

Q 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 9 ページまであります。

〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用紙には志望学科・受験番号を記入してください。解答用マークシートには受験番号及び氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号・志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は所定の解答用紙に記入したもの及び解答用マークシートにマークしたものだけが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(H B または B)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

The March 11 mega-quake and tsunami, and the ongoing disaster at the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant that they triggered, have *sideswiped all of us. Nagging worries about the dangers of the radioactivity leaking from that crippled facility and concern for those brave souls striving to tackle the plant's many problems leave a dull, aching anguish that won't go away until we are all assured that it really is safe. Even then, doubts will linger.

But what is to be done with the mountains of debris now *strewn along some 400 km of the northeast coast where cities and towns and villages once stood?

Looking at the thousands of images of those destroyed communities, it seems to me that more than half the debris is comprised of wood. I ask myself and various other experts, can this wood be recycled? Do we want it to be recycled? Can the bulk of it be turned into chips by heavy chipping machines?

In *our Afan Trust woods here in the Nagano Prefecture hills outside Kurohime, we hire a machine and operators from a local construction company to turn trimmed-out branches and poor-quality logs into chips that we use for our pathways, where they eventually turn into compost. Such chips are easily handled and transported, and could probably be burned as fuel. However, I would be careful about using wood-chipped tsunami debris for compost or pathways because of the possibility of pollution from all the other stuff that was washed around and smashed in the disaster.

How to dispose of mountains of woody debris is just one of thousands of difficult choices that must be made, and made very quickly — as noted in a speech given in Tokyo on April 14 by Kenneth Neil Cukier, Japan correspondent of *The Economist*, who said, “Japan has difficult choices it must make. It is vital that it constructs the future, not simply rebuilds the past.”

He went on to say: “Some argue that the tsunami's ferocity shows that

existing protections were inadequate. The mayor of Rikuzentakata — a small city in Iwate Prefecture that I visited a few days after the disaster, and which was utterly washed away — has suggested literally moving a mountain to raise the city's ground level higher. Here in Tokyo, Prime Minister Naoto Kan speaks of elevating entire communities."

Mr. Cukier questioned the wisdom of this, and went on to say: "For instance, instead, perhaps establish better ways to respond to those rare tsunamis that only occur once in 1,000 years. The risk, otherwise, is that Japan goes bankrupt for the next 999 years trying to protect against them. Also, rather than reconstruct the same homes, factories and roads, this is a chance to build 'smart cities' which use energy more efficiently and provide easier access to public services."

Mr. Cukier then made another sensitive but very crucial point, saying, "Many of the communities in the region were in decline prior to the disaster. Young people were moving away while the elderly remained. Before 3/11, a debate simmered over consolidating towns to operate more efficiently. Today, the real choice will be not *how* to rebuild — but *whether to rebuild at all*. The temptation to grant survivors their last wish and restore what was lost is enormous. But it should be resisted. I say it with the frankness of a friend, that Japan must rebuild the region for its children, not its great-grandparents."

I heartily agree. Indeed, I would go further, to say that Japan should endeavor to encourage more young families and vigorous retirees to resettle in rural areas all over Japan. There is plenty of land; there are lots of unused fields, rice paddies, woodlots and pastures; and there are even houses vacant in the countryside. The population of our own little Shinano town has dropped from more than 12,000 when I first came here in 1980 to just under 10,000 now. So if people are willing to share, we, too, have lots of space.

Japan needs to build a modern, vibrant and diversified forestry and agriculture sector, and to bring back each and every one of its mountain streams to sustainable life. This, of course, will require the old-style *pork-barrel monster of politics and construction-industry concrete to be tamed — or, wherever possible, banished.

Less than a century ago, with its ^(キ)myriad streams, natural lakes and *tameike*, Japan had one of the healthiest, most sustainable and diversified freshwater fisheries in the world. This could be revived, enhancing not only domestic self-sufficiency in ^(d)protein, but also the lifestyles, leisure and scenery.

Streams that were unpolluted yet rich in oxygen and natural forest nutrients would do a great deal to heal the damage done to coastal fisheries by this latest disaster and other pollution as they mix with tidal waters and flow out to the sea.

(Notes)

sideswipe : ～に思わぬ衝撃を与える

strewn : 散乱した

our Afan Trust : (The C.W. Nicol Afan Woodland Trust) この論説を書いた

C.W. ニコル氏が設立したアフアの森財団

pork-barrel : 地元の利益を優先するような

- (1) 下線部(ア)～(ク)を言い換えた場合、最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(ア) nagging

1 excessive

2 little

3 persistent

4 unreasonable

5 vague

(イ) souls

1 folks

2 ghosts

3 inspirations

4 spirits

5 symbols

(ウ) dispose of

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1 burn | 2 collect | 3 pile |
| 4 remove | 5 scatter | |

(エ) ferocity

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1 emergence | 2 force | 3 frequency |
| 4 reality | 5 speed | |

(オ) literally

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 actually | 2 initially | 3 literarily |
| 4 partially | 5 quickly | |

(カ) vigorous

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 1 active | 2 desperate | 3 poor |
| 4 wealthy | 5 wise | |

(キ) banished

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 downsized | 2 eliminated | 3 neglected |
| 4 promoted | 5 refined | |

(ク) myriad

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 ancient | 2 countless | 3 peaceful |
| 4 rapid | 5 unpolluted | |

(2) 下線部(a)が示すものとして正しいものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1 branches and logs | 2 chips |
| 3 operators | 4 pathways |

(3) 下線部(b)の意味として最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 if not building banks huge enough to rise up against rare tsunamis
- 2 if not raising entire communities by ignoring rare tsunamis
- 3 if adopting wrong ways to react against rare tsunamis at all
- 4 if creating so-called smart cities to respond to rare tsunamis at all

(4) Mr. Cukier の意見は次のうちのどれか。最も適切なものを下記の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 In order to restore the damaged lands, their ground level must be elevated higher by moving a mountain.
- 2 We should assure survivors of safety and relief by rebuilding their own houses.
- 3 Young people who moved away from tsunami-stricken districts should return, because their future is for their children not for their grandparents.
- 4 Reestablishing the destroyed areas as they used to be needs reviewing.

(5) 下線部(c)の具体的内容として最も適切なものを下記の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 町と町との効率的な連携を図るための議論が行き詰っていた。
- 2 市町村の機能を効果的に分散させる方策が練られていた。
- 3 行政サービスの拡充をめぐり地方自治体の合併論議が続いていた。
- 4 より効果的な地方分権を目指した議論が繰り返されていた。

(6) 下線部(d)の具体的内容として最も適切なものを下記の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- | | | |
|--------|---------|------------------|
| 1 beef | 2 crops | 3 dairy products |
| 4 eggs | 5 fish | |

(7) 次の各文が本文の内容と合っている場合には「正」を、合っていない場合には「誤」を、それぞれ解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 The author suggests reusing the washed-out timber debris, but he also points out that some attention should be paid because it is possibly polluted.
 - 2 In the Afan Trust woods, the local construction company takes the initiative in recycling poor-quality logs.
 - 3 The author visited Rikuzentakata just after the mega-quake and discussed with the mayor the possibility of reconstructing the city.
 - 4 The population of Shinano town has increased by 2,000 compared to 1980.
 - 5 According to the author, better use and conservation of present natural resources will alleviate the evils in politics and the construction industry.
 - 6 The author believes that politicians and the construction industry fight for their own interests, which is indispensable to fulfill his hope.
 - 7 The author assumingly wishes to help those who have lost their property by offering them the woodland restoration project he is engaged in Nagano.
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- 8 The damaged coastal fisheries might be revived by preserving streams and forests particularly in Nagano.

- 2 次の各文の空所に入れるのに、最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。(16点)

- (1) I had a lump in my (). 胸に熱いものが込み上げてきた。
(2) He has a sweet (). 彼は甘党です。
(3) I must take this lesson to (). 私はこの教訓を肝に銘じておかなければならない。
(4) She made a slip of the (). 彼女は口をすべらせた。
(5) She gave him the cold (). 彼女は彼にひじ鉄を食らわせた。
(6) Beauty is ()-deep. 外面では人柄はわからない。
(7) He is a pain in the (). 彼には困っている。
(8) Please keep your () crossed. うまくいくように祈ってね。

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 arm | 2 fingers | 3 heart |
| 4 liver | 5 neck | 6 shoulder |
| 7 skin | 8 throat | 9 tongue |
| 10 tooth | | |

- 3 次の各会話文の空所(ア)～(ウ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを下記の
中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(12点)

(A) Julia: How did he guess what we have in (ア)?

Paul: He seems to have found out our plan.

Julia: The cat seems to be out of the (イ).

Paul: I think we underestimated him.

Julia: Is it too late to change our tactics?

Paul: Better late than (ウ), you know.

- | | | |
|-------|---------|------------|
| (ア) | 1 doubt | 2 general |
| | 3 haste | 4 mind |
| (イ) | 1 bag | 2 basement |
| | 3 car | 4 house |
| (ウ) | 1 never | 2 nothing |
| | 3 soon | 4 usual |

(B) Sandra: I envy you for keeping your (ア).

Lisa: You have only to go on a diet and do a proper amount of exercise.

Sandra: Easier said than done. I've tried several times, but it's no
(イ).

Lisa: Don't give up. Try again. To go on is to go up.

Sandra: OK, but I'll (ウ) it a little easier.

- | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|
| (ア) | 1 body | 2 figure |
| | 3 height | 4 weight |
| (イ) | 1 sense | 2 use |
| | 3 way | 4 wonder |
| (ウ) | 1 get | 2 keep |
| | 3 save | 4 take |

- 4 次の各文を、ほぼ同じ意味になるように書き換えた場合、それぞれの空所に入るのに最も適切な 1 語を解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。 (15 点)

- (1) Martin stole my book from me.
Martin robbed me () my book.
- (2) As far as I know, his story is true.
To my (), his story is true.
- (3) I got the ticket for nothing.
I got the ticket () of charge.
- (4) Whenever she comes to Hakodate, she visits this church.
She never comes to Hakodate () visiting this church.
- (5) The new model is higher in quality than any other car on the road.
The new model is () to every other car on the road.