

学 力 検 査 問 題

外 国 語 (英語)

リーディング・ライティング

(4問)

平成21年2月25日

自 15時20分

至 17時20分

答案作成上の注意

- 1 この問題冊子には、リーディング・ライティングの問題があります。総ページは12ページです。
- 2 解答用紙は1枚（表裏の2ページ）です。解答はすべてその解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 3 受験番号は、解答用紙の所定の箇所に、必ず記入しなさい。
- 4 配付した解答用紙は、持ち出してはいけません。

[I] 次の英文①, ②は, 2008年6月2日付のニューヨークタイムズ紙に掲載された記事と, その記事に対する6月6日付の投書に基づいたものです。①と②を読み, 現在アフリカの子どもたちをマラリアから守るために, どのような動きがあるのか, それはなぜなのか, 投書はそれをどのように評価しているのかについて, 日本語で180~200字にまとめなさい。数字, 句読点, 記号も1字に数えます。

① Donating \$10 to buy a mosquito net to save an African child from malaria has become a popular way to show you care, especially for teenagers. It is an appeal with which young people can sympathize. Part of what has helped the campaign catch on is its simplicity and affordability — \$10 buys one net to save a child. *Nothing But Nets*, the best-known campaign, has raised \$20 million from 70,000 individuals, most of it in donations averaging \$60.

Naomi Levine, an expert on philanthropy^(注1) at New York University, said young people “more than ever want to do something.” “You won’t find them giving money to research,” she added. “It’s too far off. But a net is something you can hold in your hand. And any time young people get interested in any form of philanthropy, it’s a good thing.” Crucial to the campaign against malaria, which kills an estimated one million people a year, mostly in Africa, has been the development of an inexpensive, long-lasting insecticidal net. Unlike old nets, which either had no insecticide^(注2) or had to be dipped in it twice a year, the new ones keep killing or fighting off mosquitoes for three to five years. When more than 60 percent of the inhabitants of a village use them over their beds while they are sleeping, malaria rates usually drop sharply.

(Adapted from *The New York Times*, June 2, 2008)

(注1) philanthropy 慈善事業 (注2) insecticide 殺虫剤

② Increasing awareness of, and fund-raising for, malaria control is very welcome. The bed nets donated will help save lives and sustain control efforts. But malaria control requires more than just nets. An associated danger with the grass-roots efforts is that simple but effective marketing messages hide the fact that the disease is very complex and difficult to control. Along with nets, indoor spraying with insecticides is an essential, but poorly financed, method of malaria control. Improving access to high-quality malaria medicines is crucial, especially with the prospect of drug resistance ever present. There is an urgent need to broaden grass-roots support to provide assistance to truly comprehensive and sustainable malaria control that will save lives now and well into the future.

(Adapted from *The New York Times*, June 6, 2008)

〔Ⅱ〕 次の対話を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Setting : Bookshop service counter

S = Salesperson, C = Customer

S : Good morning. _____, sir?
(1)

C : Well, actually, I have a complaint about this copy of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* which I bought here last month.

S : Right, I see.

C : Well, I'd nearly finished reading it when (A) my shock I discovered that the last few pages are missing.

S : Really!

C : Yes, look at this. It stops suddenly (B) page 591, just when I was about to find out whether Harry survives or not!

S : Oh dear, that must have been really annoying.

C : Of course it was! I was up until 2 a.m. this morning reading the book and then I couldn't get any sleep because I was so irritated that I couldn't find out what happens at the end.

S : Well, I can tell you that there's a big battle between Harry and Voldemort and ...

C : No, no, no! Don't tell me! I want to read it myself, so I'd like you to replace this copy (C) a complete one.

S : Oh, I'm so sorry. Do you have a receipt for this one?

C : Well, actually no, but I can assure you I bought it here.

S : I'm really sorry but it's our shop policy not to give refunds or make exchanges without some proof of purchase.

C : I don't believe it! This is even more annoying! I never expected to have to return a book because of missing pages, so I don't keep receipts. Anyway, don't you recognize me? I've been shopping here regularly for years.
(2)

S : Yes, of course I do. We deeply appreciate that, but I'm afraid I can't bend the rules (D) any circumstances.

C : This is so annoying! I'm certainly not going to buy another copy here. In fact, I'm not sure I'll be using this bookshop again.

S : Look, sir, I really am sorry about this, and I have a suggestion.

C : Well, it'd better be a good one!

S : Why don't you come into our office through here? Make yourself comfortable. I'll make you a nice cup of coffee and I'll get a copy of the book (E) the shelves so you can read the last few pages in peace and quiet.

C : Well, I suppose that's not such a bad idea. Just make sure this copy has all the pages! And one more thing . . . I take two sugars in my coffee.

S : No problem, sir.

問 1 can を用いて、下線部(1)にふさわしい内容の英語を補いなさい。

問 2 次の(1)と(2)の問いに日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(1) 下線部(2)で、何が何と比べて 'more annoying' なのですか。

(2) 問題の解決策として店員は何を提案しましたか。

問 3 空欄(A)から(E)を補うのもっともふさわしい語を下の①~⑩から選び、記号で答えなさい。同じ語を繰り返し使用することはできません。

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|---------|--------|
| ① against | ② among | ③ at | ④ as | ⑤ by |
| ⑥ from | ⑦ over | ⑧ to | ⑨ under | ⑩ with |

〔Ⅲ〕 次の[A]と[B]を読んで、それぞれの問いに答えなさい。

[A]

Winning the Nobel Prize in medicine has helped Mario Capecchi discover the long-lost sibling he never knew he had.

Capecchi, 70, a scientist at the University of Utah, returned to his native Italy last month and met with his half-sister,⁽¹⁾ who believed Capecchi and her mother had died during World War II. Last fall, however, Marlene Bonelli saw the headlines that said Capecchi had won the Nobel Prize in medicine.

Capecchi and Bonelli had the same mother and lived together briefly as children. She is a year younger and was adopted by an Austrian family.

The Dolomiten newspaper arranged the reunion at a hotel in the mountainous northern Italian region of Bolzano.

Capecchi said they had to speak through an interpreter because she does not speak English, he does not speak German and neither speaks much Italian.

“She had been under the impression that our mother and myself had died in the war,” Capecchi told *The Salt Lake Tribune* in an interview on Thursday. “She is a very nice person as any sister should be.”

Capecchi did not know that his mother had given birth to a girl in February 1939. A few months later, his mother put the infant into the hands of her friends, Max Bonelli and Luise Linder, fearing that she would soon be arrested.

As a child in Italy during World War II, Capecchi lived for years on the streets and in orphanages.⁽²⁾ He was separated from his mother at age 3 when the Gestapo arrested her as a political prisoner in 1941 and took her to a concentration camp^(注1) near Munich. His mother, an American-born poet, and his father, an Italian military officer, were not married.

Capecchi spent a year with a peasant family, until the money his mother left for his care ran out. For about four years, he lived on the streets or in

orphanages, and ended up in a hospital with malnutrition^(注2). His mother survived and eventually found him on his 9th birthday.

His mother took him back to the United States and he grew up with his uncle's family in Pennsylvania, but no one ever told him about his sister.

When news of his Nobel Prize broke, Bonelli informed the local media in Austria that the famous scientist was her brother she had never met. The Dolomiten newspaper sent Capecchi photos of Bonelli, now 69.

⁽³⁾ "Looking at the pictures it was obviously my sister," Capecchi told the Salt Lake newspaper, noting her resemblance to his mother, who died in 1987.

(Adapted from <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/25007775/>)

(注1) concentration camp 強制収容所 (注2) malnutrition 栄養失調

問1 本文の内容と一致するものを下の(a)~(h)から3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Marlene Bonelli and Mario Capecchi:

- (a) lack a common language
- (b) spent time together with a peasant family when their mother was in a concentration camp
- (c) had been trying to find each other for many years
- (d) finally met again in a northern part of Italy
- (e) were both adopted by Austrian families
- (f) remembered their time together as children
- (g) were arrested during World War II
- (h) met each other again because of media coverage of the Nobel Prizes

問 2 下線部(1)を本文の内容に即して、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 3 Capecchi が下線部(2)のような生活をするに至った理由を日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

問 4 Capecchi が下線部(3)のように発言した理由を日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

[B]

Weather sometimes occurs in what is called weather cycles. There may be a period of several years when the rainfall in a region is sufficient for crops to grow. This may be followed by a year or more of exceptionally light rainfall.

Weather cycles cause problems no matter where they occur, but they have⁽¹⁾ been especially harmful in the Great Plains of the United States. Soon after the Civil War, about 1865, settlers in the Great Plains felt encouraged to plow^(注1) and plant crops where Nature intended tall grass with deep roots to grow. They cut the thick sod^(注2) with plows that exposed the soil to the weather. All went well in those years when rainfall was plentiful. Crops, mostly wheat and corn, were abundant, and farmers prospered. Other pioneers, hearing the good news, flocked to the region.

The “good years” for the early Great Plains farmers ended when periods of drought^(注3) began. (A)

The ever-blowing winds picked up soil and filled the air with dust. People placed handkerchiefs or masks over their mouths and noses to prevent dust from filling their lungs. Grains of soil piled up along fence rows, houses, and barns. Through keyholes, cracks in windows, and chimneys, winds blew dust into houses.

During periods of prolonged drought, farms are abandoned and people move away. When people move away, many stores and services are forced to close their doors. Few people can make a decent living in such towns and places.

In recent years, much has been learned about farming in drier areas of our country. Soil erosion^(注4) is gradually being brought under control, (B) much remains to be done. Some of the land that should never have been plowed in the first place has been turned into grassland. Some land is planted with specially developed grains that require less water. In some years land is left to “rest” with a cover crop such as clover, which, because of its extensive

root structure, holds water for a long time. Also, trees have been planted in long rows that help to break the force of the winds as they blow over the land.

(Adapted from *Real-Life Reading Activities*, 2002)

(注1) plow 鋤(すき)で耕す

(注2) sod 草地

(注3) drought 干ばつ

(注4) erosion 浸食

問1 下線部(1)で述べられている問題を解決するために採られている方策を日本語で4つ簡潔に述べなさい。

問2 空欄(A)には、次の①～④の4つの文が、ある順番で入ります。もっとも意味が通るように並べたものを、次の(a)～(h)から選び記号で答えなさい。

① Almost constant winds blew over the land month after month.

② Because crops had been harvested and the land was uncovered, land was exposed to the weather.

③ The absence of rain, the drying action of the winds, and the hot sun of summer made the region as dry as a desert.

④ The winter winds were especially fierce.

(a) ①—②—④—③ (b) ①—③—②—④ (c) ②—①—④—③

(d) ②—①—③—④ (e) ③—①—④—② (f) ③—②—①—④

(g) ④—①—②—③ (h) ④—①—③—②

問3 空欄(B)を補うのにもっともふさわしい語を下の(1)～(5)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) although (2) and (3) as (4) because (5) unless

[IV] 次の[A], [B]の問いに答えなさい。

[A] This is part of a letter you have received from an Australian penfriend called Jane.

In your next letter, please tell me what you like most about your school life, and why?

この手紙への返事の本文を解答用紙の下線部に70語程度の英語で書きなさい。コンマやピリオドは語数に含めません。解答欄の最初の()に語数を記入しなさい。なお、この返事にはKaoruという名前を使用するものとします。

[B] 「ギャップ・イヤー」(a gap year)とは、大学への入学を認められた学生が、通例では1年ほど入学を遅らせて、その間に外国での生活・ボランティア活動・職業体験などを通して、いわゆる「自分探し」をする期間、または制度のことを指します。この制度の是非についてあなたの考えを解答用紙の下線部に100語程度の英語で書きなさい。コンマやピリオドは語数に含めません。解答欄の最初の()に語数を記入しなさい。