

A 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、解答用紙に志望学科と受験番号を記入してください。また、解答用マークシートに受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号と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と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で、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 解答用マークシート上部に記載されている解答上の注意事項を、必ず読んでから解答してください。
- (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。

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次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(61 点)

Ants belong to the same family as honeybees: the oldest ant fossil yet discovered is a specimen trapped in amber, estimated at more than eighty million years old. Their civilizations include the earth's first schools, what look like the beginnings of slavery, and even a bizarre* attempt at behaving like an early type of computer. There are many similarities between ants' nests and honeybees' hives*, but ants do not (1). Instead, they communicate through chemicals called pheromones that other ants can smell. When an ant finds food it will leave a trail of scent along the ground all the way home, to lead others to its source. It then finds the way back by remembering certain landmarks often using the position of the sun as its guide. As other ants follow the first trail each one leaves more scent, until the food source is completely exhausted. Once the ants no longer leave a scent the smell evaporates, and the trail is lost for ever.

Ants' smells say other things, too. For example, if an ant gets squashed, its dying gift is a smell that triggers an alarm to all the other ants nearby, sending them into a mad panic as they run around in a rush trying to avoid the same fate. Ants mix pheromones with their food (7) they can pass on messages to each other about health and nutrition. They can even identify themselves through smells as belonging to different groups or castes within the nest, each of which is responsible for certain activities in the civilization. The queen produces a certain pheromone without which the workers would start to raise a new queen. It acts (1 a 2 as 3 case 4 device 5 in 6 safety) the queen dies.

Ants were also the first creatures we know of that learned to teach each other. When a young ant makes its first journey out of the nest an older ant will tutor it in the art of finding and fetching food. These tutors slow down to allow the pupil to catch up, and speed up when it draws close. They have even

been known to link together over gaps to form chains, allowing other ants to scale streams of water like an army with its own portable pontoon bridge*.

The ingenuity of ants' teamwork knows almost no bounds. Weaver ants build nests in trees by attaching leaves together. Leafcutter ants are gardeners. They collect leaves which they feed to a special fungus* that grows in gardens in their nests. The ants then dine off the fungus when it is ready to eat. Sahara desert ants have an incredible system for finding their way back home in a landscape without landmarks. They seem to be able to keep track of the number of steps they have taken, so they can turn round and, recounting each step carefully, find their way back home.

But in the world of ants, just as in the world of humans, teamwork has its limits. Some species live off attacking other colonies, leading to epic battles. Huge ant wars can break (11) between different colonies, sometimes leaving thousands dead on the battlefield. The victors take booty* in the form of eggs and larvae*, which they then raise as their own workers and slaves. Amazon ants are incapable of feeding themselves, relying completely on captured ants to provide for and serve them.

Termites* evolved alongside the dinosaurs during the Jurassic Period — fossilized nests are thought to date from as far back as 200 million years ago — and grew more numerous from the Cretaceous Period* onwards. These creatures can create the biggest micro-cities of all. Termites often live in colonies that number several million individuals. A termites' nest is a monarchy, but this time the king rules with one or more queens by his side. A pregnant queen can lay several thousand eggs a day. She gets so large (sometimes up to ten centimetres long) that she is often unable to move. If she needs more space, thousands of worker termites heave her up and push her to a newly built chamber. In return she rewards them with a special form of milk.

- (Notes) bizarre: = very strange
hives: = structures made for bees to live in
pontoon bridge: = floating bridge
fungus: = a type of plant, such as a mushroom or mould
booty: = valuable things stolen by a victorious army
larvae: = insects at the stage when they have just come out of an egg
termites: = white ants
the Cretaceous Period: (地質年代)白亜紀

(1) 空所(1)の()内に入る語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 beat 2 bite 3 dance 4 fly

(2) 下線部(2)の意味として最も近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 discovers a route home making clear signs, generally using the sun as its guide.
2 goes back to the nest to memorize particular features, occasionally with the aid of the sun.
3 goes back to the source of food by memorizing special places, regularly recognizing the position of the sun.
4 returns home following memorized markers, frequently using the location of the sun for direction.

(3) 下線部(3)の意味として最も近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 consumed 2 excluded 3 destroyed 4 interrupted

(4) 下線部(4)の意味として最も近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 comes out 2 dries up 3 flows over 4 lingers on

(5) 下線部(5)の意味として最も近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 contain 2 convey 3 reflect 4 remind

(6) 下線部(6)の意味として最も近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 if an ant is crushed, as it is dying it releases a smell that alerts all the nearby ants, causing them to run around in nervous haste trying to escape the same destiny.
- 2 if an ant is squashed, its dying smell causes the rest of the nearby ants to become angry making them hurry around in a well-organized attempt to evade the same fate.
- 3 if frightened, ants discharge a powerful scent that warns all the other nearby ants to the danger. The ants then run away in fear to avoid the same fate.
- 4 if in danger, ants send a warning signal to all the nearby ants causing them to run around in a mad panic trying to avoid the same destiny.

(7) 空所(7)の()内に入る語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 2 so 3 unless 4 while

(8) 下線部(8)について、()内の語を意味が通るように最も適切な順序に並べ換え、その番号を上から順に解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(9) 下線部(9)の示す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 a young ant 2 an older ant 3 a soldier ant 4 a worker ant

(10) 下線部(10)の意味として最も近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 doesn't understand its limitations at all
2 has quite a few limits
3 isn't mostly boundless
4 is nearly endless

(11) 空所(11)の()内に入る語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 down 2 off 3 out 4 up

(12) 次の文中の各語について、最も強く発音する部分をそれぞれ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。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 spec-i-men
1 2 3 | 2 nu-tri-tion
1 2 3 |
| 3 the (Sahara) Des-ert
1 2 | 4 di-no-saur
1 2 3 |
| 5 mon-ar-chy
1 2 3 | 6 cen-ti-me-tre
1 2 3 4 |

(13) 次の各文について本文の内容に一致するものには正を、一致しないものには誤を、それぞれ解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 The honeybee society is similar to the first school on earth with a sort of slavery, and their behavior patterns also have a likeness to the primitive computer.
- 2 Once a food source is located, an ant will return to its nest leaving behind a pheromone scent to assist the other ants in finding their way back to the source.
- 3 Using their sense of smell, ants have the ability to recognize which ants perform what duties within their civilization.
- 4 It is generally known that ants can join together like chains, and form a bridge over water providing a way for soldier ants to cross.
- 5 The leafcutter ants gather leaves to feed to a unique mushroom growing in the nest, which they later consume as food.
- 6 It is believed that Sahara desert ants have the ability to count and remember the number of steps they have taken. This method allows them to find their way home.
- 7 Captured ants depend entirely on Amazon ants to feed and care for them.
- 8 The queen termite which is about to lay numerous eggs becomes so enormous that she can not move herself into a larger chamber in order to achieve her sole aim of supplying worker termites with their extra reward of milk.

- 2** 次の各文の空所を補う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。(10点)

(1) His head was () the way of my view.

1 against 2 in 3 on 4 through

(2) He reached () the matches to relight his pipe.

1 by 2 for 3 onto 4 out

(3) She chatted to her mother () the phone every day.

1 at 2 by 3 in 4 on

(4) The crowd proceeded to overturn cars and set them () fire.

1 in 2 into 3 on 4 to

(5) I don't think I'll ever forgive David () the way he treated her.

1 about 2 at 3 for 4 in

右のページは白紙です。

- 3 次の会話文の空所(ア)～(キ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
ただし、同じものを複数回用いてはいけません。(14点)

A : Most foreigners are impressed by Japanese trains — so frequent, so punctual, and so clean. And what people do on trains is very interesting.

B : Such as?

A : Well, for example, why do so many people (ア) on trains? Some people even do it standing up!

B : Ah. A major reason is that many people have long commutes, often more than one hour in Tokyo and Osaka, and also (イ) long hours. If you're lacking enough sleep, the train's a perfect place to (ウ) a nap.

A : And they generally (エ) up at the right station! But aren't they worried about pickpockets?

B : Well, pickpockets and thieves do exist, but the risk of having anything stolen on a train is lower than in most other countries.

A : I must (オ) Japan is relatively safe. A friend left his bag on the train rack, but someone took it to a lost and found office, and he got it back.

B : Yes. There's a reasonable chance you'll find lost items in Japan. You can (カ) inquiries directly to the railway companies. It's a good idea to (キ) exactly where you were on the train and which train it was.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 agree | 2 make | 3 remember | 4 sleep |
| 5 take | 6 wake | 7 work | |

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- 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) It is no use crying over spilt milk.
It is () to cry over spilt milk.
- (2) The teacher said to us, "Where are you going?"
The teacher asked us where we () going.
- (3) She can't read German, nor can she write it.
She can't read German, much () write it.
- (4) Three people can't sit on this couch. It isn't big enough.
This couch isn't big enough () three people to sit on.
- (5) Whenever you visit him, you won't be able to see him.
No () when you visit him, you won't be able to see him.

