

2019（平成31）年度

2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. The organization will hold its annual conference in Beijing (       )  
three years.  
A. before            B. of                C. during            D. in
2. Everyone thought Martha's hairstyle didn't suit her, but (       )  
wanted to tell her the truth.  
A. anything        B. nothing            C. anybody            D. nobody
3. Brenda suddenly turned her back and walked away with tears  
(       ) down her cheeks.  
A. run                B. to run              C. of running        D. running
4. Adam said he was confident (       ) he would win the next tennis  
match.  
A. although        B. whether            C. that                D. once
5. Justin plays soccer well (       ) to be the best player on his team.  
A. only                B. enough            C. next                D. how
6. The concert starts soon. We'd better (       ) a taxi to arrive in  
time.  
A. taking            B. take                C. to take            D. be taken





20. John cannot even boil an egg, not to (       ) prepare a whole meal.  
A. discuss       B. speak       C. matter       D. mention
21. The rule that you should give (       ) to traffic coming from your right still applies in some countries.  
A. way       B. away       C. off       D. in
22. Who are the (       ) running for the presidency of this university?  
A. candidates       B. clients       C. customers       D. spectators

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. Flying in a V-formation as a group ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )  
( 5 )( 6 ) travel farther.

- A. save                      B. birds                      C. and  
D. to                          E. enables                      F. energy

2. Although ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) several  
years, his reading skills are still poor.

- A. studying                      B. has                          C. for  
D. Frank                          E. been                          F. Chinese

3. For research purposes, ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )  
( 6 ) and collected.

- A. number                      B. were                          C. a  
D. of                              E. surveys                          F. distributed

4. I think ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) must be  
her new boyfriend.

- A. Helen                          B. next                          C. boy  
D. the                              E. to                                  F. standing

5. When Yuta visited northeastern England, ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )  
( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) culture at first.

- A. understanding                      B. had                          C. difficulty  
D. their                              E. he                                  F. in

6. We are going cherry blossom viewing tomorrow ( 1 )( 2 )  
 ( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ).  
 A. enough                      B. good                      C. is  
 D. weather                      E. the                      F. if
7. The express train had already arrived ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )  
 ( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ).  
 A. reached                      B. time                      C. the platform  
 D. by                      E. Wendy                      F. the
8. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 ) was ( 6 ) in.  
 A. it                      B. that                      C. the sales plan  
 D. involved                      E. Mr. Brown                      F. was
9. If it had not been for your help, ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )  
 ( 5 )( 6 ) before.  
 A. as                      B. working                      C. have  
 D. I                      E. couldn't                      F. continued
10. This is ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) detective novel ( 4 )( 5 )  
 ( 6 ) ever read.  
 A. have                      B. thrilling                      C. the  
 D. I                      E. most                      F. that
11. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) between these two countries  
 ( 5 )( 6 ) they both face violent acts of nature.  
 A. is                      B. that                      C. found  
 D. difference                      E. in                      F. no

12. That is the mountain on ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )

( 6 ).

A. is

B. which

C. perpetual

D. top of

E. there

F. snow



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。( \* 印の語は注を参照のこと)[各 3 点]

(A)

- A. This fact is thought to prove that this was just a “penname” for the real author.
- B. However, the theory that William Shakespeare was not the true author of his masterpieces has a lot of weaknesses.
- C. The main reason some think Shakespeare did not write his plays is related to his education.
- D. The general consensus, therefore, is that Shakespeare was indeed the author of the plays so many people love today.

The plays of William Shakespeare include many theatrical masterpieces such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* — just to name a few. However, some people over the years have questioned whether Shakespeare actually wrote all of those famous plays. According to such critics, someone else (or several other people) wrote the plays, whereas Shakespeare was just an actor. They offer a number of reasons to support their view.

( (1) ) He was born in a small town with very little cultural life. The fact that there is no record of Shakespeare attending school is often mentioned as “evidence” that he could not have written in such a sophisticated way.

In addition, the name that appears on his plays is often spelled in different ways. There is, for instance, the hyphenated\* Shake-speare or Shak-spear. ( (2) ) It is said that the real author may have been an

aristocrat who did not want to use his real name.

( (3) ) Most scholars and experts believe that this theory is false. They point out, for instance, that the lack of records about his past is also true of other great writers and playwrights\* of the time. Moreover, in the books and articles written by other people at the time, Shakespeare is referred to as a “well-known writer.” He is also referred to in texts written by actors and playwrights.

( (4) ) The fact that he was born in a small town and had a limited education makes his accomplishment all the more remarkable.

[注] hyphenated: ハイフンで結んだ

playwright: 脚本家

(B)

- A. Consumers can compare products and prices and purchase goods from different parts of the world.
- B. For companies, e-commerce is a means of expanding business from local to international markets.
- C. Internet banking benefits banks too because it allows them to deal with thousands of customers at once.
- D. Originally, e-commerce began as a means for companies to send documents and transfer funds electronically.

E-commerce is the buying and selling of goods or services over the Internet or other computer networks. In recent years, with the widespread use of the Internet, the amount of business conducted electronically has risen enormously.

( (5) ) Since the 1990s, however, online banking or Internet banking by individuals has gradually become widespread. Today, through online banking, we can send and receive money to and from almost anywhere in the world. Other online banking transactions include paying bills, applying for loans, creating new accounts, etc. We can also do multiple transactions at the same time as well as download our financial statements online. With a computer and an Internet connection, banking can be done at any time and from anywhere in the world without going to a bank to make a transaction. ( (6) ) It is fast, reduces employment costs, and decreases the amount of paper used.

Internet shopping is another major form of e-commerce. With the launch of several online shopping sites, Internet shopping became extremely popular in the 1990s. As technology improved, so did the vast

variety of products and services available online. Today, we can purchase almost anything online from airline tickets to books, clothes, cosmetics and health supplements. Like Internet banking, online shopping is convenient as most online stores are open 24 hours a day. ( (7) ) Moreover, purchased goods are delivered to the customer in just a few days.

( (8) ) A well-developed website enables the company to reach out to a larger number of people, while reducing marketing and personnel costs. There is no doubt that e-commerce will become even more popular in the coming years.

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（\*印の語句は注を参考にする事）

[各3点]

(A) It is likely that there will always be rich people and poor people. But the gap between the two is an important measurement of the strength and economic fairness of a society. This gap is called “income inequality.”

Many economists argue that a narrow gap in income can actually be good for workers on the poorer side, who feel that if they work hard they might be able to reach a higher level of income. But if the gap is too wide, the opposite situation occurs — poor workers feel that their work is useless and that there is no possible way for them to achieve more. As people in the middle of this gap see the rich becoming richer, they react by spending less money. This is how recessions begin.

While income inequality differs from country to country and region to region, the problem is also a global one. A 2014 study showed that just 1 percent of the world’s population owned more than half of the world’s assets. This situation only seems to be getting worse with time.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. 社会における人種間の差異。
- B. 前回の不景気の原因。
- C. 世界の人口増加。
- D. 富裕層と貧困層の格差。

2. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。

- A. 収入格差は世界中で時代とともに解消されつつある。
- B. 各国における収入格差はおおむね同じ規模である。
- C. 小さい収入格差は有益だと考える説もある。
- D. 世界資産の半分が1割の富裕層によって占められている。

(B) Thailand is famous for delicious food, including spicy meals and sweet desserts. Interestingly, many of the better-known Thai desserts can be traced to one clever dessert-maker who lived in Thailand at the turn of the 17th century. What's more interesting is that she was not Thai. Her name was Marie Guimar, and she was a woman with an international background who brought outside influences into Thai dessert making. Guimar's Japanese mother and her family escaped Japan in search of religious freedom during the early days of the Tokugawa government. Guimar's father, meanwhile, had grown up in a Portuguese-controlled section of India. One of his parents was Indian and the other was Japanese. Thus, Guimar had a Japanese, Indian and Portuguese cultural background. She then married Constantine Phaulkon, a man from Greece who became powerful in the Thai government. After her husband's death, Guimar lost her wealth as well as her position in society and had to work as a member of the kitchen staff for the Thai royal family. She soon applied her knowledge of foreign food to make desserts that were unheard of in Thailand at the time, such as egg yolk-based\* sweets and coconut custard. These desserts became popular with the royal family and soon spread across the land as original Thai desserts.

Dessert lovers around the world today owe a debt of gratitude to Marie Guimar, whose international background revolutionized the desserts of Thailand.

[注] egg yolk-based: 卵の黄身を使った



3. この英文の趣旨は次のどれか。
- A. Marie Guimar がタイの食文化に与えた影響。
  - B. Marie Guimar が考案したタイの伝統料理の紹介。
  - C. Marie Guimar が活躍した時代のタイの食事情。
  - D. Marie Guimar がタイのデザートに魅せられた理由。
4. Marie Guimar はなぜタイ王室のデザートを作るようになったのか。
- A. 彼女の国際色豊かな経歴が当時のタイでは珍しかったから。
  - B. すべてを失ってタイ王室の厨房で働くことになったから。
  - C. ギリシャ人の夫がタイ政府内で権力を握っていたから。
  - D. 彼女が作るデザートがタイ国内で評判が高かったから。

5 次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（\*印の語句は注を参考にする）

[各3点]

(A) Distances in space are incredibly large. So large, in fact, that even the fastest probe in space right now—the Voyager 1—would take 80,000 years to reach our nearest star, Proxima Centauri\*—only four light years away. Even if new technologies one day allow spaceships to travel at one-tenth of the speed of light, it would still take an astronaut traveling to Proxima Centauri 40 years just to arrive. A round-trip journey would take a lifetime. It is clear that sending humans to distant stars is not an easy goal, and it isn't likely to happen any time soon.

Robotic probes will likely be the easiest and most efficient way to explore distant stars and planets. First of all, machines do not require the many things that human pilots need. They do not need food, water, or oxygen to breathe, meaning that none of these things need to be stored or grown aboard the ship. Machines are also not as sensitive to the dangers of radiation, which is everywhere in deep space, and can kill humans. Most importantly, they don't need sleep, don't experience stress, and don't get bored, which makes them better suited to traveling long, lonely distances.

[注] Proxima Centauri: プロキシマ・ケンタウリ (恒星)

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
  - A. Space travel to the stars.
  - B. The development of space tourism.
  - C. Future goals for astronauts.
  - D. Current space technology.
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
  - A. Humans are currently unable to travel to distant stars.
  - B. Spaceships can now travel at one-tenth the speed of light.
  - C. Radiation is a significant problem for robot probes.
  - D. Voyager 1 is heading for Proxima Centauri.

(B) There is a debate going on now in the United States over whether to teach handwriting in schools. Many think that handwriting is no longer important in the modern world. But others believe handwriting is a fundamental skill that should be taught. So what are the arguments for and against handwriting?

The basic argument against handwriting is that it is no longer necessary in our new digital world. According to this view, there is little need to write anything by hand since a person can use a computer or smartphone instead. Therefore, it is more important to teach students computer skills or typing than handwriting. The opponents of teaching handwriting think that schools should not waste time teaching an outdated\* subject.

Handwriting defenders point out that even in our digital age, there are always times when a person will need to write something by hand. They also emphasize the importance of teaching cursive handwriting\* so that students are able to read handwritten letters or historical documents.

But the strongest arguments in favor of teaching handwriting are related to its benefits for the learning process in general. Some experts point out, for instance, that the movement of the hand necessary for writing helps brain development related to thinking, memory and language. This means that students who take notes by hand at school are more likely to learn the material than those who type notes into a computer. Both sides have good arguments, so it may be difficult for schools to decide which policy to take regarding handwriting.

[注] outdated: 時代遅れの

cursive handwriting: 筆記体

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The decreasing need for handwriting in the digital age.
  - B. The best policy for schools that teach handwriting.
  - C. The opposing views on teaching handwriting.
  - D. The importance of handwriting as a fundamental skill.
4. According to the passage, what do some experts believe?
- A. Typing notes into a computer makes it easier to learn material.
  - B. Students should mainly use cursive when writing by hand.
  - C. Writing by hand has a positive effect on brain development.
  - D. Typing and computer skills have replaced handwriting.

(C) The wearing of wigs was probably never more fashionable than during the reign of Louis XIV of France. Louis's reign lasted from 1643 to 1715, and at a young age he lost his hair. To hide his baldness, he wore gorgeous wigs of long black or curly white hair. Being one of the most powerful kings of Europe, with a court at Versailles that led in every form of fashion, he undoubtedly played a major role in popularizing wig wearing across Europe. Once the fashion spread, everyone of importance had to have a wig. Even people with hair wore wigs. Wigs showed one's social status — the greater the wig, the greater the person. To this day, important people are still called “big wigs.”

The wig-making industry employed vast numbers of people at that time. There were employees whose job was to collect, sort and sell the hair taken from people, animals or plant fibers. Other people had to cut, shape and color the wigs. The perfume industry also grew alongside the wig industry because Europeans rarely bathed then and the wigs often got very hot and developed foul odors. Wig makers competed for fame and fortune by making the wigs bigger and more outrageous each year. On special occasions or at festive events, people competed with each other with ever more ridiculous wigs. Some women went as far as having wigs that contained birdcages with little birds flying around inside them.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Louis XIV was the first king to wear fantastic wigs.
  - B. The peak of wig wearing was in Louis XIV's time.
  - C. Wig makers made fortunes by selling outrageous wigs.
  - D. The wig industry employed many types of people.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Most people shaved their heads to wear wigs.
  - B. Judges of the court at Versailles usually wore fantastic wigs.
  - C. Wigs were a way to show a person's social status.
  - D. Wigs were perfumed because they contained birdcages.

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

22点

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

24点

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

24点

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

12点

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

18点