

B 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 11 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、解答用紙に受験番号と氏名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 解答用マークシート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。

Deserts are home to many people — about a billion in total. Indeed, the variety of societies living in desert environments is probably as great as the diversity of deserts themselves. Some of these groups have long histories of a dryland lifestyle, others are more recent settlers; all are dependent on the basic common needs of humankind — including water, food, and shelter — but while traditional communities had to secure these essentials from the environment around them, many people in deserts today are entirely sustained (2) imported resources.

Traditionally, desert inhabitants followed one of three types of livelihood: hunter-gathering, pastoralism*, or farming. Hunter-gatherer groups such as the Topnaar of the Namib have developed an extensive knowledge of desert plants and wild animals. Herders such as those in Mongolia's Gobi desert are more mobile, making use of domesticated animals — camels and goats — to produce milk, meat, and leather. Traditionally, desert agriculture occurs largely around oases and along rivers, though ingenious* means have also been developed to bring water from nearby mountains via hand-dug underground channels and to harvest any surface water from rainfall as and when a storm occurs.

Water is the most valuable resource for desert peoples, but other desert commodities also have a history of use dating (5) thousands of years. These include minerals such as salt and products harvested from desert trees such as gum arabic. In recent times, new technologies have enabled society to exploit deposits of minerals deep beneath the desert surface. Crude oil and natural gas are the most significant. Reserves of these fossilized energy sources have been exploited in numerous desert areas, and some states with particularly large reserves — including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Libya — have become very wealthy.

The search for oil and gas has led to other discoveries. Sediments* that fill the ancient basins beneath some of the deserts have been found to contain large amounts of groundwater, particularly below parts of the Sahara and Australia. Modern exploitation of these non-renewable reserves, most built up in the past 100,000 years, has opened up some deserts to novel developments, including large-scale irrigated agriculture.

The spread of agriculture into deserts has also been made possible by technological advances (1 across 2 enabling 3 to 4 transport 5 us 6 water) ⁷ large distances. Many desert cities now benefit from similar pipelines bringing vital ⁸ water resources from more humid zones.

The relationships built between various cultures and the desert environment are numerous and diverse. A simple division can be identified between outsiders who see deserts as empty and inhospitable*, and those with a better understanding of the desert who know it as home. It is the societies with a proper appreciation of the dryland realm that manage to live in deserts successfully over the long term. ⁹

The most basic human survival strategy ¹⁰ for desert life, and indeed life in all environments, involves living on wildlife that can be hunted or gathered. All early human societies were based on hunting and gathering, obtaining their food from nature, gathering wild plants and hunting animals. Such societies were mobile—moving when food supplies in an area dwindled*—and relatively small, perhaps consisting (11) several, often related, family groups.

Success as a hunter-gatherer requires an intimate and detailed knowledge of deserts and a familiarity (12) the sources of water available in a region. This awareness includes experience of how variable ¹³ rainfall replenishes* water bodies but also how it affects the growth and behaviour of plants and animals.

(Notes) **pastoralism** : a way of keeping animals such as cattle, sheep, etc. that involves moving them from place to place to find water and food.

ingenious : clever

sediments : sand, stones, mud, etc. carried by water or wind and left, for example, on the bottom of a lake, river, etc.

inhospitable : unable to live

dwindled : decreased

replenishes : fills up again

(1) Choose the most appropriate answer which has the closest meaning to the underlined sentence (1) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- 1 Most of the groups that are living in a tropical environment have long histories counting on the basic common needs of humankind.
- 2 Numerous groups that have established a home in the desert or have settled there recently avoid the basic common needs of humankind.
- 3 Each group that has lived in the dryland for a long time or has moved there more recently relies on the basic common needs of humankind.
- 4 Many groups, whether they are newly established residents of the dryland or long-term inhabitants, compete for the basic common needs of humankind.

(2) Choose the most appropriate word for the blank (2) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1 by | 2 for |
| 3 over | 4 to |

(3) Choose the most appropriate word which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (3) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 hard-working | 2 plant-eating |
| 3 tame | 4 wild |

(4) Choose the most appropriate answer which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (4) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 by way of | 2 for the sake of |
| 3 in charge of | 4 on behalf of |

(5) Choose the most appropriate word for the blank (5) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 against | 2 back |
| 3 forward | 4 upon |

(6) Choose the most appropriate word which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (6) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 create | 2 examine |
| 3 trade | 4 utilize |

(7) Arrange the words within the brackets (7) to make a correct sentence and mark each number in proper order on your **Answer Sheet A**.

(8) Choose the most appropriate word which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (8) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 abundant | 2 important |
| 3 natural | 4 pure |

(9) Choose the most appropriate answer which has the closest meaning to the underlined sentence (9) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- 1 Only the societies based solely upon proper farming methods are best suited for successful long term desert life.
- 2 Only the societies that are unable to make sense of desert conditions properly are successful in adapting to long term desert life.
- 3 Only the societies that rarely move from one location to another properly understand how to survive long term desert life successfully.
- 4 Only the societies that properly understand the desert environment are successful in sustaining long term desert life.

(10) Choose the most appropriate word which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (10) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 chance | 2 equipment |
| 3 plan | 4 struggle |

(11) Choose the most appropriate word for the blank (11) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1 at | 2 of |
| 3 on | 4 to |

(12) Choose the most appropriate word for the blank (12) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 by | 2 into |
| 3 upon | 4 with |

13 Choose the most appropriate word which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (13) and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 constant | 2 irregular |
| 3 overflowing | 4 scarce |

14 Choose the primary accent for each word and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cam-el
1 2 | 2 nu-mer-rous
1 2 3 |
| 3 de-vel-op-ment
1 2 3 4 | 4 ag-ri-cul-ture
1 2 3 4 |
| 5 en-vi-ron-ment
1 2 3 4 | 6 rel-a-tive
1 2 3 |

(15) For each of the following sentences, on your **Answer Sheet A**, mark **T** (True) for the statements that agree with the text and mark **F** (False) for the statements that do not agree.

- 1 Groups who historically maintained a dryland lifestyle had to obtain their living necessities found within the natural environment of the desert.
- 2 Desert agriculture has been improved by the use of spring water from neighbouring mountains through waterways dug below the ground, and by the collection of surface rainfall.
- 3 Without the assistance of modern technology, recent desert inhabitants would not have been able to replace crude oil and natural gas from deep below the surface of the planet.
- 4 The recent use of fossil fuel reserves led to new developments such as large-scale irrigation farming in some dryland areas.
- 5 People who have never resided in a desert environment often agree with the inhabitants, who view the desert as being both vacant and unlivable.
- 6 Most of the primitive human societies could be organized without large benefits derived from plant and animal life.
- 7 In order to succeed as hunter-gatherers, it is necessary to acquire extensive knowledge of the desert environment.

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2 The following is a conversation between Julia, Cathy and Akira. Choose the most appropriate word for each blank (a–f) from below and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**; however, you must not use the same one more than once. (12 points)

Julia: Akira, is this why we came from Osaka to Hokkaido—to battle crowds in the morning?

Cathy: Yeah, we could be relaxing in the hot spring at our hotel right now with Mariko and David.

Akira: Hot springs are everywhere in Japan, Cathy, but there's only one Asahiyama Zoo. That's why so many people are already here.

Julia: Then it's good we arrived here early. What makes this zoo so special?

Akira: The exhibits (a) us a close-up view of the animals moving. Go into this tunnel in the penguin aquarium and you'll see what I (b).

Cathy: Whoa! This walkway runs right through the middle of the pool.

Julia: And every way we (c) we have a fantastic view of the penguins swimming. They really (d) zoom along, don't they?

Cathy: Look above you, and it seems like they're flying.

Akira: Cool, huh? Hey, the king penguins are on their morning walk.

Cathy: Like the movie *March of the Penguins*—only, this is (e).

Akira: The zookeepers take the king penguins on walks twice a day to help them keep their weight down.

Julia: I should (f) them after all the okonomiyaki I ate yesterday.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 do | 2 give | 3 join |
| 4 live | 5 look | 6 mean |

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3

Choose the correct answer for each blank to complete the sentence and mark the number on your **Answer Sheet A**. (14 points)

(1) Lambert Biotechnology is recruiting scientists with a strong dedication () carrying out cutting-edge research.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 by | 2 from |
| 3 over | 4 to |

(2) () the annual clearance was launched, sales of our products have more than doubled.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 For | 2 Since |
| 3 Unless | 4 Until |

(3) Comco Enterprises make a thorough () of their production line every month to check for any quality control problems.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 complement | 2 engagement |
| 3 inspection | 4 prediction |

(4) Discounted season passes are now available to fans () want to see a large number of events at the Sapporo Dome.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 what | 2 when |
| 3 where | 4 who |

(5) Mr. Lucas agreed to work in a smaller branch of the company () he receives a promotion and pay increase.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 as though | 2 in case of |
| 3 provided that | 4 so far |

(6) Travelers who are transferring between flights at Vancouver International Airport should give () enough time to get from one terminal to another.

1 himself

2 itself

3 ourselves

4 themselves

(7) Cold weather may () apples in the southern provinces, reducing the total crop yield for the season.

1 conform

2 employ

3 impact

4 reform

4

In the box on your **Answer Sheet B**, write the word that best expresses the same meaning as the sentence above it. You **MUST** spell the entire word. The first letter of the word has been provided within the brackets. (10 points)

(1) I regard Janet as a great writer.

I (l) upon Janet as a great writer.

(2) Don't fail to completely erase any incorrect answer.

Be (s) to completely erase any incorrect answer.

(3) Carrying out the plan has proved to be difficult.

Carrying out the plan has turned (o) to be difficult.

(4) I prefer staying home to going out.

I prefer to stay home (r) than to go out.

(5) Because of bad weather, the plane was delayed.

(D) to bad weather, the plane was delayed.