

2019（平成31）年度

24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. Tom came across his old classmate Vicky, and she looked as cheerful as ().
A. yet B. ever C. long D. past
2. Aki loves to ski. She goes skiing in Hokkaido () she gets a chance.
A. whenever B. however C. whatever D. wherever
3. Randy came back to school yesterday looking very well and said he () a good vacation last week.
A. has B. should have
C. could have D. had had
4. The number of our subscribers increased () 17 percent last year.
A. with B. at C. on D. by
5. Having () in Tokyo before, Mary is familiar with subways in the metropolitan area.
A. working B. worked
C. to work D. been worked

6. The government considers () feasible for us to ban tobacco advertising in newspapers.
- A. its B. it C. our D. that
7. () the company to adopt new AI technology, profits could increase dramatically.
- A. Were B. Provided C. Unless D. Should
8. I hope it's not () that I'm phoning you so late at night.
- A. overdue B. available
C. periodical D. inconvenient
9. We used the nearest landmark to estimate the () from home to school.
- A. population B. subject C. distance D. companion
10. The existence of the note was first () to the media by a famous journalist.
- A. disclosed B. delighted C. explored D. regarded
11. He has declared that all of his assets will be divided () between his daughter and son.
- A. forcefully B. brightly C. equally D. wildly
12. Please follow all established () and carry out your duties as you've been trained to do.
- A. viewpoints B. procedures
C. outlooks D. standpoints

13. The man () into the hole slowly to save his friend.
A. appeared B. spread C. inquired D. descended
14. Please place some books () and others horizontally.
A. downward B. heavily C. upright D. bitterly
15. The traditional data center has several (), including a lack of flexibility.
A. benefits B. departments
C. limitations D. compartments
16. At the college library, students are () to borrow ten books at a time.
A. provided B. solved C. allowed D. included
17. Ms. Spencer told the students to pay () because she had an announcement to make.
A. reservation B. attention C. sight D. cash
18. Mr. Hamilton was a manager at a hotel in London () coming to California.
A. apart from B. prior to C. right away D. for sure
19. The state government tries to () existing taxi owners for the business they have lost.
A. compel B. oblige
C. call D. compensate

20. The law provides that people are innocent until () guilty.
A. prove B. proven C. proving D. to prove
21. The city should () cars from some downtown streets to keep traffic disruption to a minimum.
A. bail B. back C. bond D. ban
22. The fact was that they played better than us, () is why we lost.
A. as B. it C. that D. which

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. I (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) alarm clock rang in the morning.

- A. when B. my C. of
D. bed E. out F. jumped

2. Mr. Parker's greatest contribution to his company was (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) product quality.

- A. costs B. loss C. to
D. of E. without F. reduce

3. Jane (1) (2) (3) had (4) (5) (6) a professional photographer for many years.

- A. revealed B. wanted C. she
D. to E. that F. become

4. This (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) me, so you can have it if you like.

- A. to B. of C. no
D. use E. is F. dictionary

5. The restaurant has a huge window, (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) view.

- A. guests B. great C. so
D. can E. a F. enjoy

6. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) if you have time to play a video game?

- A. homework B. why C. finish
D. you E. don't F. your

7. Lucy (1)(2)(3)(4), so she (5)(6) a shopping mall to kill time.

- A. had B. around C. do
D. hung E. to F. nothing

8. Ted (1)(2)(3)(4) were (5)(6) hiding something from me.

- A. as B. looked C. and
D. he E. if F. nervous

9. Ceramic tiles are popular for kitchen walls, (1)(2)(3) (4)(5)(6) too.

- A. options B. but C. are
D. expensive E. less F. there

10. I (1)(2)(3) sure my sister (4)(5)(6) into trouble.

- A. had B. did C. make
D. to E. get F. not

11. She could (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) night in the room.

A. what

B. remember

C. she

D. last

E. had

F. seen

12. After a long (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) an organ transplant operation.

A. undergo

B. persuaded

C. her

D. to

E. the doctor

F. argument

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. However, with the right kind of educational support, dyslexic individuals can learn to read and write well.
- B. It has difficulty converting images received from the eyes or ears into language.
- C. Many dyslexic individuals have overcome their difficulties and have become experts in their respective fields.
- D. Although early detection is very helpful, symptoms of dyslexia often go unnoticed in primary school children.

Dyslexia is a learning disability that reduces a person's ability to read, write and spell words. Studies have shown that the condition is caused by differences in parts of the brain that deal with language. In a dyslexic person, the brain is unable to process letters and sounds. (1) Experts think that this condition is caused by genetic factors, although it can occur in adults due to injury to the brain.

There is no connection between dyslexia and a person's intelligence. Despite normal intellectual development for their age, dyslexic individuals typically have significantly lower reading and writing skills. (2) Childhood signs include writing letters and numbers in reverse, difficulty distinguishing between right and left, and trouble finding the right words to express themselves. Children who have dyslexia may get frustrated or angry because they find reading and spelling hard. They can also suffer from low self-esteem if there is a lack of understanding

about their condition.

Currently there is no known cure for the condition. ((3)) This includes using flash cards and listening to recorded classroom lessons rather than taking down notes. Other special approaches, such as allowing them to use computers when taking examinations, encourage them to perform to their fullest academic capabilities.

((4)) They include Leonardo da Vinci, Pablo Picasso, Thomas Edison, Walt Disney, and more recently, the Hollywood actor Tom Cruise. These success stories illustrate that with proper support and the encouragement of people around them, children with dyslexia can go on to lead full and productive lives.

(B)

- A. The device could then store up to four “hugs,” just like recorded messages left on an answering machine.
- B. Older people living far from family members often lack the emotional support that comes from human contact.
- C. To send a hug, one user would squeeze the end of one arm and speak the name of the person to hug.
- D. But technical engineers are now attempting to transmit something beyond voice and image — the human touch.

Long-distance communication has improved by leaps and bounds over the last two centuries, beginning with the development of the telegraph in the early 1830s and proceeding on to the inventions of the telephone and the Internet. (5) Indeed, in the not too distant future it may well be possible to hug someone over long distances.

Robotics* researchers from the School of Design at the Carnegie Mellon Institute have developed a pillow-like device that can suggest human touch through the use of warmth, light and sound. This “touch” can be transmitted from one such device to another by wireless phone technology. The device, called “The Hug,” was developed with the elderly in mind. (6) Such contact is important as it can help the elderly maintain good physical and psychological health.

“The Hug” can be held in one’s lap and has two soft arms. (7) This would be heard by a microphone in the device, which would use voice recognition technology to identify the receiving individual. “The Hug” would then phone that person and transmit the hug. The receiving person could pick up his or her device to receive the hug just like

picking up a telephone.

What if the receiving person were not at home when called?
(8) Thus, a person might return home from work to be hugged four times by different family members and friends living miles away. There are no plans to market “The Hug” just yet, but one day in the near future, long-distance hugging might become as common as telephoning.

[注] robotics: ロボット工学

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）

[各3点]

(A) Hybrid cars, which run on a battery and gasoline, are becoming increasingly popular. These vehicles use less gasoline, so drivers can save money and help the environment at the same time. However, a lot of fuel is needed to transport cars by ship to overseas markets. In fact, a typical car-carrying ship consumes about 120 gallons of diesel* fuel for every mile it travels.

Faced with this issue, carmakers are trying to come up with a more environmentally friendly way to transport hybrid cars. One new effort is to use hybrid ships in order to carry the hybrid cars to the countries where they will be sold. Hybrid ships, like hybrid cars, combine two different power sources. In addition to their usual engines powered by diesel or some other fuel, these ships can also rely on electricity. Some hybrid ships have an electric power supply system that combines solar panels for power generation and lithium-ion* batteries for power storage.

Since 2009, a car-transport ship equipped with both nickel-hydrogen batteries and diesel engines has been used to transport hybrid cars made in Japan. Thanks to this hybrid technology, 13 fewer tons of fuel were burned during one year of the ship's total voyages. This means that carbon dioxide* emissions for the ship were reduced by 40 tons. Hybrid ships still have a long way to go to catch up to the high level of hybrid-car technology, but they are off to a great start.

[注] diesel: デイゼル

lithium-ion: リチウムイオン

carbon dioxide: 二酸化炭素

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. 新たに導入されたハイブリッド船の発電システム。
- B. 二酸化炭素の排出を抑えるハイブリッド船の仕組み。
- C. ハイブリッド車を輸送するためのハイブリッド船の開発。
- D. ハイブリッド船の技術をハイブリッド車に応用する計画。

2. 本文の内容と一致しているものはどれか。

- A. ハイブリッド船は1マイルにつき120ガロンの燃料を節約できる。
- B. 2009年以降ハイブリッド車とハイブリッド船の技術が大幅に進歩した。
- C. ある自動車輸送船はハイブリッド技術で燃料を年間13トン削減した。
- D. 最新型のハイブリッド船は二酸化炭素を40トンしか排出しない。

(B) When compact discs (CDs) became popular for listening to music back in the 1980s, it looked like “long-playing records” (LPs) would disappear. Sales of LPs decreased rapidly in the 1990s and many artists began to release music only on CDs.

This trend has been changing in recent years, however. Even in today’s digital age, more and more people are rediscovering the charms and advantages of LPs. One thing many people like about LPs is the sound quality. When CDs first appeared, most people thought that their sound was much better than LPs. However, these days, some believe that LPs have a much “softer” and “warmer” sound than CDs. Another thing about LPs that people love is the artwork on the covers. LP covers are larger than CD covers, so the photos and designs have more impact and are easier to see.

CDs are certainly easier to use than LPs, which require more care and cleaning. However, even this inconvenience is part of the charm of LPs, some say, because it allows people to slow down and enjoy life instead of always being in a hurry.

Sales of CDs are still much higher than those of LPs, but in 2014, over 9 million LPs were sold in the US, which was a 50 percent increase over the previous year. Now that digital downloads and streaming are replacing CD purchases, there may even come a day when LPs become “more” popular than CDs.

3. この英文の趣旨は次のどれか。
- A. LPとCDの競争が激しくなっている。
 - B. CDの売上が最近低迷している。
 - C. 今後もLPとCDは共存していく。
 - D. 近年LPの人気が増加している。
4. 本文の内容と一致しているものはどれか。
- A. CDの音質はLPよりも優れている。
 - B. LPの不便さをあえて好む人たちがいる。
 - C. 1980年代にLPはほとんどなくなった。
 - D. 2014年にLPの売上が9万枚増えた。

5

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こと）[各3点]

(A) When Muslims travel abroad, one concern is whether they can find products that conform to Islamic laws and traditions. Those types of “halal” products, as they are called, are not allowed to contain certain ingredients. For instance, food products cannot contain pork or alcohol, and halal cosmetics cannot contain alcohol or animal-derived ingredients.

The global market for halal products is quite large, with an annual value of around 500 billion dollars. Not surprisingly, then, many companies are competing against each other to offer halal products. The large number of companies can make it difficult for consumers to know which one to trust.

Countries are also competing against each other to offer certification systems of halal products. The small nation of Brunei, for example, offers the Brunei Halal Brand, with plans to expand overseas by opening a facility in Britain. Singapore is another country with its own halal brand, aiming to attract even more tourists from Malaysia and Indonesia.

The key for any brand is to offer Muslim consumers information about products that is easy to understand and based on facts. But the brands need to be careful not to use negative marketing techniques, such as criticizing a rival brand. Such techniques can have reverse results, creating the impression that a brand does not share the religious values of its customers.

Although halal products are aimed at Muslims, the appeal of product quality as well as the humane treatment of animals has the potential to attract non-Muslim consumers as well. In any case, this market seems likely to grow further in the years ahead.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. Products that are specifically intended for Muslims.
 - B. The increase of halal products in non-Muslim countries.
 - C. Various religions that have special food products.
 - D. The marketing techniques of halal brands in Asia.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. Muslims cannot eat food with animal-derived ingredients.
 - B. All halal brands are guaranteed by Muslim consumers.
 - C. Some aspects of halal products may appeal to non-Muslims.
 - D. Negative marketing techniques for halal products are increasing.

(B) Although you might think the game of tennis is an English invention, its real origins are unknown. Written records show that a game in 12th century France, played by monks, may have been the first form of tennis. The main differences from modern tennis were that they hit the ball with their hands rather than rackets and they were allowed to bounce the ball off of walls. Originally played against outside walls, it became an indoor sport played on courts and spread to England. Rackets were introduced sometime in the late 1500s, boosting its popularity and continued growth.

In 1873, an English man named Walter Wingfield was credited with inventing a new version of tennis, played outdoors, and called lawn tennis. Shortly afterwards, a croquet* club near London opened one of its lawns for tennis and the game became even more popular. This was the famous Wimbledon club, which still hosts the oldest tennis tournament in the world. In 1924, The International Lawn Tennis Federation set the rules of modern tennis at a conference in Paris. Since then, tennis has been played globally with standard rules.

One odd thing about tennis is the scoring. In most games, a score of zero is called “zero.” In tennis it is called “love.” One popular theory is that “l’oeuf” was used for zero in the original French game because “l’oeuf” means egg in French, and eggs are shaped like zeros. When “l’oeuf” was pronounced in English it sounded like “love.”

[注] croquet: クローケー (木製の球を木槌で打つゲーム)

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The origins of indoor tennis in France.
 - B. The popularity of lawn tennis in England.
 - C. The development of the game of tennis.
 - D. The usage of the word “love” in tennis.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Tennis was never played indoors after 1873.
 - B. Only French monks played tennis indoors.
 - C. Wingfield started the oldest tennis tournament.
 - D. “Love” may come from the French word for egg.

(C) One of the most difficult problems faced by future space missions is how to keep astronauts fed on long-distance flights. For a trip to the Moon, it is easy to carry a few food packets. But for a trip to Mars, it is nearly impossible to carry enough food from Earth. Crews will need to be able to grow some food of their own. Farming in space will not only provide food for long journeys, but the plants will also help recycle human waste and produce valuable oxygen. But space farming isn't easy. Plants face some of the same difficulties as astronauts—low gravity and radiation, both of which can affect their growth. Furthermore, there isn't enough natural sunlight inside a spaceship.

NASA has been studying plant growth on the International Space Station for many years. They have successfully grown one or two plants at a time without trouble. But enough to feed a crew? That's a challenge they haven't yet met. However, new breakthroughs in LED lighting have created more efficient lights designed especially for plants. And studies in water and fertilizer are helping scientists learn how to help plants grow faster. One day, the space travelling farm will surely be a reality.

5. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. Planning NASA's mission to Mars.
 - B. The difficulties of living without gravity.
 - C. Growing plants in outer space.
 - D. The use of LED lighting on farms.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Astronauts on a trip to Mars could survive on food packets alone.
 - B. NASA has only grown a small number of plants in space.
 - C. Plants have no trouble growing in a low-gravity environment.
 - D. Having plants on a spaceship could reduce the ship's air quality.

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

22点

2		(2)					(5)					
	1	A	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	3	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	5	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	6	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	7	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	8	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	9	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	10	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	11	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
12	A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	

24点

3	1	A	●	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○
	3	●	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○
	5	A	○	○	○
	6	A	○	○	○
	7	A	○	○	○
	8	●	○	○	○

24点

4	1	A	○	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○
	3	A	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○

12点

5	1	○	○	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○
	3	A	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○
	5	A	○	○	○
	6	A	○	○	○

18点