

受験番号					氏名	
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2020 年度

英 語

I 注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
- この問題冊子は 15 ページある。試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- 解答用紙は、英語解答用紙 **A** (マークシート) および英語解答用紙 **B** があります。
 - 監督者の指示にしたがって、英語解答用紙 **A** の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。
 - 受験番号欄 受験番号を 4 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 4 ケタをマークせよ。
 (例) 受験番号 0025 番 →

0	0	2	5
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 と記入。
 - 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。
 - 監督者の指示にしたがって英語解答用紙 **B** の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。
- 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合または正しく記入されていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
- 第 1 問から第 5 問 **A** までの解答は英語解答用紙 **A** にマークせよ。第 5 問 **B** の解答は英語解答用紙 **B** に記入せよ。
- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはならない。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

裏表紙に、英語解答用紙 **A** にマークする上での注意が続きます。この問題冊子を裏返して必ず読みなさい。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

第1問 次の ~ の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の4つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① cap-ture ② com-pose ③ em-brace
④ pur-sue ⑤ re-strict

- ① com-part-ment ② com-pas-sion ③ com-po-nent
④ com-pro-mise ⑤ com-put-er

- ① a-brupt-ly ② com-plete-ly ③ po-lite-ly
④ pri-vate-ly ⑤ re-mote-ly

- ① con-sist-en-cy ② de-fi-cien-cy ③ de-pend-en-cy
④ e-mer-gen-cy ⑤ pres-i-den-cy

- ① ad-ver-si-ty ② cas-u-al-ty ③ ce-leb-ri-ty
④ mo-ral-i-ty ⑤ un-cer-tain-ty

第2問 次のa～eの各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. According to the weather forecast, a hurricane is Florida.

- ① achieving ② approaching ③ preceding
④ proceeding ⑤ progressing

b. Recently, there was a of the law on minor donor consent to transplant surgery.

- ① refuge ② refund ③ resign
④ revenge ⑤ review

c. If you don't eat a well-balanced diet, you are to get sick.

- ① deluded ② depressed ③ extinct
④ immune ⑤ liable

d. Of all the countries that Martha has visited, France is far her favorite.

- ① at ② by ③ in
④ too ⑤ with

e. The Prime Minister stated that he was optimistic that an agreement could be reached before the deadline.

- ① cautiously ② efficiently ③ fluently
④ hastily ⑤ morally

第3問 次のa～eの各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にするとき、～に入る語または語句を示しなさい。

a. I knew that , but he acted as if he had completed his homework.

- ① being ② far ③ finished
④ from ⑤ he ⑥ was

b. When you move to a foreign country, you the local culture and regulations.

- ① effort ② every ③ make
④ should ⑤ to ⑥ to conform

c. It have a liver disease, you should avoid drinking alcohol.

- ① goes ② if ③ saying
④ that ⑤ without ⑥ you

d. The manager was Scott because his work ethic .

- ① considering ② desired ③ firing
④ left ⑤ much ⑥ to be

e. He wasn't the movies tonight; he preferred to stay home and watch TV.

- ① going ② keen ③ on
④ out ⑤ to ⑥ very

第4問 次の文章を読み、下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：crowdsourcing：クラウドソーシング，不特定多数へ業務を委託すること；
主としてインターネットを介して行われる

Tokyo when it comes to creating a city that's accessible for everyone. Its deadline? Next year's Olympic Games, though that really shouldn't matter when it comes to transforming Japan into a nation where anyone can use any space.

Accessibility means different things to different people, and sometimes people get left behind. As someone who uses a wheelchair, I learned this the hard way when I moved to Japan.

Before I arrived, I went online to look for apartments. Out of the 240,000 apartments that were available in Tokyo, 900 were listed as barrier-free. Each had amenities that made them accessible to someone, but none to make them accessible to me. The reasons varied: a raised entryway; a narrow bathroom door; a long commute; and so forth. I ended (又) staying at a hotel but even then, I [へ] difficulties. Only 0.4 percent of Japan's hotel rooms are accessible, and the options I had were limited. I paid twice the average rate for a room that I could hardly use.

Getting around Tokyo for me. I've had to rely on outdated maps and have often run into [ト] like shut-down elevators. When I've asked station attendants for support, they've rarely been able to help as my Swedish-made wheelchair defies all standards of accommodation in Japan. I can't tell you the number of times that I've had someone offer to carry my 250-kilogram powerchair up a flight of stairs. Good intentions, but catastrophic results. □

These problems : Every country has facilities and services that are accessible to some people and not others. While I was able to live and work in

the United States, a person with a disability from Japan might not be able to do the same. Indeed, I'm not alone in dealing with these problems. Nearly 9.5 million people in Japan have some kind of disability. Worldwide, that number exceeds 1 billion. And such statistics do not account (ル) elderly people, parents with strollers and others who require accommodating.

Access-makers in Japan — architects, educators, lawmakers and others who are involved in supporting those with disabilities — 25 . They rely on laws and policies such as the Barrier Free Transportation Law of 2000, the New Barrier Free Law of 2006 and the Law for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities of 2016, which promote the development of universal design: a philosophy and practice of building that aims to create environments that can be easily used by everyone. Access-makers have tried to [子] universal design in Japan by creating new accommodations. To ensure that their products are useful, they've gone out (ヌ) their way to consult each other and people with disabilities.

Unfortunately, this kind of communication 26 as Japan rushes toward the Olympics. Overzealous implementation has stolen away our chance to have meaningful conversations about desirable kinds of accessibility. Access-makers have lost opportunities to ask who they're building for, why they're building for them, and how their actions will affect current and future generations of persons with disabilities. As a result, those people 27 . Consider reports about blind people falling to their deaths at train stations due to improperly installed tactile pavement, or wheelchair users stalling in the streets and being hit by cars.

If failure to accommodate people with disabilities 28 , we have two options to resolve it. We can either slow down our efforts to create access or speed up our communications channels to ensure that no one is left behind. Given the immediacy of the Olympics, slowing down doesn't seem like a real possibility. Indeed, Japan 29 to rush toward access, not the least of which is its declining birthrate, aging population and shrinking workforce.

So how can Japan speed up its communications channels and create sustainable dialogues between people with disabilities and access-makers? I believe crowdsourcing technologies 30 .

Crowdsourcing technologies allow users to identify barriers to access in real time and share their experiences with experts to [1] brainstorm solutions. They can also be used to evaluate products and services before, during, and after implementation, allowing users to identify who a given product or service affords access to and how it can be more inclusive.

The 2020 Olympic Games 31 to develop and deploy crowdsourcing technologies. Imagine what we could learn about accessibility if even a small fraction of the guests coming to Japan used crowdsourcing technologies to illustrate their experiences of access. How might we use that data to transform accessibility at local, national, international and transnational levels? Maybe in a few years, people with disabilities who 32 , like I once was, won't have to look at thousands of apartments to find one that works in Japan. And maybe Japanese people with disabilities will be able to travel overseas with relative ease.

Access means different things to different people, and some people may get left behind. By using crowdsourcing technologies, we can work to ensure that no one 33 .

(The Japan Times, May 26, 2019, 一部改变)

A. 本文中の 21 ~ 33 に入る最も適当な語句を下の①~⑰の中から
1 つずつ選びなさい。

- ① are a method worth exploring
- ② are an opportunity
- ③ are new to the country
- ④ are not starting from scratch
- ⑤ are not unique to Japan
- ⑥ are not up to level
- ⑦ are now at risk
- ⑧ had the right combination
- ⑨ has also been a problem
- ⑩ has many other reasons
- ⑪ has time on its side
- ⑫ is caused by haste
- ⑬ is due to indifference
- ⑭ is left behind again
- ⑮ is no longer an issue
- ⑯ is now at stake
- ⑰ is up against the clock

B. 本文中の下線部イ～ホの語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

イ

① disabled

② obsolete

③ stale

④ worn-out

ロ

① benevolent

② disastrous

③ malicious

④ violent

ハ

① arguments

② discussions

③ disputes

④ scripts

ニ

① comprehensive

② inquiring

③ privileged

④ selective

ホ

① conflict

② party

③ proportion

④ slice

C. 本文中の[へ]~[リ]に入る、最も適当な語を、それぞれ下の①~④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

[へ]

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① enabled | ② encountered |
| ③ endeared | ④ enquired |

[ト]

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① objections | ② objectives |
| ③ obscurities | ④ obstacles |

[チ]

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① imitate | ② implement |
| ③ impose | ④ improvise |

[リ]

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① consecutively | ② collectively |
| ③ privately | ④ secretly |

D. 本文中の(ヌ)~(ヲ)に入る最も適当な語を、それぞれ下の①~⑨の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(ヌ)

(ル)

(ヲ)

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|------|------|
| ① at | ② by | ③ for | ④ in | ⑤ of |
| ⑥ on | ⑦ over | ⑧ through | ⑨ up | |

第5問 次の文章を読み、下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：(northern) fulmar：フルマカモメ；ミズナギドリ科の海鳥 / OSPAR Convention：オスパール条約；北東大西洋の海洋環境保護のための条約 / polar cod：北極タラ；北極海などに生息する海水魚

Marine plastic pollution now commands worldwide attention. This wasn't the case 40 years ago, but Jan Van Franeker, a young oceanic biologist at the time, began finding ominous signs of pollution in the bodies of northern fulmar birds back then while studying their evolutionary process.

Van Franeker, now 64, continues his research at the Wageningen Marine Research Institute in the Netherlands. It was back in the late 1970s that he noticed something strange: There were often pieces of plastic in the seabirds' bodies.

The birds were provided by his research colleagues who were trying to find the impact of oil pollution on the species. They agreed that Van Franeker would dissect the birds to see if oil was found in their bodies. "Occasionally, I did find some oil, but much more plastic," said the researcher.

Van Franeker began to record every foreign object he found in northern fulmars. As the records piled up, his concerns about plastic pollution deepened. It was in 1985 that Van Franeker published the results of his research, pointing out that the birds took in a "considerable" amount of plastics, and that their intake included poisonous materials. Similar research results warned about abnormal changes occurring in seabirds.

Now 93 percent of northern fulmars in the North Sea have plastic in their bodies, according to a study by Van Franeker and his colleagues of 525 of the birds from 2010 through 2014. Some 58 percent of sampled birds had taken in 0.1 grams or more. Pushing this ratio down to 10 percent or less is the goal of the signatories to the OSPAR Convention, designed to protect the marine environment of the Northeast Atlantic.

Northern fulmars fly near the sea surface and eat fish. They are thought to take in floating plastic waste or plastics eaten mistakenly by fish. The average amount of the material found in a bird's body is 0.31 grams. Much of the plastic originates in plastic products that have become unidentifiable after breaking into tiny pieces.

"If one imagines a northern fulmar of the size of a human, the plastic it takes in is about this amount," says Van Franeker, showing a lunch box-sized container filled with plastics.

In September 2015, Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and other bodies published the results of a study in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, a leading American scientific journal. It warned that 99 percent of seabirds in the world could possibly take in plastic waste by 2050.

The study was based on research on the eating habits of seabirds since the mid-1960s. Using the data, the researchers estimated the impact of marine plastic pollution on the global environment.

In the early 1960s, less than 5 percent of marine birds took in plastics; by the mid-2010s, the proportion is estimated to have shot up to nearly 90 percent. During the period, world plastic production ballooned twentyfold, and plastic products including items for one-time uses such as wrapping spread into the daily lives of ordinary people. Plastic products that drift into the oceans are broken into pieces by the movement of waves or sunlight, but they never vanish and continue to float on the water.

The study revealed that the southern hemisphere had suffered greater damage compared with the north. The researchers don't know how many of the birds died because of plastic intake. In one extreme case, waste weighing 8 percent of the weight of a seabird was found inside its body. This amounts to 5 kilograms in a human weighing 62 kilograms.

The Arctic Sea, despite its pure image, is among the waters affected by plastic pollution. According to Susanne Kuhn, 31, a research associate with Van Franeker and a specialist on fish species in the Arctic Sea, two out of 72 young polar cod, or 2.8 percent of the total, were found to have microplastics in their bodies. Plastic fibers were excluded from the findings as they drift in the air and could have mistakenly become mixed up with the samples.

Polar cod, which lay eggs under the sea ice, are considered to be an important yardstick in judging the impact of plastic pollution on the Arctic Sea ecosystem. Kuhn said that 2.8 percent might not seem like a lot, but pointed out that the figure really should be zero.

Other research efforts have shed light on plastic pollution in the Arctic Sea. In April this year, a research team at the Alfred Wegener Institute, which leads a German study of the Arctic, reported that up to 12,000 pieces of microplastics had been found in one liter of sea ice taken from the Arctic Sea by a research vessel.

According to study results published in the British scientific journal *Nature Communications*, the count was two to three times higher than past counts since 2005. The plastics included materials for food wrappings and cigarette filters while parts of fishing equipment and fishing boat paints were identified, leading the research team to estimate that fishing activities in the Arctic Sea were partially responsible for the pollution.

Nearly 70 percent of the detected plastic pieces were no bigger than 50 micrometers — one-twentieth of a millimeter — in diameter. Their size makes them easier to be absorbed by crabs and shrimps or small animals, says the research team. Ice in the Arctic Sea is melting due to global warming, and as this happens and the ice moves, researchers fear more plastic pieces will be released into the sea.

(Mainichi Japan, September 24, 2018, 一部改変)

A. 本文中の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～⑫のなかから6つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。

46

 ~

51

- ① As a young scientist, Jan Van Franeker discovered worrying signs of contamination in the bodies of fulmar birds while investigating how marine pollution had evolved.
- ② The marine biologist started his research on fulmar birds in the 70s when he was in his 40s.
- ③ Initially, Van Franeker was given permission by his fellow researchers to dissect the birds to search for traces of plastic in their bodies.
- ④ Although he was looking specifically for oil, it turned out that oil was present in the birds' bodies in far smaller quantities than plastic.
- ⑤ As the records of foreign objects discovered in the animals accumulated, Van Franeker's worries about the seabirds' past evolutionary process increased.
- ⑥ Van Franeker dismissed as insignificant all the debris that he found in the birds' bodies.
- ⑦ In a paper published in 1985, Van Franeker reported his findings of substantial quantities of plastics ingested by the birds.
- ⑧ The biologist was unaware that some of the substances the birds had taken in were toxic.
- ⑨ Other researchers reported similar results, warning that the fulmars were responsible for adverse changes in the ocean environment.
- ⑩ Northern fulmars dive into the sea to catch their prey.
- ⑪ Plastic pieces found in the birds' bodies, despite being tiny, are often traceable to the original product.
- ⑫ From the 1960's up until the present time, the amount of plastic manufactured globally has drastically diminished.

- ⑬ Pieces of plastic debris floating on the water surface are broken up into finer pieces by the waves and sunlight and eventually dissolve.
- ⑭ The researchers have meticulously kept track of the numbers of birds perished due to plastic consumption.
- ⑮ In one severe case of plastic pollution, foreign matter found in the bird's body accounted for 8 percent of its total body weight.
- ⑯ Even the Arctic Sea, even though it may appear to be untouched, is actually polluted with plastics.
- ⑰ Susanne Kuhn, who specializes in Arctic fish species, pointed out that the majority of polar cod had minute bits of plastic in their bodies.
- ⑱ The increase in the number of eggs laid by polar cod under the sea ice is used as a significant indicator of the effect microplastic contamination has had on the Arctic environment.
- ⑲ Kuhn noted that under normal circumstances there should not be a single polar cod with microplastics in its body.
- ⑳ In recent years, many research teams have concealed the issue of plastic pollution in the Arctic Sea.
- ㉑ Researchers suspect that fishing vessels contribute to some extent to the microplastic problem in the Arctic Sea, citing as evidence parts of fishing equipment and boat paints found among the plastics retrieved from the area.
- ㉒ Over 30 percent of the plastic particles found in the water exceeded 50 micrometers in diameter, which is too large to be swallowed by sea animals.

B. 上記の文章の要点を日本語で3つ挙げなさい。

第5問Bの解答は、英語解答用紙Bの解答欄に各々20字以内で記入せよ。

II 英語解答用紙Aにマークする上での注意

1. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
2. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にHB鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。


例えば

30

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号30の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの、不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

3. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は、適宜利用してよいが、どの頁も切り離してはならない。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机の上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。