

2019（平成31）年度

12月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。

7. William got a letter () that he had passed the exam to enter college.
- A. saying B. say C. said D. says
8. To achieve success in business, Mr. Gibson worked hard and () his free time.
- A. resolved B. recovered C. accused D. sacrificed
9. Hanna finally agreed to marry me, so I happily told everyone about our ().
- A. translation B. engagement C. calculation D. custom
10. Derek is new at this school. He has () any friends yet.
- A. almost B. only C. just D. hardly
11. As Lincoln said to a nation () than ours, we are not enemies but friends.
- A. more far dividing B. more far divided
C. far more dividing D. far more divided
12. The real estate company rang me and gave () permission to have a dog in my apartment.
- A. my B. me C. a D. it
13. He thought about () to upset her, but succeeded only in upsetting himself.
- A. try B. trying C. tries D. to try

14. I don't want to waste my time () such a stupid thing.
A. to B. over C. of D. off
15. I didn't attend the meeting, so I heard about everything second ().
A. hand B. place C. round D. time
16. Today's picnic has been () off because storms are expected in the afternoon.
A. called B. timed C. planned D. dropped
17. When I first met Sam, he () across to me as a nice and funny guy.
A. led B. met C. went D. came
18. Beth realized that the painting on Greg's wall was actually hanging () down.
A. backside B. outside C. inside D. upside
19. You need to take cultural differences into () when you live in a foreign country.
A. transformation B. situation
C. affection D. consideration
20. He was someone who minded his own () and never interacted with other students.
A. business B. job C. work D. trade

21. The girl with the book on her lap was totally () in the wonderful adventures of Harry Potter.

- A. associated B. connected C. unified D. absorbed

22. She had () to remove her appendix while she was on a trip.

- A. surgery B. vaccination C. nutrition D. immunity

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. If you are not busy at the moment, (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) my homework?

- A. me B. you C. helping
D. with E. mind F. would

2. Wendy heard (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)
enter her class.

- A. would B. student C. a
D. new E. that F. a rumor

3. Since Ken has never worked in the kitchen, he is (1)(2)
(3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. a loss B. do C. about
D. what E. to F. at

4. (1)(2) is your (3)(4) the office (5)(6)
use public transportation?

- A. from B. far C. you
D. if E. apartment F. how

5. There are (1)(2)(3) in Australia, which (4)
(5)(6) all over the world.

- A. tourists B. unique C. attract
D. from E. animals F. many

6. (1)(2)(3)(4) you are, you should (5)
(6) of your assignment.
- A. the deadline B. busy C. matter
D. meet E. no F. how
7. (1)(2) at night, (3)(4)(5)(6) your
roommates and neighbors.
- A. disturb B. will C. quiet
D. or E. keep F. you
8. This device (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) of the
world's best-selling smartphone.
- A. earlier B. to C. is
D. superior E. models F. far
9. There are (1)(2)(3)(4) at the back door
(5)(6) the actor to come out.
- A. a B. waiting C. few
D. quite E. for F. people
10. The storm grew stronger, (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) the missing people.
- A. but B. for C. kept
D. looking E. the F. rescuers

11. The (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) form said it was wrongly filled in.

- A. the B. man C. I
D. whom E. submitted F. to

12. This book (1)(2) with her practical (3)(4) (5)(6) you need.

- A. is B. you C. advice
D. packed E. the answers F. giving

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. He decided to use a Puritan* student since John Harvard himself was a Puritan.
- B. As you walk through the tall, beautifully carved Johnston Gate onto the campus, you are greeted by a wide lawn named the “Old Yard.”
- C. Although there are lies associated with the statue, there is no doubt that some of the greatest truths known to man have been taught at the university where it stands.
- D. Therefore, Harvard was named after him to commemorate his donation to the college.

Harvard University is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Cambridge is a college town, only a short subway ride from downtown Boston. ((1)) Across the lawn is the bronze statue of John Harvard seated in a chair. The writing on the statue reads, “John Harvard, Founder, 1638.”

The John Harvard statue is also called “the Statue of Three Lies.” First, John Harvard was in fact not the founder of Harvard University. The school, which is the oldest place of higher education in the United States, was actually founded as New College by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, an English settlement in America. John Harvard, a teacher and minister who moved to America from England, had no children and left half of his estate and his 400 books to this school after he died.

(2)

The second lie concerns the date on the statue. Harvard was actually founded in 1636, not 1638. The reason as to why the wrong year was written is unknown.

The third lie concerns the model of the statue. The statue of “the young John Harvard” was not created during his lifetime. Since photography had not yet been invented when John Harvard was alive in the 17th century, Daniel French, the sculptor, had to use another model.

(3) French selected his model by first asking a dozen male Harvard students to run around Harvard Yard. He settled on the fastest runner as his model — a student by the name of Sherman Hoar.

The John Harvard bronze statue is so famous that students and visitors rub the left shoe for good luck. (4)

[注] Puritan: 清教徒

(B)

- A. They have switched to cheaper foods and have reduced spending on health and education.
- B. They are implementing schemes to provide schools with food and distribute nutritional supplements.
- C. They are also trying to prevent countries from aggressively storing extra food.
- D. As a result, the supply of food to the market has decreased, causing prices to rise drastically.

Poor harvests, higher energy prices and competition with biofuels — these are some of the factors responsible for driving worldwide prices of staple foods up in recent years. Environmentalists attribute poor harvests to a loss of biodiversity and changes in the ecosystem caused by human activities. In addition, the increase in oil prices has raised the price of fertilizers and transportation costs. Moreover, the cultivation of food crops in many countries has been diverted to plants that can be used to produce biofuels. ((5))

The increase in prices has forced people in poorer countries to spend more of their income on food, making them even poorer. ((6)) This poses a significant threat to countries where malnutrition* is already a major issue. Experts fear that the lack of reasonable food prices could become a global problem that affects not only economic growth and social progress but also political security, especially in developing nations. Protests and riots in some of the most affected countries have already threatened the stability of some governments in developing countries.

Organizations such as the World Bank have been taking emergency

measures to make sufficient food available to even the poorest households. ((7)) Farmers are being provided drought-resistant seeds and fertilizers to boost food production.

Furthermore, the international community is taking measures to prevent food-producing countries from keeping their surplus food only for themselves during difficult times. ((8)) Wealthy nations are being encouraged to contribute financial and technical assistance to the agriculture sector in developing nations. Greater cooperation on a global scale can make food safety and nutritional security for all people a reality.

[注] malnutrition: 栄養失調

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こと）[各3点]

(A) In 2012, a teenage girl named Malala Yousafzai was riding the bus on her way home from school. A man carrying a gun got on and demanded to know which girl was Malala. He then pointed the gun at her and fired. Even though Malala was terribly injured, she survived the attack. But why would anyone shoot a 15-year-old girl?

Malala's home is in Pakistan's Swat Valley—an area that the Taliban had been trying to take over. The Taliban, who are opposed to educating girls, had attacked and closed many schools. From an early age, Malala made speeches and wrote blogs promoting education for girls. When Malala's opinions became popular, the Taliban threatened her life just to keep her quiet.

Fortunately, the shooting did not silence Malala. In fact, it made her more famous than ever. She has spoken all over the world about education and religious extremism, demanding that all children be given the right to an education, whether they are girls or boys. She has even written a book about her experiences. And even though the Taliban are still threatening her life, she continues to spread her message of peace. It is for this reason that, in 2014, she became the youngest person ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
 - A. 若い女性を襲ったバスの運転手。
 - B. パキスタンでのタリバンの歴史。
 - C. マララがノーベル賞受賞に至った経緯。
 - D. パキスタンの初等教育事情。

2. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. マララは自分の体験記を出版した。
 - B. バスの銃撃犯はマララを特定できなかった。
 - C. マララはノーベル賞を受賞した年に銃撃された。
 - D. マララはパキスタンを出国したことがない。

(B) Some people call Taiwan's Yanshui Beehive Fireworks Festival the most dangerous fireworks festival in the world. And it's easy to see why. Each year, during the Lantern Festival, people gather in the town of Yanshui, where thousands of bottle rockets are lit and fired into the crowd from large carts.

To protect themselves, festival goers wear layers of padded clothing. They often seal the wrists and ankles of their clothes with tape. And to protect their heads, they wear motorcycle helmets, sealing up the neck with towels to keep stray rockets from getting inside. These fearless people sometimes stand directly in front of the fireworks cart so they can be hit with hundreds of rockets. Every year there are a few injuries, but people still come back.

People say this strange festival started more than 100 years ago, when a 20-year cholera* epidemic hit the area. According to legend, when the town paraded a statue of the god Guan Yu* around the streets while setting off fireworks, the epidemic came to an end. And ever since, the practice has continued. People believe the fireworks burn away bad luck, bring social harmony, and even solve economic problems.

[注] cholera: コレラ

Guan Yu: 関羽 (中国に実在した将軍)

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. 伝統的花火の危険性。
- B. 珍しい台湾のお祭り。
- C. 小型ロケットの発射法。
- D. 混雑した行事で起こりやすい怪我。

4. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。

- A. ほとんどの参加者がバイクで行事にやって来る。
- B. 人々はロケットから身を守るために大きな台車を用いる。
- C. 毎年この行事ではけが人が出る。
- D. この風習は今から約20年前に始まった。

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）[各3点]

(A) When most people feel ill, they cancel their vacations. But an increasing number of people are travelling to foreign countries just to go to the hospital or dentist. Why? There are various reasons.

This “medical tourism” usually refers to people travelling from developed nations where medical care is expensive, or waiting lists are long, to countries where the care they need is cheaper or easier to get. Some governments have even established medical tourism agents that will work with foreign patients to find them the best local hospital. These countries promise shorter waiting lists, specialist procedures, but most importantly, cheaper hospitals. For example, a knee surgery patient in the US might need to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars. But at a hospital in Thailand or Malaysia, the same operation may only cost a few thousand dollars. Even with the cost of the airplane ticket to Asia, the overall cost is still lower. As a bonus, the patient feels that he or she is also getting a vacation. There are some risks involved, especially if there are complications* or legal issues. But medical tourism is a trend that looks likely to continue.

[注] complication: 合併症

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. More people are travelling abroad for medical care.
 - B. Medical services in the US are improving.
 - C. Vacations in Thailand are becoming more popular.
 - D. Illegal doctors can be found all over the world.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. People travelling for medical care usually wait a long time to get their procedure.
 - B. Hospitals in the US are usually cheaper than hospitals in Malaysia.
 - C. Most medical tourists are travelling to the US for medical care.
 - D. Some governments will assist foreigners who are seeking medical help.

(B) Nevado de Toluca National Park is one of Mexico's biggest and most important national treasures. Unfortunately, it is in trouble. Since it became an official national park in 1936, more than 60 percent of the forest in the park has disappeared. The biggest problem is that local people need money and have been illegally cutting and selling the trees, illegally farming the land and illegally mining the land. There are also illegal settlements and illegal sawmills* for cutting the trees. Despite being a national park, it is constantly being eaten away by human development.

Regardless of these problems, Nevado de Toluca National Park still has special meaning for the people of Mexico. At the center of the park is a very old sleeping volcano. The crater* of this volcano is home to the highest lake in North America. The lake of the Sun is located at 4,200 meters and is hundreds of meters deep. The water is clear and emerald green in color. It is one of the highest lakes in the world that can be reached by car. A dirt road goes up to the lake and millions of Mexicans visit the lake area each year. Most of the visitors come from Mexico City. Mexicans love the volcano area for hiking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, horseback riding and camping. It is especially popular when there is snow. Although the lake is freezing cold, some people even go diving in it. It is also a good place for athletes to train for high altitude sports.

[注] sawmill: 製材工場

crater: 噴火口

3. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Nevado de Toluca National Park has enough snow to go skiing.
 - B. Nevado de Toluca National Park is an important place for Mexicans.
 - C. Mexicans are constantly hiking in Nevado de Toluca National Park.
 - D. The highest lake in North America is in Nevado de Toluca National Park.
4. Why is Nevado de Toluca National Park in trouble?
- A. Because the lake can easily be reached by car.
 - B. Because the volcano in the park could be dangerous.
 - C. Because too much unlawful activity happens in the park.
 - D. Because most of the visitors come from Mexico City.

(C) Although bullfighting was banned in the Canary Islands in 1991 and more recently in Catalonia, it is still a popular spectator sport in many other parts of Spain, as well as France, Portugal and some parts of South America. Many people, from animal rights groups to concerned citizens, have been campaigning to have the sport completely banned because they consider it barbaric and cruel. It is said that the bulls are kept in darkness for two days before the fight and tortured so that by the time they enter the arena they are exhausted, sick and almost insane. Although many want all bullfighting to be banned, many others have strongly defended it as an important part of traditional culture. It has a long history in Spain and Portugal and probably comes directly from the Roman games.

One common belief about bullfighting is that the man who fights the bull, and is usually called a matador, uses a red cape to anger the bull and make it charge. Spectators have generally believed that the color red actually makes bulls angry. However, bulls are colorblind and see the cape as gray so the color does not really matter. It is the movement of the cape that actually angers the bull. Some have speculated that the red cape was chosen to excite the crowd rather than the bull because it is the color of blood.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Bullfighting is cruel and should be banned.
 - B. Bullfighting should continue because it is traditional.
 - C. There are two different views about bullfighting.
 - D. Bulls do not get angry when they see the color red.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Bullfighting is banned in the Catalonia region.
 - B. Spectators generally believe that bulls cannot see matadors.
 - C. Bulls are traditional animals from Roman times.
 - D. Spain and Portugal were part of the Roman Empire.

外国語（英語）解答用紙

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

22点

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

24点

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

24点

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

12点

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

18点