.
- D. This helps to lower the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and thus reduce global warming.

Have you ever thought about how forests impact our everyday lives? Forests provide numerous benefits to people, wildlife and the environment. Many of our daily activities directly or indirectly use forest products such as wood, paper, fruit, nuts and medicinal herbs. Forests cool the air by releasing water vapor into the atmosphere. During the day, trees absorb carbon dioxide\* from the air and release oxygen. ( 5 ) Forests also provide a natural habitat to diverse animal and plant species. People living around forests very often depend on the forests for their living.

It is estimated that over the past 50 years, however, more than half the world's original forests have been destroyed. ( 6 ) As the world's population continues to grow, more and more trees are being illegally cut down to supply wood products. Another major reason is the clearing of forests to make land for agriculture and for urban development. This can have a serious impact on climate conditions in the area as well as

on a global scale. The temperature and humidity may be altered drastically and the area's soil can become weak against strong winds and floods. ( (7) )

Careful forest management is necessary to end the illegal logging of trees and ensure the sustainability of forests worldwide. To achieve that goal, regulations to protect threatened species and promote socially responsible practices are needed in many countries. ( (8) ) Civilizations have been known to die out based on their mismanagement of forests. Taking small actions today may prevent us from having to deal with drastic consequences in the future.

[注] carbon dioxide: 二酸化炭素

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（\*印の語は注を参考にする）[各3点]

(A) As robots take over dangerous manufacturing jobs, the people that once did those jobs are forced to find work elsewhere. And technology is replacing jobs in many other industries as well. With the population rising, more and more people are competing for fewer and fewer jobs. This means that a major employment crisis is imminent all around the world.

One hotly debated solution is establishing a universal basic income. What this means is that governments would offer a basic, livable income to every citizen, regardless of whether they are working or not. The amount would be enough to pay for rent in an average apartment and to buy monthly groceries and other things necessary to get by.

People opposed to this idea say that no one would want to work if they didn't have to, and the world would be filled with lazy people doing nothing. But those who support it believe that people generally want more out of life and that most people would still look for meaningful work. The details of how countries would pay for this are still being debated. But a universal basic income could be the only solution for a future with fewer jobs.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
  - A. 高性能なロボットの台頭とその秘めた可能性。
  - B. 製造業における人材需要と給与の現状。
  - C. 将来の就職危機と最低所得補償提供の可能性。
  - D. 都心における若者の減少と最低所得補償の関係。
  
2. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
  - A. 最低所得補償は、職を失った人々にのみ影響を与えるだろう。
  - B. 家賃は最低所得補償に含めないと政府は考えている。
  - C. 最低所得補償に反対する人々は、ほとんどの人が仕事をしたがっていると信じている。
  - D. 政府が最低所得補償をどのように行うかについては、議論が続いている。

(B) If history is not recorded, it disappears. To remember the past, we must record it and keep our records safe. Thus, libraries are important. Nothing emphasizes this importance more than the story of the great Library of Alexandria that once stood in ancient Egypt.

The Library of Alexandria is said to have been established around the year 300 B.C. In those days, instead of books, people wrote on scrolls\*. As the years went by, the Library of Alexandria acquired hundreds of thousands of such scrolls. These are said to have contained all the knowledge of the ancient world—history, literature, science and religion. The heart of what ancient people knew and believed was considered safe in the great Library of Alexandria. Scholars would come there to study from all parts of the world.

However, the library fell victim to a fire. All the wonderful works it contained were destroyed, but it is not quite clear when the fire occurred. Some historians think it happened in the 1st century A.D. while others feel it happened over 300 years later. There may, in fact, have been more than one fire, resulting perhaps from foreign attacks and civil wars. Nevertheless, the sad results were the same. Much of the knowledge of ancient civilizations went up in smoke and flames. To the people of that time, the physical loss of the great library was nothing compared to the emotional loss of losing centuries of accumulated human knowledge.

[注] scroll: 卷物



3. この英文の趣旨は次のどれか。
- A. 古代エジプト人が図書館を建設した経緯。
  - B. 古代エジプト人にとっての図書館の利点。
  - C. アレクサンドリア図書館の焼失の意味。
  - D. アレクサンドリア図書館の繁栄の歴史。
4. アレクサンドリア図書館について、本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
- A. その焼失は現代人よりも当時の人にとって大きな損失だった。
  - B. 巻物は図書館の中にあれば安全だと考えられていた。
  - C. 図書館の火事は300年の間に2度起こった。
  - D. 図書館はエジプト人だけが利用できた。

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。[各3点]

(A) If you have seen glaciers or even icebergs on TV, you may have noticed that they are often a stunning blue color. Yet the ice we see every day in our drinks and our freezers is white. In mountainous arctic areas around the world, glaciers form when large amounts of snow fall in the mountains. This snow becomes so incredibly heavy that over time it packs down into solid ice. Then, because of the weight, this ice slowly begins to move down the mountain.

The mystery of blue glacial ice isn't terribly complicated. It has to do with pressure and light. Glacial ice is very, very dense. The weight of the ice and snow crushes and compresses the glacial ice, forcing all of the air bubbles out, and making the ice crystals larger. The visible spectrum, which is light that humans can see, roughly ranges from blue to red. Ice crystals tend to absorb light from the red half of the spectrum. Only blue light passes through easily. In dense glacial ice, more light is absorbed, and as a result we see a beautiful vibrant blue.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
  - A. The enormous power of glacial ice.
  - B. The mysteries of ice crystals.
  - C. The process that turns mountain snow into ice.
  - D. An explanation of why glacial ice appears to be blue.
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
  - A. Glaciers develop from heavy mountain snow.
  - B. Snow falls more slowly in the mountains.
  - C. Snow on mountains appears blue to humans.
  - D. As glacial ice melts, air bubbles become trapped.

(B) Monopoly is the name of a popular board game that has been played by generations of people for over 80 years. According to the game's maker, Hasbro, over 250 million copies of Monopoly have been sold since it was first released in 1935. The game gets its name from the economic word "monopoly," which means to gain exclusive control over something. In the case of the game, players try to gain a monopoly of all the items on the board. The items are mostly pieces of real estate, otherwise known as properties (such as famous city streets). If you own one of these items, then every time your opponents land on it they have to pay you rent. When they can no longer pay rent, it means they are bankrupt, and so they are out of the game. Thus, the game continues until one person owns most of the items and all the other players are bankrupt.

Two to six players can play, and players move by rolling dice. Out of the 40 spaces on the board, 22 are properties, four are railways and two are utility companies. This means that there are a total of 28 places that you can buy if you land on them, and you can afford them, and no one already owns them. The other spaces are a mixture of lucky and unlucky spaces. On the lucky spaces you usually get money, and on the unlucky ones you have to go to jail or pay fines.

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The popularity of the board game Monopoly.
  - B. The origin of the board game Monopoly.
  - C. An explanation of the spaces on the Monopoly board.
  - D. A description of what the game of Monopoly is.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. If you land on an unlucky spot, you may have to go to jail.
  - B. If you only own 22 properties you cannot win the game.
  - C. When players cannot pay rent they go to jail.
  - D. Exclusive control in Monopoly can lead to bankruptcy.

(C) Recently, there has been an increase in wildlife in urban and suburban areas around the world. One reason is that, with the expansion of cities, more and more people are building houses in areas where wildlife are living. Another key factor is that the habitats of animals have been destroyed by such human activities. This has forced many animals to look for new places to live, and some have found living space and food in the suburbs.

One animal that has been particularly successful in adapting to suburban life is the coyote. Just half a century ago, this wolf-like animal was almost extinct in the eastern part of the United States. But today, the number of coyotes has risen dramatically. There have even been coyotes found in Central Park, right in the middle of New York City!

The increase of wild animals in residential areas has raised concerns among some people about safety. But experts note that the danger from animals is exaggerated. People with little experience encountering wildlife often assume that an animal is a direct threat, whereas in most cases, the animal is simply passing through an area. Experts also point out that many problems related to wild animals can be avoided by taking a few precautions, such as not leaving food waste in places where animals can access it.

As the number of wild animals increases, people living in urban and suburban areas will need to become better aware of animal behavior in order to peacefully coexist with these creatures.

5. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The increase in wild animals in residential areas.
  - B. The ways cities and suburbs are trying to attract wild animals.
  - C. The reasons people can peacefully coexist with wild animals.
  - D. The best places for wild animals to survive in the future.
6. According to the passage, what do experts say?
- A. Wild animals are creating safety concerns among some people.
  - B. Animals passing through urban areas create a direct threat to human beings.
  - C. Wild animals are not as dangerous as some people think.
  - D. Precautions have created many problems related to wild animals.

1	1	A	B	●	D
	2	●	B	C	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	A	B	●	D
	5	A	●	C	D
	6	A	B	C	D
	7	●	B	C	D
	8	A	B	●	D
	9	A	●	C	D
	10	A	B	●	D
	11	A	●	C	D
	12	A	B	C	●
	13	●	B	C	D
	14	A	B	●	D
	15	A	B	C	●
	16	A	B	●	D
	17	A	●	C	D
	18	●	B	C	D
	19	A	B	●	D
	20	A	B	C	●
	21	A	B	●	D
	22	A	B	C	●

22点

2		( 2 )					( 5 )						
	1	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	2	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	3	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	4	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	B	●	D	E	F
	5	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F
	6	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F
	7	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	8	A	●	C	D	E	F	●	B	C	D	E	F
	9	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	10	A	B	C	D	E	●	●	B	C	D	E	F
	11	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	B	C	●	E	F
12	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	B	●	D	E	F	

24点

3	1	A	B	●	D
	2	A	●	C	D
	3	●	B	C	D
	4	A	B	C	●
	5	A	B	C	●
	6	A	●	C	D
	7	●	B	C	D
	8	A	B	●	D

24点

4	1	A	B	●	D
	2	A	B	C	●
	3	A	B	●	D
	4	A	●	C	D

12点

5	1	A	B	C	●
	2	●	B	C	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	●	B	C	D
	5	●	B	C	D
	6	A	B	●	D

18点