

2021（令和3）年度

12月6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. The book's title () a bell, but she couldn't remember who wrote it.
A. opened B. rang C. worked D. gave
8. The security guard who comes () at 9 p.m. locks the laboratory.
A. on duty B. of duty
C. up to date D. out of date
9. The white yacht () out against the blue sky.
A. grew B. put C. stood D. turned
10. The new apartments are () of a shopping mall, a station and schools.
A. in the range B. to the extent
C. within reach D. in access
11. If the weather () good, we would have gone to see a baseball game.
A. had been B. has been C. is D. were
12. She couldn't solve the problem (), so she had to ask her brother to help her.
A. by oneself B. in herself
C. of itself D. on her own

13. Most people associate labor with existence. They perform it to provide themselves () the necessities of life.
A. for B. in C. to D. with
14. I should have my passport () before I fly to London.
A. renew B. renewed C. renewing D. to renew
15. "Would you mind lending me some DVDs?" "() I could, but I don't have any."
A. I'm afraid B. I'm sorry
C. I wish D. Unless I guess
16. This book is well worth () many times.
A. been read B. read C. reading D. to read
17. () you have your library card, you will be able to check out books and older magazines.
A. Then B. Whereas C. Once D. Unless
18. Unlike North American culture, Japan is said () a "shame" culture.
A. about having B. with its having
C. that it has D. to have
19. Often one sees couples walking around with one partner reading aloud from a guidebook and () looking at the works of art.
A. another B. other C. others D. the other

20. If we are too sensitive about grammatical accuracy in conversation, we may () from speaking altogether.
- A. prevent B. prohibit
C. refrain D. differentiate
21. The lawyer had to work all day on Saturday to () lost time.
- A. make away with B. make out
C. make sense of D. make up for
22. The warmth of the room made many of the students fall ().
- A. asleep B. sleep C. sleeping D. to sleep

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. The doctor says (1)(2)(3)(4) for me (5)
(6) an operation.

- A. may B. to C. necessary
D. be E. have F. it

2. She had a hard time with the needle. Nonetheless, (1)(2)
(3)(4)(5)(6) blouse.

- A. to B. blue C. managed
D. finish E. she F. the

3. When Monica's five-year-old son fell over and got injured, (1)
(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. scream B. she C. giving out
D. help E. couldn't F. a

4. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) to my destination,
I use a mobile mapping application.

- A. time B. getting C. difficulty
D. have E. I F. every

5. You can try to make the (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) even though he behaves badly.

- A. that B. is C. understood
D. feel E. child F. he

6. Darryl tends to lose interest in (1)(2)(3) soon as (4)(5)(6).

- A. as B. he C. he wants
D. it E. whatever F. gets

7. Paul and Mary (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) and looked around to make sure.

- A. bow B. they C. to
D. ought E. if F. wondered

8. You (1)(2)(3) twice before (4)(5)(6) important decision.

- A. an B. better C. think
D. such E. making F. had

9. The store (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) high-end brands to the latest designs.

- A. a B. from C. ranging
D. lineup E. full F. has

10. I've never met a lazy child, (1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6) whom adults insist on calling "lazy."

- A. of B. plenty C. though
D. I've E. children F. met

11. I must check (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) I'll need my winter coat.

- A. if B. forecast C. to
D. today's E. see F. weather

12. Even within the same family, (1)(2)(3)(4) (5)(6) are good at different things.

- A. it's B. to C. easy
D. see E. all children 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。[各3点]

(A)

- A. Researchers in the United States have already used printers to create replacement parts for a human ear.
- B. Stores will also be able to use the new technology to create custom-made products for their customers.
- C. Once the speed and flexibility of 3-D printers are improved, there will be no limit to the possibilities of this revolutionary technology.
- D. This new technology is already being used to create such products as plastic parts for machines, smartphone cases and even musical instruments.

People use computer printers every day to print copies of reports and other documents. But there is another kind of printer that is gaining importance: 3-D printers. These are printers that are capable of reproducing three-dimensional objects. ((1))

In the future, 3-D printing technology is expected to open up all sorts of new possibilities. These future printers will become much faster, easier to use, and be able to handle a wider variety of materials. This will lead to the use of 3-D printing in a variety of industries. For example, in the area of sports, it will become possible to create shoes, clothing and equipment designed according to the specific body shape of each individual. ((2))

Some of the most interesting possibilities for 3-D printing are in the field of healthcare and medicine. One example of developments in this

area is the use of 3-D printers to create artificial body parts and organs. (3) In the years ahead, further developments in this field are expected.

Although the future looks bright for 3-D printers, there are a number of technical issues that need to be overcome. Two major problems are the limitations in the types of materials that can be used and the difficulty of operating a 3-D printer. This means that it will be necessary to expand the types of advanced materials that can be used and make printers more accessible to non-engineers. Another key issue is the need to improve the speed of 3-D printing, which is too slow at present. (4)

(B)

- A. However, through Catholic churches and embassies, Vatican City still holds an influential presence around the globe.
- B. Vatican City has only around 600 citizens, while employees working within Vatican City number over three times that, at more than 2000.
- C. Visitors can enter Vatican City freely from Rome without any passport control, and this keeps the flow of tourist money coming.
- D. Located in Rome, Vatican City is home to the Roman Catholic Church and maintains an independent political status despite its small size.

The smallest nation on earth is Vatican City, also known as the Holy See. ((5)) Historical and cultural factors have contributed to this unique independence.

Vatican City is only 0.44 square kilometers in overall area. It is only one-fourth the size of the next smallest country — Monaco. The entire Vatican City would fit inside the world's largest nation — Russia — approximately 39 million times. The nation is so small that other countries must place their embassies outside Vatican City yet within Italy. There is no room in Vatican City itself. ((6))

Vatican City's survival is closely related to its historical role in the Roman Catholic Church, as the little nation receives donations from the 1.3 billion Catholic believers worldwide. These donations are collected in June each year, and while the annual amount varies, the total typically reaches about 300 million US dollars. Vatican City also prospers thanks to tourist income, as it holds some of the world's top art attractions,

such as the Sistine Chapel and Michelangelo's famous sculpture, the "Pieta." The church of Rome — St. Peter's Basilica — is another major tourist draw. (7) People seeing other sights in Rome can cross easily into Vatican City.

Small in size, but rich in history and culture, Vatican City continues as the world's smallest country. It is not a member of the United Nations, as it has no military force, which is a UN requirement. (8) It is a tiny nation, but very important.

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) The Harry Potter novels have encouraged millions of children throughout the world to read books. Interestingly, they have also inspired university students in the U.S. to create a new sport called Muggle Quidditch. It was named after a game called “Quidditch” played by characters in the novels. “Muggle” means people who do not have any magical powers.

The rules for the new sport were created in 2005 by two students, Alex Benepe and Xander Manshelat. Benepe wanted to play a game that was more creative than other conventional sports. Unlike the game in the novels, however, the players of Muggle Quidditch cannot use magic to fly around on broomsticks*; instead, they run around with the broomsticks between their legs. Players score goals by throwing a ball called a “Quaffle” through a hoop*. Volleyballs or basketballs are often used as Quaffles in Muggle Quidditch. The rules are not easy to explain, though, because the rulebook the two students created is 39 pages long.

What is most amazing about the new sport is not its rules so much as how quickly it has become popular. Thanks to the Internet, within just a couple of years, Muggle Quidditch was being played at hundreds of universities. Benepe and others even formed the Intercollegiate* Quidditch Association, along with an annual “World Cup.” Even though the players have no magical powers and do not play in the air, the interest in this new sport has been truly amazing.

[注] broomstick: ほうきの柄

hoop: 輪

intercollegiate: 大学間の

1. この英文の趣旨は次のどれか。
 - A. ハリー・ポッターが世界中の大学に与えた影響。
 - B. インターネットで大人気の空想上のスポーツ。
 - C. ハリー・ポッターの人気に便乗した新しいビジネス。
 - D. アメリカの大学生が創造した新しいスポーツ。

2. Alex Benepe について、本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
 - A. 彼は最初ハリー・ポッターをネットで紹介しようとした。
 - B. 彼が作ったルールによると、ボールを輪の中に通すことにより点が入る。
 - C. 彼のチームは **Muggle Quidditch** のワールドカップで優勝した。
 - D. 彼が作ったスポーツは小説中の試合を忠実に再現している。

(B) People living in developing countries have less access to advanced technologies. But in some cases, those advanced technologies are even more useful to people in such countries than to those living in economically advanced countries. One example is the cellphone. In developed countries the cellphone has helped make people's lives more convenient. But in developing regions in the world, like some places in Asia and Africa, it is a technology that can have an even greater benefit.

In many African countries, for instance, it is too expensive to install telephone lines for each person's home. The result is that these places have the least developed telephone networks in the world. The cellphone may offer a solution to this problem. Compared to installing telephone lines, it is relatively cheaper to introduce the cell towers and other equipment needed for a cellphone network. Many African countries are thus trying to expand their cellphone capabilities, and the rate of cellphone use is already roughly double that of normal telephones. If those countries succeed in their efforts to introduce such technology, it may serve as a foundation for economic growth, too.

3. この英文の趣旨は次のどれか。

- A. 開発途上国における携帯電話の拡大とその背景。
- B. 携帯電話がもたらしたアフリカ経済の急成長。
- C. アフリカで開発された携帯電話の最新技術。
- D. 途上国と先進国の携帯電話ネットワークの比較。

4. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。

- A. アフリカは携帯電話の利用者数が世界で最も少ない。
- B. 多くのアフリカの国にとって携帯電話はまだ高価すぎる。
- C. 携帯電話の設備は電話線を引くよりもコストがかからない。
- D. 新技術の導入は携帯電話の普及に大きく貢献している。

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) It is often said that pasta was brought to Italy by the explorer Marco Polo from China in the 14th century. However, pasta was known in Italy before that. Chinese pasta first made it to Europe via trade between Italy and Arab nations that China traded with. By the 1300s, dried pasta was popular for its nutrition and long shelf life*, making it ideal for long overseas voyages. Over time, different shapes and types of pasta have appeared, and new technology has made pasta easier to make. With these innovations, pasta has truly become an international food.

The word “pasta” actually means paste. This is a reference to the dough*, which combines flour, water and eggs. Pasta can be made and eaten fresh, but supermarkets stock mostly dried pasta, which can last for a very long period of time if stored correctly. There are roughly 300 different shapes and varieties of dried pasta in Italy.

Most professionals agree that it is best to cook pasta until it is *al dente*, firm to the teeth, yet tender. Many people cook pasta until it is very soft, so if you follow the chefs’ advice, boiling it for a few minutes less will give you authentic Italian pasta. Fresh pasta takes even less time to cook to perfection. Another key to perfect pasta is to use a large cooking pot and plenty of water. This prevents the pasta from sticking together and will ensure every part of the pasta is cooked completely. Don’t forget to add a little salt to the cooking water before adding the pasta. Some people also add a little olive oil to the cooking water to keep the pasta from sticking. When draining the pasta, it’s a good idea to save about a cup of the water in the pot. This starchy* water will

add a little thickness to whatever sauce you choose to serve the pasta with.

[注] shelf life: 貯蔵可能期間 dough: 粉をこねたもの
starchy: でんぷんを含む

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. The different dishes you can make with pasta.
 - B. How dried pasta became popular.
 - C. The history of pasta and ways of cooking it.
 - D. Where pasta was originally made.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. Supermarkets usually have more fresh pasta than dried pasta.
 - B. It is important not to cook pasta for too long.
 - C. Pasta is usually made into only a few different shapes.
 - D. Marco Polo was the first person to bring pasta to Italy.

(B) Breeding dogs has given us a variety of canines*, from enormous Great Danes to the smallest of Chihuahuas. There are dozens of interesting breeds out there, but sometimes breeding can go too far and end up harming the animal, especially when dogs are being bred for dog shows.

The French bulldog is one such example. While these dogs are incredibly good-natured and friendly, years of breeding them for flat noses has given almost all French bulldogs difficulty in breathing, and as a result, they struggle to maintain their body temperature. French bulldogs find it difficult to cool down on hot days and are much more likely to die in hot environments.

Another example is the German shepherd. For dog show competitions, these dogs were bred to have a sloping back, with shorter hind legs. This streamlined look was popular with judges, but over time the dogs began to experience trouble with arthritis* in the joints of their hind legs. Many German shepherds also have trouble with their hips. In more recent years, dog shows have placed greater emphasis on health, but not before many animals had to suffer just to achieve a certain look.

[注] canine: 犬

arthritis: 関節炎

3. What is the main theme of the passage?
- A. Harming dogs' health through breeding for appearance.
 - B. The history of European dogs through the ages for breeders.
 - C. The best way to improve a dog's health for a better streamlined look.
 - D. Banning dog show competitions for good-natured dogs.
4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. French bulldogs are usually aggressive because of their flat noses.
 - B. Dog breeders spent a long time changing the French bulldog's appearance.
 - C. The German shepherd's longer back legs were favored at dog shows.
 - D. In the past dog shows placed the primary emphasis on dogs' health.

(C) One major environmental problem in East Asia is the annual dust storms. Every spring, a huge amount of dust from the deserts of Mongolia, Kazakhstan and China is blown into the sky as a result of strong winds. These annual dust storms affect many cities in China, Korea and Japan. China has been trying to overcome the dust-storm problem by planting trees.

The tree-planting, or “reforestation,” effort in China dates back to 1978. That year China introduced the Three-North Shelterbelt Program, also known as the “Great Green Wall.” The plan was to plant trees in a large area across northern China. The primary aim of the program was to reverse the spread of desert areas in China by planting fast-growing trees, such as aspen. The types of trees chosen also had long roots, allowing them to access water deep underground.

Millions of seeds have been planted for the project. Along with planting seeds or seedlings* by hand, airplanes are used to drop millions of seeds into the planting areas. Unfortunately, though, around 85 percent of the trees planted will not survive in the long run. One reason is that the trees, which are not native to China, require far more water than is available in the areas where they are planted.

Given such problems, some experts recommend a different approach for reforestation. Chinese ecologist Jian Gaoming recommends protecting the native grasslands by building fences to keep off grazing animals*. Many agree that this sort of “going native” approach is the best way to prevent China’s desert areas from expanding.

[注] seedling: 苗木

grazing animal: 放牧動物

5. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The annual dust storms that affect Asian cities.
 - B. Chinese efforts to plant trees to stop desert expansion.
 - C. The importance of planting native trees and grasslands.
 - D. The reason deserts are expanding in northern China.
6. According to the passage, what is one problem with the “Great Green Wall” project?
- A. Not enough seeds and seedlings are planted.
 - B. The native trees required more water than experts thought.
 - C. A large percentage of the trees planted do not survive.
 - D. The trees did not grow as quickly as experts had predicted.

外国語（英語）解答用紙

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

22点

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

12点

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

18点