

(問題用紙 1)

## 平成30年度入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。  
◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。

- (1) Perhaps we should consider ( 1 ) the family and moving to another country.  
(ア) uprooting (イ) upbringing (ウ) uprising (エ) upcoming
- (2) To take this course, you have to fulfill the required ( 2 ).  
(ア) precautions (イ) prevalences (ウ) prerequisites (エ) preoccupations
- (3) This anecdote ( 3 ) his wonderful, considerate character.  
(ア) disorganizes (イ) epitomizes (ウ) aerosolizes (エ) economizes
- (4) A book with this much insight into the issue is long ( 4 ).  
(ア) overbrowsed (イ) oversight (ウ) overrated (エ) overdue
- (5) ( 5 ) sound can help you relax and make you more productive.  
(ア) ambiverts (イ) ambivalent (ウ) ambient (エ) ambidextrous
- (6) His way of dealing with people is as ( 6 ) as silk.  
(ア) haute (イ) manipulative (ウ) flexible (エ) smooth
- (7) With the panelists being from various backgrounds, today's discussion is ( 7 ) to be lively.  
(ア) seemed (イ) bound (ウ) favorable (エ) formula
- (8) ( 8 ) from our own cultural patterns are usually greeted with highly charged emotions.  
(ア) deviations (イ) flouts (ウ) disparities (エ) compliances
- (9) We sometimes feel ( 9 ) irritation when we see someone else occupying the seat we took before the break.  
(ア) a placated (イ) a nestling (ウ) a welcomed (エ) a fleeting
- (10) Kojiro is insisting on purchasing an expensive classic car although his family has tried to ( 10 ) it.  
(ア) talk him out of (イ) speak him out of (ウ) tell him from (エ) voice him from

II. 次の各日本文の英訳として、文法や意味からみて最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (11) 遺伝子的につながりのある者を助けることは真の利他的行動ではない。  
(ア) It is not real altruism even if you save somebody whose genes you have common with.  
(イ) The true altruism is concerned with not helping people of the same genetic relations but with others.  
(ウ) Protecting somebody with whom you share genes doesn't count as true altruism.  
(エ) The true altruism means that you are willing to rescue a person without caring your own life.
- (12) 世間に背を向けて自分の趣味にだけ取り組んでいるとやがて孤立してしまうよ。  
(ア) If you turn away from the outside world and immerse yourself in only what you like, you will become isolated.  
(イ) Turning your back on the wall, spending your time only for your favorites, you will suffer from isolation.  
(ウ) If you show your back to others and enjoy yourself pursuing your diversion, you may fall into solidarity.  
(エ) Keeping distances from others and doing hobbies as like, you will be deserted by your friends.

(問題用紙 2)

- (13) 免疫システムがなければ細菌やウイルスが易々と体内に入り身体を蹂躪してしまうだろう。  
(ア) Bacteria and viruses would make inroads into our body and rampage, if it was for the immune system.  
(イ) Bacteria and viruses might invade our body and destroy it if they were not for the immune system.  
(ウ) If the immune system had not existed, bacteria and viruses would intrude our body and be rampant inside.  
(エ) Without the immune system, bacteria and viruses would easily get inside our bodies and devastate them.
- (14) 深海にすむ魚の一部は獲物をおびき寄せるために発光する。  
(ア) Some of abyssal fish in the dark sea make light to attract their targets to food.  
(イ) Some fish, which live in the deep sea, produce light to lure prey.  
(ウ) Deep-sea fish, which live in the dark, entice their games by projecting light.  
(エ) Fish that live in the dark sea draw their bites near themselves by yielding light.
- (15) 彼女の小説のちょっと哀愁を込めた人情味に一番心を動かされる。  
(ア) It's the human warmth with a gentle sense of melancholy in her novels that affects me the most.  
(イ) I am moved with most warm-heartedness by a touch of pathos found in her novels.  
(ウ) Her novels, being full of tender feelings including hint of sorrows, influence me very much.  
(エ) Reading her novels, I always notice her gentle heart contents sadness, impacting me most.
- (16) 科学上の発見において偶然が果たす役割の大きさを無視できない。  
(ア) In some scientific findings the contribution of chance is as big as not to be negligible.  
(イ) The importance of chance is great in discovering scientific facts that we cannot dismiss it.  
(ウ) We cannot neglect how much chance plays in some scientific discoveries.  
(エ) The chance plays a role significant enough to be remembered in some of the scientific revelations.
- (17) 輝くような笑顔で握手を交わした二人だが、実は根深い確執を抱えていた。  
(ア) Concealing deep-rooted dispute, these two people shook hands smiling all over.  
(イ) These two, shaking hands with beaming smiles on their faces, in fact had a deep feud.  
(ウ) The two, shaking hands and bright smiles appearing on their face, felt resentment at heart.  
(エ) The two people who actually had bitter hostility each other made an ostensible smile and shook hands.
- (18) 夕映えに佇むローマ遺跡は人間の英知とはかなさを表しているように見えた。  
(ア) The vestiges of the Romans, being a glow with the setting sun, outspoke the glories of mankind and its transiency.  
(イ) The relics of Romans lit up by the setting sun looked reflecting humans' intelligence and their frailty.  
(ウ) The remains of the Romans standing in the evening light proved the greatness of the humans and its mutability.  
(エ) The Roman ruins in the evening glow seemed to display human wisdom and impermanence.

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- (19) The course was interesting from the ( ) and it ( ) ( 19 ) ( ) ( ).  
(ア) beat (イ) never (ウ) a (エ) lost (オ) beginning
- (20) He sat at the table ( ) ( 20 ) ( ) label ( ) his bottle ( ) his fingernail.  
(ア) the (イ) with (ウ) scraping (エ) of (オ) at
- (21) She decided to ( ) ( ) ( ) ( 21 ) even though the odds were against ( ).  
(ア) try (イ) her (ウ) a (エ) give (オ) it
- (22) They ( ) ( ) ( 22 ) that taking a passive approach would ( ) ( ) better results.  
(ア) to (イ) hunch (ウ) a (エ) lead (オ) had

(問題用紙 3)

- (23) Each presenter is ( ) ( ) ( 23 ) for ( ) at the ( ).  
(ア) speaking (イ) meeting (ウ) honorarium (エ) awarded (オ) an
- (24) Sometimes it is ( ) to ( ) ( 24 ) to ( ) ( ) expectations.  
(ア) live (イ) your (ウ) difficult (エ) up (オ) own
- (25) Near the end of the year, we always have a ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( 25 ).  
(ア) ends (イ) time (ウ) meet (エ) hard (オ) making
- (26) His job is to ( ) ( ) ( ) site and ( 26 ) ( ) everyone remains safe.  
(ア) make (イ) the (ウ) sure (エ) overlook (オ) construction

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Human Life Span Versus Human Life Expectancy

The term life span is most commonly confused with another important concept: life expectancy. While both terms relate to the number of living years, they actually define very different concepts. While the term life span refers to the maximum number of years an individual can live, life expectancy refers to ( 27 ) or an average number of years a person can expect to live. Most simply put, life expectancy can be attributed to and impacted by an individual and their personal health history, genetics, and lifestyle, whereas life span ( 28 ) for all living humans.

For example, my life expectancy is ( 29 ) by personal factors like my family history, my environment, my diet, and even my age and sex. My life expectancy might be different for your life expectancy and it may even change over time. Our life spans, however, are one and the same. We share it as members of the same ( 30 ).

Given that the human life span is defined by the longest ( 31 ) human life from birth to death, it is a figure that has changed over the years. For humans, the current accepted maximum life span is 122 years. This age was achieved by Jeane Louise Calment of France.

Calment lived from February 21, 1875, to August 4, 1997, until she was exactly 122 years and 164 days old. Remarkably, Calment remained relatively healthy and mentally intact until her 122nd birthday. Though there have certainly been claims of longer lives, none of the claims were ( 32 ) documented and verified. Calment remains the first verified person to reach any age between 116 and 122 and the only verified person to reach the age of 122.

With the United States' average life expectancy currently ( 33 ) at around 78.88 years, the age to which most Americans can expect to live is still forty-four years younger than the human life span. So how do we close that gap and elongate our lives? There will always be factors that are out of our individual control like our inherited genes, but we shouldn't ( 34 ) the impact of those that we can control. It is generally understood that closing the gap between life expectancy and life span can be done through healthier living, less exposure to toxins, the prevention of chronic illnesses, and a little bit of luck.

- |      |                |                 |                  |                     |
|------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (27) | (ア) a cost     | (イ) an estimate | (ウ) an occasion  | (エ) a valuation     |
| (28) | (ア) holds      | (イ) takes       | (ウ) profits      | (エ) parallels       |
| (29) | (ア) encroached | (イ) impinged    | (ウ) affected     | (エ) exaggerated     |
| (30) | (ア) piece      | (イ) nature      | (ウ) species      | (エ) variety         |
| (31) | (ア) ignored    | (イ) reflected   | (ウ) performed    | (エ) observed        |
| (32) | (ア) tardily    | (イ) acceptably  | (ウ) unreasonably | (エ) disappointingly |
| (33) | (ア) hovering   | (イ) excluded    | (ウ) postponed    | (エ) descending      |
| (34) | (ア) trifle     | (イ) embroider   | (ウ) squander     | (エ) discount        |

## (問題用紙 4)

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Marine circulation and weather conditions greatly affect microplastic aggregation and movement. Microplastics, which are particles measuring less than 5 mm, are of increasing concern. They ( 35 ) into tiny particles, they also interact with organisms in a range of marine habitats. A study by Natalie Welden and Amy Lusher published in *Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management*, takes a look at how global climate change and the impact of changing ocean circulation affects the distribution of marine microplastic litter.

Natalie Welden of Open University and lead author of the paper notes, "The ability to predict areas of plastic input and deposition would enable the identification of at-risk organisms, and it would allow for efforts to ( 36 ) plastic debris at targeted locations. The current uncertainty as to the effects of global warming on our oceans is the greatest challenge in predicting the future patterns of plastic aggregation in relation to global circulation."

Littering, landfill runoff and loss at sea are the main pathways through which plastics ( 37 ). It is estimated that plastic waste from coastal countries will increase nearly 20-fold by 2025. The density of the plastic determines if it remains in surface waters, becomes beached in coastal areas and estuaries, or sinks to deep-sea sediments. Further, weather conditions and marine circulation play a significant role in the distribution. (38)For example, the circular systems of ocean currents, such as the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic or the California Current in the Pacific, play a significant role in the movement of plastics from their point of release to remote areas where they can accumulate in central ocean regions called gyres. Unusual large amounts of marine debris have been found in these zones, such as the North Atlantic or Great Pacific garbage patches.

However, our oceans are currently undergoing (39)a marked period of uncertainty brought about by global climate change. For example, ice melting in polar regions is predicted to have a range of effects on the distribution on marine plastics. As many swimmers know, it is easier to float in saltwater than a swimming pool. Reduction in the density of seawater at sites of freshwater input is expected to reduce the relative buoyancy of marine debris, ( 40 ). Correspondingly, areas of high evaporation, due to the increase in temperature, will experience increased water densities, resulting in plastics persisting in the water column and surface waters.

( 41 ), changes in sea surface temperature may also affect the scale and patterns of precipitation, in particular tropical storms, cyclones and tornadoes. Global warming intensifies along-shore wind stress on the ocean surface. Flooding events, intense storms and increasing sea levels also means that more debris littering shorelines will become available for transport in the seas.

"The hope is that future models of climate-ocean feedback are producing more accurate predictions of circulation patterns," said Welden. "This is vital in forecasting and mitigating potential microplastic hotspots and 'garbage patches'."

問 1 次の語(句)を並べかえて、空所(35)に来る適切な英文を完成させなさい。

- (a) as other plastic marine (b) litter breaks down (c) more relevant (d) not only become

- (ア) (a-b-c-d)  
(イ) (b-c-a-d)  
(ウ) (d-c-a-b)  
(エ) (c-a-d-b)

問 2 空所( 36 )に来る語句を選びなさい。

- (ア) restore and review  
(イ) reduce and remove  
(ウ) replace and recycle  
(エ) refurbish and reuse

問 3 空所( 37 )に来る語句を選びなさい。

- (ア) enter the ocean  
(イ) are easily reclaimed  
(ウ) decompose in water  
(エ) produce toxic emissions

問 4 下線部( 38 )の内容に最も近い意味を表す英文を選びなさい。

- (ア) Plastics are attracted to the middle of oceans.  
(イ) The Gulf Stream affects plastic migration around the world.  
(ウ) Gyres control where plastics are released into currents.  
(エ) Flows within oceans control where plastics collect.

(問題用紙 5)

問 5 下線部( 39 )に最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。

- (ア) a scored age of mistrust
- (イ) a soiled time of suspicion
- (ウ) a noticeable phase of doubt
- (エ) a tainted moment of misgiving

問 6 空所( 40 )に来る語句を選びなさい。

- (ア) slowing the onset of climate change
- (イ) increasing the rate at which plastics sink
- (ウ) allowing more plastics to enter the oceans
- (エ) maintaining the level of plastic at the surface

問 7 空所( 41 )に来る語句を選びなさい。

- (ア) Due to falling sea levels
- (イ) Furthermore, without empirical research
- (ウ) With seas and oceans cooling quickly
- (エ) Adding another layer of complexity

問 8 本文の内容から見て正しいものを1つ選択しなさい。(42 にマークしなさい。)

- (ア) Climate uncertainty is hindering the prediction of how plastic will aggregate in the future.
- (イ) Bad weather is the main cause of the plastic entering our oceans.
- (ウ) Plastics can cause flooding and other extreme weather conditions.
- (エ) Being unable to predict where plastic enters the ocean helps us to save endangered animals.