

2021（令和3）年度

2日 [60分] **

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もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各1点]

1. Last year, I visited the town where I was born and ().
A. brought up B. grown up C. raised up D. risen up

2. George regretted having kept () for so long.
A. them talking B. them to talk
C. their talking D. them talk

3. There () several staff changes in my department in the past year.
A. would be B. would not be
C. have been D. used to be

4. My brother is going to sell the farm, but I () that happen.
A. won't allow B. can't let
C. shouldn't permit D. wouldn't forgive

5. Joe has been our leader and will remain () for the time being.
A. one B. too C. so D. that

6. Recently, diet, along with physical activity, has () as a good defense against cancer.
A. been recommending B. recommending
C. recommended D. been recommended

7. You don't know what I'm going to say () you are a mind-reader.
- A. if B. unless C. in case D. providing
8. I think the doctors and staff () a medal for all the good work they've done for the past two months.
- A. award B. deserve C. honor D. grant
9. Don't be () to express your ideas to your teachers.
- A. hesitant B. delicate C. deliberate D. sure
10. The tour will begin at the university's main entrance and () in front of the library.
- A. expire B. extend C. cancel D. conclude
11. Air traffic may be () due to bad weather conditions tonight and tomorrow.
- A. halted B. delivered C. promoted D. continued
12. This program encourages students to get more () in preparation for class.
- A. depressed B. expanded C. confused D. involved
13. () was his surprise that he was at a loss for words.
- A. How B. So C. Such D. What

14. In 1642, a war () between the supporters of the parliament and supporters of the king.
- A. broke out B. made out
C. put out D. worked out
15. The plan to renovate the heating facility will increase short-term costs but will () long-term benefits.
- A. reduce B. cease C. guarantee D. overlook
16. Since the original estimates were not accurate, the project is ().
- A. on a date B. along the way
C. behind schedule D. in order
17. According to UNICEF, 22,000 child deaths every day can be () poverty.
- A. attributed to B. consisted of
C. distributed to D. brought about
18. I can't get my husband () our bedroom.
- A. paint B. painted
C. to paint D. to be painted
19. Galvin moved to a new apartment within walking () of his office.
- A. condition B. distance C. choice D. average

20. () my surprise, she decided to go home alone in the storm.
A. For B. In C. On D. To
21. His proposal is quite impractical and likely to be ().
A. rejected B. exhibited C. deprived D. advanced
22. () students had to take the examination.
A. Almost B. Almost of
C. Almost all of the D. Most of

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. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) where losers can make a comeback.

- A. place B. will C. I
D. make E. a F. society

2. A car approached us and I (1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6) from behind the wheel.

- A. us B. dad C. at
D. waving E. saw F. my

3. The secret of (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the small things in your life.

- A. attention B. paying C. happiness
D. to E. is F. close

4. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) at hand and let your other thoughts fade away for now.

- A. mind B. keep C. your
D. task E. the F. on

5. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) us what is good without revealing what is bad?

- A. of B. the C. what
D. showing E. is F. use

6. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6), you can cause unwanted, harmful effects for people around you.

- A. when B. smoking C. to
D. it E. comes F. cigarettes

7. I think (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) a day off work.

- A. it B. to C. to yourself
D. owe E. have F. you

8. Traveling around the world in my twenties was one (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) ever made.

- A. I B. memorable C. the
D. most E. decisions F. of

9. The sun (1)(2)(3)(4) we (5)(6) the beach.

- A. set B. to C. by
D. get E. the time F. will have

10. On the cover of the final issue of (1)(2)(3)(4) (5)(6) the early morning.

- A. was B. in
C. a country road D. the women's magazine
E. of F. a photograph

11. If you are (1)(2)(3) your decision, why don't you
(4)(5)(6)?

- A. about B. think C. not
D. over E. certain F. it

12. Soon after the start of the game, we (1)(2) the opposing
team's players (3)(4)(5)(6) us.

- A. far B. to C. realized
D. superior E. were F. that

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. Some countries have already introduced tests for owners of dogs or other animals.
- B. Many companies and individuals look forward to the introduction of pet licenses as a business opportunity.
- C. However, many people are opposed to the idea of requiring pet licenses.
- D. Their basic idea is to make it necessary to pass a test in order to obtain a license to own a pet.

People need a license to drive a car or to do many types of jobs. But no license is required to own a dog or a cat. Some people would like to change this. For example, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) in Britain has suggested introducing requirements for pet owners. ((1))

The idea of introducing some requirements for pet owners is not a novel one. ((2)) In 2010, Switzerland, for example, required owners to take a practical test to prove they were capable of caring for their dog. It has other laws in place that are intended to protect animals. For instance, a person who wants a guinea pig* as a pet must have at least two of them, since the animal is said to feel sad when by itself.

((3)) Private dog-training companies are likely to see a business upsurge* as a result of the new system. Veterinarians* may also benefit from a pet-licensing system since they could become involved in the

process of certifying pet owners.

The aim of the RSPCA's proposal is to reduce animal abuse. They argue that the introduction of this new approach would clarify the responsibilities of owning a pet. ((4)) Some say that it would be too expensive and difficult to introduce a licensing system, while others believe that such a system would violate individual rights. In response to such criticism, the RSPCA has pointed to how the money raised from pet licenses could be used to help improve the welfare of animals.

[注] guinea pig: モルモット

upsurge: 急増

veterinarian: 獣医

(B)

- A. Later, the Romans and Greeks made coins from valuable metals like gold, silver and bronze.
- B. It reduced transportation risks and also meant that metals could be saved for other purposes.
- C. Determining the value of each of these varied items was also difficult.
- D. Whatever its form, money has played an important role in the development of economies.

The term “currency” in economics refers to any medium of exchange that is used to buy goods and services. In the early days, before money was invented, people exchanged goods like salt, tea, tobacco and shells for other items. It was, however, impractical to carry these goods everywhere or store them for later use. (5) To solve these problems, the concept of money was created to be used as a common currency in any particular country.

The earliest coins were invented by the Chinese. They were made of scrap metal and had a hole in the center. (6) They were stamped with images of different gods and emperors to indicate their value. From around 100 B.C., pieces of leather painted in bright colors began to be used as money in China. The leather was later replaced with paper to become the “paper money” as we know it today.

There were numerous advantages to adopting a paper currency. Paper was lighter and easier to carry. (7) Therefore, its use gradually spread to Europe and later to other parts of the world. It enabled governments to issue standard denominations* of money as the

acceptable nationwide currency. The ease of making paper money, however, came with several risks including inflation and deflation*, and even counterfeiting.

In this age of digital technology, electronic payment systems have made cashless purchases possible and are being used all over the world. Moreover, as environmental concerns grow, many countries are introducing bills made of polypropylene, an environmentally friendly plastic. (8) It will undoubtedly continue to evolve as societal needs change and expand.

[注] denomination: 額面

deflation: デフレ

4

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

(A) Lilies belong to the genus *Lilium** and are flowering plants that grow from bulbs. They are known for their large, fragrant flowers and come in many vibrant colors or combinations of colors. Lily petals* often have markings that look like spots or brush strokes. Lilies are native to the temperate Northern Hemisphere and can also be found in the northern subtropics. They can be found across Europe and most of Asia to Japan and south to Indochina and the Philippines. In North America, their natural range extends from southern Canada through much of the United States. They are adapted to either woodland or grassland habitats.

Lilies are perennials*. When growing outdoors, they bloom once a year and then become dormant during the winter. When grown in pots indoors, however, they do not go dormant. Most species are planted in the dormant season and bloom at the peak of summer, during July or August. Other species can bloom in early spring or even into late fall. Because they grow from bulbs, lilies are propagated by digging up the bulbs, dividing them, and replanting the separate bulb pieces, each of which will produce a new plant.

While the word “lily” appears in the names of many different flowers, many of these are not true lilies of the *Lilium* genus. Some examples of these include “lily of the valley,” “cobra lily” and “daylily.” Numerous ornamental species, or hybrids, of lilies have been developed for cultivation as cut flowers or potted plants. These include “stargazer lily” and “Easter lily,” among others. Edible lily flower buds and bulbs can be found in the cuisine of several different countries, including

China, Japan and Taiwan. Lilies, however, are very toxic to cats. If a cat consumes any part of a lily, it can lead to kidney failure. Even a small amount of pollen for a cat creates a risk for poisoning.

[注] genus Liliium: ユリ属 petal: 花びら perennial: 多年生植物

1. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. ユリの花びらには模様があるものが多い。
 - B. ユリは基本的には南半球の植物である。
 - C. ユリは砂漠でも生育する植物である。
 - D. ユリは真冬に花を咲かせることもある。

2. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. ユリは球根ではなく種により株を増やす。
 - B. 「ユリ」が名前に含まれる植物の多くはユリ科である。
 - C. ユリのつぼみや球根には食べられるものもある。
 - D. ユリにはどの生き物に対しても毒性がない。

(B) The name Gifford Pinchot is not well known, but in the mid 19th century he was a pioneer in the forestry industry in the United States. Pinchot's father made a fortune through lumbering, but he was upset by the damage which his business caused to the environment. Therefore, he encouraged his son Gifford to take an interest in conserving forests. In the early 20th century, Gifford Pinchot became the head of the U.S. Forest Service, which gave him the chance to introduce his ideas about properly maintaining forests.

Previously, lumber companies had owned the land and cut down trees without thinking about conservation. Pinchot argued that the land should be owned and managed by the government with private companies paying a fee to cut down trees. He also thought that only a certain number of trees should be cut down, while the others be left to grow in order to protect the soil and to prevent erosion and water pollution. This position led to conflict with powerful timber companies. At the same time, some preservationists did not like Pinchot's approach either because he still allowed lumber companies to operate. Despite the opposition from both sides, he continued to promote his approach and achieved a lot of success both for himself and the forests.

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
- A. 19世紀半ばより政府と製材業者が対立してきた問題。
 - B. 森林伐採と環境汚染の関係を明らかにした出来事。
 - C. アメリカの林業が急速に発展した時代の背景。
 - D. 森林管理に関する新しい考え方を唱えた人物。
4. Gifford Pinchot について、本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
- A. 彼は伐木によって土壌浸食を防ぐことができると訴えた。
 - B. 彼は息子が森林保全に興味を持てるように教育した。
 - C. 彼は伐採する木の本数を制限する考えを提唱した。
 - D. 彼は環境保全主義者たちと共に製材会社と闘った。

5

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

(A) Nintendo is one of the biggest video game developers in the world. However, the company actually got its start by making card games, not computer games. The cards — known as *hanafuda*, or flower cards — were handmade and beautifully decorated by a man called Fusajiro Yamauchi. What Yamauchi did not know — and would never know — was that his card shop, launched in 1889, would grow within a century into one of the biggest and most influential video game developers in the world. The achievement was made by the founder's grandson, Hiroshi Yamauchi, who took over the company in 1949. Ironically, Hiroshi had no particular interest in video games throughout his life.

The development of Nintendo from making cards to making video games wasn't a smooth one. In 1963, as the card-making part of the business began to struggle, Nintendo began to experiment in other areas of business. It introduced a taxi company called Daiya. This business was initially successful. However, Nintendo was forced to sell it because of problems with labor unions that made it too expensive to continue. It also set up a hotel chain, a TV network, a food company selling instant rice, and several other ventures. All of these eventually failed. After the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, as sales of playing cards dropped, Nintendo's stock price plummeted* to just 60 yen per share. The company continued to struggle for survival until 1983, when Nintendo launched the Family Computer. From then on, the company grew rapidly.

Today, Nintendo is an incredibly successful company with a reputation for making consistently good games and consoles*. The Nintendo Switch is the most recent console, and according to the

Guinness World Records, Nintendo has secured four places in the list of top 10 best-selling game consoles — second only to Sony. The Nintendo DS has been their most popular console to date, selling over 150 million units around the world.

[注] plummet: 急落する

console: (家庭用) ゲーム機

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. An overview of the growth of Nintendo.
 - B. The ambition and vision of Fusajiro Yamauchi.
 - C. The characters and games that Nintendo has made over the years.
 - D. The problems that Nintendo faces as a company.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. Nintendo has the most best-selling consoles around the world.
 - B. Nintendo created the first computer game.
 - C. Nintendo has exclusively made games in its history.
 - D. Nintendo has had many challenges on its way to becoming a large company.

(B) The Russian city of Saint Petersburg is named after its founder, the Russian czar*, Peter the Great (1672-1725). His influence on the design and development of the city is enormous. He was also the person to choose the location of the city. He chose the spot, which is near the Neva River, because he was boating there one day and noticed an eagle, the symbol of the Russian government, flying overhead.

Viewing this as a good sign, he decided to build a fortress in the area, the Peter and Paul Fortress. This was the first building in what would become the city of Saint Petersburg. The first residential building in the city was a wooden house, where Peter lived during the early construction of the city. This house has survived to the present day and is a popular tourist destination.

Peter had visited many cities in Western Europe and wanted to build a great European-style city in Russia. In order to achieve his dream, he hired outstanding architects and engineers from various European countries to construct a new city. Before long, Saint Petersburg had many elegant residential buildings and beautiful boulevards. For his own residence, Peter ordered the construction of the enormous Peterhof Palace, similar to the Versailles Palace in France. In 1712, he moved the capital of Russia from Moscow to the new city. The capital was later returned to Moscow in the twentieth century, but today Saint Petersburg remains one of Russia's two main urban centers.

[注] czar: 皇帝

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The recent history of Saint Petersburg.
 - B. The life of Peter the Great.
 - C. The creation of Saint Petersburg.
 - D. Saint Petersburg and Moscow.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The capital moved to Saint Petersburg in the twentieth century.
 - B. Peter the Great designed Saint Petersburg's residential buildings.
 - C. The Peterhof Palace was the first building in Saint Petersburg.
 - D. The visions of Peter the Great were influenced by European cities.

(C) The world population is now over 7 billion people, and it continues to grow year by year. Feeding all these people is no small task. Large-scale agriculture run by big agricultural corporations has made it possible to efficiently grow food on a massive scale. Soybeans are just one example of a major global commodity. It is estimated that over 30 percent of the world's grain is being produced as animal feed, and a huge portion of this is soybeans. There is no doubt that they are an important component of animal rearing, but unfortunately, the large-scale agriculture that is needed to grow soybeans has brought great suffering to farmers and local communities.

Hoyo Hoyo in Mozambique is a project that illustrates some of the issues arising from the pressure to produce large amounts of grain as animal feed. The area where the project took place offered huge pieces of land to the small-scale corn farmers who were living there. Most of them lived hand-to-mouth, without access to basics such as toilets, schools, roads and medical care. As Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in Africa and it has no land registry*, anyone can come and claim ownership of land, especially if they have money or political power. These days conquerors are rarely armies and tanks. Most often they are giant corporations.

A large corporation came into this area of Mozambique, renting portions of land from these farmers. They set up a giant operation to produce soybeans, promising to allow the farmers to continue growing corn for their own needs. More importantly, the company promised to return the favor by investing in desperately needed local infrastructure projects. It was easy for the corporation to trick the illiterate farmers into becoming "slave" tenants on their own land. Virtually none of the promised development projects for the community were fulfilled, and those farmers who were unhappy with the conditions were forced to move to other areas. About 80 percent of the people in Mozambique are

small farmers, which makes them vulnerable to such exploitation.

This case in Mozambique stands out because it is a poor country, and the hardships faced by the farmers were extreme. Similar cases can be observed in many countries around the world, with local small-scale farmers invariably finding themselves on the losing side. Unfortunately, small farmers are taken advantage of in similar ways, even in developed countries. More often than not, the main reason for this is directly or indirectly related to large-scale agricultural corporations.

[注] registry: 登録

5. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. The production of soybeans is essential for rearing animals.
 - B. Agricultural corporations negatively influence the lives of small-scale farmers.
 - C. Small-scale corn farmers have been living on the same land for a long time.
 - D. Mozambique has failed to build most of the necessary local infrastructure.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The situation of local small-scale farmers has been improving in most countries.
 - B. The corn farmers in Mozambique have plenty of food to eat thanks to their fertile land.
 - C. In Mozambique, the land is often controlled by large businesses rather than small farmers.
 - D. Big agricultural companies kept their promise to provide local farmers with proper infrastructure.

1	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	3	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	4	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	5	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	6	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	7	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	8	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	9	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	10	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	11	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	12	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	13	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	14	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	15	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	16	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	17	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	18	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	19	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	20	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	21	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	22	⊖	⊙	●	⊕

22点

2		(2)	(5)
	1	⊖ ● ⊙ ⊕ ⊖ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ● ⊕
	2	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ●	⊖ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	3	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ● ⊕	● ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	4	⊖ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ● ⊕ ⊕
	5	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	6	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ● ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	7	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ● ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	8	⊖ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ● ⊕
	9	● ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ● ⊕ ⊕
	10	● ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	11	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ● ⊕ ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ●
12	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ ● ⊕	⊖ ⊙ ⊙ ● ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	

24点

3	1	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	2	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	3	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	4	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	5	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	6	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	7	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	8	⊖	⊙	●	⊕

24点

4	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	3	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	4	⊖	⊙	●	⊕

12点

5	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	3	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	4	⊖	⊙	●	⊕
	5	⊖	●	⊙	⊕
	6	⊖	⊙	●	⊕

18点