

2021（令和3）年度

3月3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23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. You're running too fast. I can't () up with you.
A. come B. keep C. put D. feed

2. Many residents saw the car () in the middle of the street.
A. be stopping B. been stopping
C. to stop D. stop

3. Gary took everything () the table for us to have coffee and sandwiches there.
A. off B. up C. over D. away

4. I was invited to () in a festival for an organization that helps children with cancer.
A. graduate B. hand
C. hold D. participate

5. We () a website on social business etiquette for students who are graduating.
A. are wishing making B. are wished to make
C. wish making D. wish to make

6. It is about time we () that we had made mistakes.
A. admitted B. were admitted
C. be admitted D. have been admitted

7. You can get a second opinion at no cost or ().
A. debt B. choice C. reason D. obligation
8. After () of three months, Bob returned to his class.
A. a lack B. a distance C. an absence D. an excess
9. Many countries are having trouble meeting the () of global warming.
A. chances B. losses C. challenges D. eyes
10. I want to () unnecessary files on my computer, but I'm not sure which files are safe to remove.
A. hold B. open C. eliminate D. produce
11. The team did not expect to lose since they had () won every game.
A. lastly B. previously C. sometimes D. hardly
12. You have to register first before () an application.
A. subjecting B. reducing
C. informing D. submitting
13. The UFO was flying at () of approximately 10,000 feet on a clear afternoon.
A. an altitude B. a depth C. a length D. a width
14. It's not () to be late for class unless you have a good excuse.
A. hard B. better C. inevitable D. acceptable

15. Our most recent documentary was made () the board of education.
- A. no more than B. in sum of
C. for want of D. in association with
16. The school asked the students to sign () for the summer trip.
- A. away B. down C. over D. up
17. My wife rarely dances, but she often () when she was young.
- A. could be B. ought to
C. used to D. would rather
18. We are writing to tell you that we are () payments from you.
- A. in order for B. with access to
C. at the request of D. in receipt of
19. Many people in the world suffer from hunger and have difficulty ().
- A. starting life B. making a living
C. taking a living D. coming to life
20. What does "WHO" stand ()?
- A. about B. in C. for D. out
21. The board of directors made a () about their company's strategy for next year.
- A. deception B. decision
C. decomposition D. definition

22. I thought that the guitar was () of the two, so I bought it.
- A. better B. best C. good D. the better

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. My father asked me (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) tomorrow, and I said OK.

- A. he B. could C. my
D. if E. bicycle F. use

2. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) in the cafeteria.

- A. its B. free C. the company
D. employees E. meals F. offers

3. Lydia (1)(2) Jack (3)(4)(5)(6) it was
very hot.

- A. because B. kept C. her son
D. the oven E. from F. touching

4. Patricia always makes (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) before going shopping.

- A. she B. buy C. a list of
D. wants E. to F. what

5. Daichi stayed with a Canadian family last summer, (1)(2)
(3)(4)(5)(6) him.

- A. a B. for C. great
D. was E. which F. experience

6. (1)(2)(3) on Saturday, but I can't. (4)(5)
(6) all weekend.

- A. working B. go C. to your party
D. I'd love to E. be F. I'll

7. Scott (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) had won the
golf tournament.

- A. thrilled B. find C. his daughter
D. to E. was F. out

8. It (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) we decided to
stay home for the evening.

- A. a B. that C. was
D. night E. such F. cold

9. Tracy (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) with her
high school teachers and friends.

- A. in B. going C. touch
D. keep E. to F. is

10. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) Dave, you should
tell it to him directly.

- A. complaint B. if C. about
D. a E. have F. you

11. I'm sure my neighbors (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) the street.

- A. the piano B. me C. hear
D. practicing E. from F. can

12. Mr. Turner (1)(2) not (3)(4)(5)(6)
children for their health.

- A. his B. near C. smoke
D. convinced E. to F. was

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. The ship's commander, Captain Benjamin Briggs, was well-respected, as were his six-man crew, experienced sailors all.
- B. Yet, some surmise* it was not the ship's cargo that Morehouse wanted, but something else in Brigg's possession.
- C. The Dei Gratia and Mary Celeste had departed New York at nearly the same time and were both bound for Genoa, Italy.
- D. Some say the Mary Celeste was attacked by a sea monster that devoured the entire crew.

On December 4th, 1872, Captain David Morehouse of the sailing ship "Dei Gratia" spotted another ship moving erratically six miles away. He sailed close and found it to be a vessel he knew, the "Mary Celeste." (1) Now near Spain, Morehouse found the Mary Celeste in good order, except that the entire crew was missing. It was a ghost ship. Thus began one of the greatest sailing mysteries of all time. What happened to the Mary Celeste?

The Mary Celeste was a relatively new vessel, only eleven years old. It had recently been refurbished* and had no mechanical problems. (2) With him, Briggs had brought his wife and infant daughter. None of these people were ever seen again. On a ship in perfect condition, they disappeared into thin air.

At first people surmised the ship had been attacked by pirates. But if so, why were there no signs of violence, and why was the ship's cargo

still intact? Another popular theory was that the Mary Celeste met with severe weather and the crew abandoned ship. Yet, no other nearby ships had encountered a storm. Captain Briggs was also an experienced seaman and would not have panicked easily.

The lack of a credible explanation has led to many fantastic ideas. ((3)) Others have even blamed the disappearance on UFOs. They argue that those on the Mary Celeste were kidnapped by space aliens and taken away to live on another planet.

The most popular idea is that David Morehouse lied and acted as a pirate himself, disposing of Briggs and his crew. The problem is that Morehouse and his men did not profit from their discovery. ((4)) However, investigations have always portrayed Morehouse as an honorable man.

The truth is that we will never know what happened to the Mary Celeste. It will sail forever in the ocean of history as the ultimate ghost ship. Today every seaman alive knows the strange mystery of the Mary Celeste.

[注] surmise: 推測する

refurbish: 改装する

(B)

- A. Dahl and Neal divorced in 1983, as Dahl fell in love with and married one of Neal's friends.
- B. During these hard times, Dahl began to write his famous children's books.
- C. Neal, too, was already a star, but her finest movie roles were yet to come.
- D. Although the couple spent 30 years together and had five children, those years were difficult for them.

Hollywood marriages often do not end happily, and neither did the marriage of British novelist Roald Dahl and American movie star Patricia Neal. (5) However, it was primarily due to the experiences of this marriage that Dahl found his true talent as a writer of children's fiction.

Dahl met Neal at a dinner party in New York in 1952. At the time, he was already a published writer, but his best work was still ahead of him. (6) They married one year later and grew successful together. However, they also had to overcome problem after problem. One of their children was struck by a car and suffered brain damage. Another child died suddenly of illness when only seven years old. Neal became severely ill and nearly died herself. (7)

Dahl had written one children's book in the 1940s, but later said he needed to have children himself before he could do such writing well. Beginning in 1961, he wrote 16 more children's novels, including the classic tale "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory." Children all over the world have been touched by his books.

(8) Although Dahl and Neal's marriage ended in an unfortunate way, its legacy was to give many happy endings to the readers of Dahl's children's books.

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) Borscht is a traditional Eastern European and Northern Asian soup. Its name is Slavic in origin, and the soup is known for its dark-red color, given by its main ingredient, the beet*. There are several different types of borscht. Some are made with meat and cream, while others are vegan* or vegetarian. Region, family tradition and even religion can determine what ingredients people are likely to add to their borscht.

Borscht comes from an ancient soup originally cooked from pickled stems, leaves and hogweed. Hogweed is a flavorful herb that grows in damp meadows and can be very toxic if not harvested and prepared properly. Over time, borscht evolved into a diverse array of sour soups. The beet-based red borscht has become the most popular. The popularity of borscht has spread all over the world, owing to migration from Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union. In North America, borscht is often linked to either Jews or Mennonites*, the groups who first brought the recipes from Europe. Several ethnic groups claim borscht as their national dish, and it is eaten as part of ritual meals within Eastern Orthodox*, Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic and Russian-Jewish religious traditions.

Some common ingredients of meat-free borscht are beans, potatoes, carrots, cabbage and of course, beets, in a broth* commonly based on tomatoes and beet juice. The soup is finished with vinegar, giving it a sour bite that replicates* a pickled flavor and complements the soup's rich, silky texture. When borscht is made with meat, it's often pork. A pork bone is boiled to create a stock, which becomes the base of the soup. Other ingredients often added in the meat-free versions of this

soup are onions, apples and green beans. Borscht can be served hot or cold and with several different toppings, including fresh herbs and sour cream.

[注] **beet**: ビーツ (野菜の一種) **vegan**: 菜食主義の一種
Mennonite: キリスト教メノ派教徒 **Eastern Orthodox**: 東方正教会
broth: だし汁 **replicate**: 再現する

1. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. 宗教行事で出されるボルシチがある。
 - B. ボルシチには通常ニンジンのピクルスが入る。
 - C. ボルシチには弱毒性のハーブが使われるので子供向きではない。
 - D. ボルシチはロシア人の海外貿易で世界各地に広まった。

2. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. ヨーロッパではボルシチはいつも温めてから食される。
 - B. ボルシチはロシア語圏以外ではほとんど見られない。
 - C. ほとんどのボルシチには肉か魚のどちらかが使われる。
 - D. ボルシチは北米ではよく特定の集団と結びつけて見られる。

(B) The Amazon Rainforest is one of the wettest places on the earth. People concerned about its deforestation have paid close attention to the rainforest's hydrologic cycles* in recent decades. This is because, through transpiration, trees play a critical role in the flow of water across South America. Transpiration is a process by which trees, after absorbing water from the ground through their roots, release it into the air from their leaves as vapor. For example, a single large oak tree can move 150,000 liters of water into the air each year by transpiration.

Most of the rain that falls on South America originates from the Atlantic Ocean, where water evaporates from the ocean surface, travels west and then falls as rain. The rainforest's vast quantity of trees and other vegetation absorb this water and put it back into the air by transpiration, where it moves further west and rains again to the ground. This cycle continues, and as these clouds of water vapor move further west, they eventually run into the Andes Mountains, where they are deflected* south to other parts of South America. This continuous movement of water from the Amazon to other parts of the continent has been named the "Flying River." Incredibly, the Flying River moves more water per day than the Amazon River, which itself dumps more water into the ocean than any other river on the earth. The Flying River can be seen from space as a large, constantly cloudy patch over South America.

A large percentage of the water that moves through the Flying River is a product of transpiration, which makes the trees of the Amazon critically important to the continent's ecosystem. Some scientists have concluded that the droughts throughout South America in recent decades were caused by deforestation in the Amazon. The Amazon Rainforest continues to shrink due to human causes, primarily logging

and agriculture. While expanding agriculture has economic importance for South America, there is a concern that continued deforestation will lead to a “tipping point.” If this happens, the Flying River will be seriously affected, and extended droughts could become normal in certain areas of South America. It will take thoughtful management and increased protections from South American governments to ensure that the Amazon Rainforest and its crucial, life-sustaining power are not destroyed.

[注] hydrologic cycle: 水循環 deflect: そらす

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
- A. アマゾン地域の歴史。
 - B. アマゾンの熱帯雨林の役割。
 - C. アマゾン地域の気候と地質。
 - D. アマゾン川とブラジルの産業。
4. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
- A. 周辺住民はかつてアマゾン川を「空飛ぶ川」と呼んでいた。
 - B. アマゾンの熱帯雨林が関わる水の循環は、南米の生態系にとって重要だ。
 - C. アマゾンの熱帯雨林の面積は、政府の施策により増加している。
 - D. アマゾン川の汚染は、主に農地の拡大によって引き起こされた。

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) Kabaddi is a popular contact sport in southern Asia that originated in ancient India. It is also very popular in Iran, is the national game of Bangladesh, and is one of the national sports of Nepal, where it is taught in all state schools. Kabaddi is also popular in other parts of the world where there are Indian and Pakistani communities, such as in the United Kingdom.

A standard game of kabaddi has two teams of seven players and five substitutes. A game lasts 45 minutes in total with 20-minute halves and a five-minute break in between. The teams change sides at the halftime. During each play, known as a “raid,” a player from the attacking side, known as the “raider,” runs into the opposing team’s side of the court and attempts to tag* as many of the seven defending players as they can in 30 seconds. For a raid to be eligible for points, the raider must cross the line in the defending team’s territory and return to their own half of the field without being tackled. Most interestingly, while doing so, the raider must also loudly chant the word “kabaddi” to show that their raid is done in a single breath.

A point is scored for each defender tagged. If the raider steps beyond the bonus line marked in the defending team’s territory, the attacking team earns another point, known as a bonus point. If the raider is successfully stopped, the defending team earns a point instead. All players tagged are taken out of the game, but one is “revived” for each point a team scores from a subsequent tag or tackle. Players who step out of the court are also out. If a team gets all seven players on the opposing team out at once, they earn two additional points and the players are placed back in the game.

[注] tag: (鬼ごっこなどで) つかまえる

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about kabaddi?
 - A. It is a very new sport that comes from Asia.
 - B. Some country has introduced it as part of its public education.
 - C. It is mostly played in Asia and not popular in Europe.
 - D. Its popularity is limited to South Asian communities.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about kabaddi?
 - A. It does not allow any physical contact.
 - B. Raiders try to defend their team by staying on side.
 - C. A player must repeat the same word while attacking in the opponent's territory.
 - D. Players can step outside of the court to escape from being tagged.

(B) Today people everywhere use computers. But in the 1960s most computers were too large and complex for ordinary people to use. That situation changed in 1973, when the company Xerox created the Alto computer. This groundbreaking “personal computer” was compact and easy to use. Although only a few Alto computers were produced, they had a major influence on the hardware and software that computer companies later developed.

It is amazing how many elements of today’s personal computers first appeared on the Alto. For example, the Alto included a “mouse” to help users navigate around the computer screen. It also had “windows” and “icons” on the screen, like the software programs people now use. This was a huge advance at the time, when other computers had no graphics at all—only text. In addition, the Alto computers used at the Xerox research center in California were connected to each other through a network, called Ethernet, similar to Internet connections today.

Unfortunately for Xerox, the company decided not to sell the Alto. One reason was that it was expensive to produce. Another reason was that Xerox was making a lot of money from its copy-machine business, so it was not very interested in computers.

In 1979, Steve Jobs, a founder of Apple Computer, visited Xerox’s research center. He was very impressed by the Alto. Many of the Alto software and hardware ideas were adapted for the Apple II computer, which became a huge success. The Alto took the first step forward, but other computers ended up being successful in the market.

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. An influential PC that was created in the 1970s.
 - B. The history of Xerox's computer business.
 - C. The way Steve Jobs developed the Apple II.
 - D. The market success of the Xerox Alto computer.
4. According to the passage, why did Xerox decide NOT to market the Alto?
- A. They decided to sell Alto's technology to Apple Computer.
 - B. They wanted to focus more on connecting computers via a network.
 - C. They thought that the Alto would not be so popular in the future.
 - D. They had a more profitable business than developing computers.

(C) Alex Honnold is a professional rock climber. His remarkable talent for ascending the world’s highest cliffs without the use of ropes — known as “free soloing” — has made him a superstar in the climbing world. Honnold became internationally recognized in 2008, when he free soloed two very dangerous walls: Half Dome in Yosemite National Park, California; and the Moonlight Buttress in Zion National Park, Utah. These climbs amazed the climbing world and set new records. However, El Capitan is considered by many in the rock climbing community to be the most challenging rock face in the world, so Honnold knew he had to conquer it.

El Capitan is a vertical rock formation in Yosemite National Park. It is about 914 meters from base to summit, making it higher than the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, the tallest building in the world. Honnold’s mission to climb El Capitan without ropes was not a casual whim. There are multiple routes to the top, each having its own name. For example, in 2015, Tommy Caldwell, another prolific climber, used ropes to ascend El Capitan with a partner via the route known as “Dawn Wall,” considered to be the most difficult. Caldwell said the idea of free-soloing El Capitan would be the “moon landing” of free soloing.

In preparation for El Capitan, Honnold trained all around the world, climbing walls in China, Morocco, Europe and North America. Only a few close friends and fellow climbers knew about the project and were sworn to secrecy. He researched several climbing routes and finally settled on one named “Freerider.” Months in advance, he planned out each hand- and foothold. He visualized every move, every grip, hundreds of times. He practiced the climb over and over again using ropes so that he could memorize every crack and hold, and know which hand or foot would go where. Every movement was fixed permanently in his mind so

he could perform the climb almost without thinking. He said, in order not to fall, he had to leave nothing to chance, by preparing and training his mind for every possible outcome.

In June 2017, Honnold became the first person to reach the top of El Capitan without ropes or any other gear, apart from his climbing shoes and a chalk bag. The Freerider ascent* of El Capitan is a popular challenge that often takes over three to five days to complete, using ropes. Amazingly, Honnold did it in three hours and 56 minutes without ropes.

This historic event was made into a film, *Free Solo*, which won Best Documentary Feature at the 2018 Academy Awards. Since becoming the subject of an Academy Award-winning film, Honnold has been trying to adjust to his sudden fame. He realizes that his ropeless climb of El Capitan could end up being the summit of his career. If it turns out that way, it seems that he might have to learn to be content to take less dangerous paths inside climbing gyms.

[注] ascent: 登頂

5. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The appeals and dangers of free solo climbing.
 - B. The difficulties of becoming a free solo climber.
 - C. The history of the world's most difficult rocks to climb.
 - D. The extraordinary achievement of a climber.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Alex Honnold?
- A. He climbed the tallest building in the world.
 - B. He climbed El Capitan in less than four hours without ropes.
 - C. He climbed El Capitan with his partner.
 - D. He was the first person to climb the Dawn Wall.

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

22点

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

24点

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

24点

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

12点

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

18点