

L 6

英

語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 21 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(HB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。

(下書き用紙)

(下書き用紙)

1

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(20 points)

Bees are nature's farmers. There are over 20,000 different kinds of bees around the world, and bees are critically important for agriculture. They spend their days carrying (ア) from (イ) to (ウ) which helps (エ) to reproduce. ^① Pollination is part of the sexual reproduction of plants, and without pollination plants would be unable to reproduce. This [] ^② bees an indispensable part of our food chain.

〈あ〉 Bees live in colonies, and every member of the colony has a job. The queen bee's job is to lay eggs and make the colony's next generation of bees. The drone bee's job is to mate with the queen. The worker bees, who are all female, have many jobs, but their main job is to collect food for the colony. The worker bees fly from flower to flower, collecting food. However, during this search for food, when flying from flower to flower, they also pollinate the plants. When a worker bee lands on a flower, it inadvertently picks up pollen ^③ on its legs. Then, when the bee flies off to the next flower, this pollen gets left on that flower which then pollinates the plant. Essentially, the bees do this vital pollination work by accident.

〈い〉 Bees are therefore very important for the economy and very important for the food supply. Economists estimate that bees contribute over \$19 billion to the U.S. economy. For example, in the United States almond farmers require more than one million bee colonies to pollinate their crops. Without bees there would be no almonds. Moreover, without bees there would be no apples, watermelons, pears, cherries, blueberries, and many other foods that we eat as part of our daily life.

〈う〉 Worker bees are [] ^④ creatures. They fly away from their colonies to look for food, which they then bring back to the colony. That is, bees have the ability to remember where they've been and navigate.

〈え〉 Scientists have found that bees navigate by remembering their

immediate environment. They don't use the Sun, but rather, they make a mental map of their immediate environment. This suggests that bees have a developed sense of memory.

〈お〉 For some unknown reason, bee colonies are dying off. A little over ten years ago, beekeepers began noticing that many worker bees were leaving their colonies and not returning. That is, the worker bees were leaving their colonies, leaving the queens and the drones, and not returning. Without the worker bees to bring more food, this exodus of worker bees caused the colonies to collapse and die.

This phenomenon has been [] the name *Colony Collapse Disorder* (CCD). It was first noticed over the winter of 2006 to 2007 when some beekeepers lost up to 90% of their colonies. Between 2006 and 2011, each year beekeepers in the United States lost an average of 33% of their colonies. Alarming, this phenomenon has not been limited to the United States. Scientists have noticed that bee populations have been falling in many countries around the world.

While scientists have not been able to identify a single cause for CCD, most experts believe that it is being caused by a combination of factors. For example, scientists have found that some commonly used agricultural chemicals might be responsible for CCD. They believe that some pesticides, chemicals which kill other insects, damage the bee's memory. Certain chemicals have been found to interfere with the bee's ability to learn and remember.

Although there are many theories, scientists still have more work to do to understand CCD. Knowing the possible reasons allows us to take action to protect these wonderful creatures and make sure that nature's farmers are protected.

(1) From the choices, choose the set of words (ア) ~ (エ) that best completes the sentence in underlined part ① in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 (ア) plant | (イ) plants | (ウ) plants | (エ) pollen |
| 2 (ア) plants | (イ) pollen | (ウ) pollen | (エ) plants |
| 3 (ア) pollen | (イ) plants | (ウ) plant | (エ) plants |
| 4 (ア) pollen | (イ) plant | (ウ) plant | (エ) plants |

(2) From the choices below, choose the word or phrase that best fits into the brackets ②, ④, and ⑥ in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| ② 1 causes | 2 forces | 3 makes | 4 enables |
| ④ 1 amazing | 2 amazed | 3 amazement | 4 amaze |
| ⑥ 1 giving | 2 given | 3 to give | 4 to be given |

(3) From the choices below, choose the word that best matches the meaning of the underlined parts ③ and ⑤ in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ③ 1 accidentally | 2 intentionally |
| 3 virtually | 4 occasionally |
| ⑤ 1 departure | 2 experimentation |
| 3 emission | 4 shuttle |

(4) Where in the passage could the sentence below be inserted? Choose the bracket in the passage from 〈あ〉 to 〈お〉 where this sentence would best fit. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

“However, in recent years beekeepers have noticed a disturbing trend.”

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 〈あ〉 | 2 〈い〉 | 3 〈う〉 | 4 〈え〉 | 5 〈お〉 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(5) From the choices below, choose the three statements that most closely match the passage. Mark the numbers on **Answer Sheet A**.

- 1 The bee's sexual reproduction is regarded as part of pollination.
- 2 The drone bee, a kind of worker bee, has many jobs, such as mating with the queen and collecting food for the colony.
- 3 Bees play a vital role in the pollination of a wide variety of crops.
- 4 Because bees don't use the Sun in order to keep track of their location, they make use of the environmental cues around them.
- 5 It is less than ten years ago that beekeepers became aware that many worker bees were leaving their colonies and not returning.
- 6 Even though the use of pesticides has become widespread, bees are not vulnerable to any negative effects.
- 7 It is safe to say that the collapse of bee colonies has taken place worldwide because of an increase in the population of bees.
- 8 Scientists have yet to perfectly understand all the causes of CCD.

- 2** Read the passage below and answer the questions. The word marked with an asterisk* is explained after the passage. (20 points)

Few industries make a habit of confessing their errors. But one does, and on a daily basis, too: newspapers. For anyone interested in mistakes, the correction columns of newspapers often make delicious reading. So delicious that in 2004, a freelance writer launched a Web site, regrettheerrors.com, which I heartily recommend. Each year he compiles the industry's greatest hits, as it were, into a book by the same name. It's hard for me to pick a favorite, in part because I have, over the years, compiled so many of my own corrections. Nonetheless, one that springs to mind was published a few years ago in the pages of the *Wall Street Journal*. The text of the entire correction is as [1 follow 2 follower 3 following 4 follows], with italics added by me: "Some comedians were incorrectly described in an article as riding on *unicorns*." The article should have said unicycles, because quite obviously, unicorns don't exist while unicycles do. How, you might ask, could they have missed that?

It's tempting to attribute mistakes like this to simple carelessness. But, as is often the case, the explanation is more complicated than that. When you and I read a newspaper article, the odds are that we don't read every single letter in every single word in every single sentence. As an adult, we have read enough words and sentences to be able to recognize patterns. If the sentence begins, "The thirsty man licked his . . .," we know that the final word is probably "lips."

Likewise, if our eyes pick up a short word that begins with "th," we will probably assume that the final letter is *e*, especially if the context is appropriate for the word "the." And indeed, experiments have shown that we do just such a thing. In one, people were asked to read a text and to cross out the letter *e* every time they saw it. It turned out that the later the *e* appeared in the

word, the more likely it was to remain undetected. Not only that, the *e* in the word “the” was very likely to [1 be missed 2 be a miss 3 have missed 4 miss]^③ — 32% of the time.

Overlooked mistakes are so common that researchers have given them their own designation: they are called “proofreader’s errors.” As we will see a bit later, these ordinary errors reveal some interesting characteristics about the way human perception works. Perception, above all, is economical; we notice some things and not others. This means that our attention is not always as equally distributed as we might think. Instead, we tend to pay a lot of attention at the beginning of a word (*unicycle*, *unicorn*), an area that we expect to be rich in cues about what may follow, and less attention later. Investors, interestingly, appear to do the same thing: they pay more attention to financial news released [A], but tend to pay less attention on Fridays.

Indeed, this tendency is found often enough that it suggests a principle: we skim. And the better we are at something, the more likely we are to skim. This is true not only in subjects like reading [B] in other fields, like music. Musical sight-reading is the ability to play music from a printed score for the first time without the benefit of practice. Good sight readers don’t read music note by note; they scan for familiar patterns and for cues to those patterns. Indeed, good sight readers seem to process groups of notes as a single perceptual unit. To use a metaphor: they see constellations* [C] individual stars. This is [1 how 2 that 3 which 4 what]^④ allows them to play with the speed and fluidity that other musicians must practice to achieve.

(Note)

constellations : groups of stars

(1) From the choices below, choose the word that best matches the meaning of the double-underlined words in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 delight | 2 delighted |
| 3 delightful | 4 delightfully |

(2) From the choices in the underlined part ① in the passage, choose the word that best fits into that part. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

(3) The word "one" in the underlined part ② in the passage refers to one of the four choices below. Choose the words that best fit into that part. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 an assumption | 2 a person |
| 3 an experiment | 4 a letter |

(4) From the choices in the underlined part ③ in the passage, choose the word or the phrase that best fits into that part. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

(5) From the choices below, choose the phrase that best fits into the space [A] in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 all at once | 2 at the beginning of the week |
| 3 for the first time | 4 in the very early morning |

(6) From the choices below, choose the word that best fits into the space [B] in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 besides | 2 but |
| 3 otherwise | 4 unless |

(7) From the choices below, choose the phrase that best fits into the space

[C] in the passage. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

1 for the purpose of

2 in honor of

3 instead of

4 on account of

(8) From the choices in the underlined part ④ in the passage, choose the word that best fits into that part. Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**.

(9) From the choices below, choose the two statements that most closely match the passage. Mark the numbers on **Answer Sheet A**.

1 Newspaper companies are ready to confess their errors to the public and publish a book of their correction columns.

2 We should blame the overlooked mistakes in newspaper articles, such as mistaking *unicorn* for *unicycle*, on writer carelessness.

3 “Proofreader’s errors” are mistakes named after researchers who linked the mistakes with the function of human perception.

4 When we read a word, we are attentive to every part of it. In short, we can concentrate on the last part as well as the first part.

5 The tendency that people are more likely to skim as they develop their skills at something is not limited to a specific field.

6 If we can process groups of notes as a single perceptual unit, we will be good sight readers.

3 From the choices below, choose the word or words that best fit into the space (). Mark the number on **Answer Sheet A**. (20 points)

(1) He arranged his visit to () with the start of baseball season.

1 coincide

2 clarify

3 constrain

4 cultivate

(2) The weather office was able to () predict the path of the storm.

1 accurately

2 imply

3 costly

4 multiply

(3) Seven farmers were held () by the rebel army for almost three weeks.

1 progressive

2 extensive

3 motive

4 captive

(4) Getting to the top of Mt. Everest was a major ().

1 accordance

2 adjacent

3 accomplishment

4 attachment

(5) The politician said some very () things about his opponent.

1 loyalty

2 penalty

3 pity

4 nasty

(6) I had () arrived home when the phone rang.

1 scarcely

2 heavenly

3 rely

4 worthy

(7) There was an () silence after his embarrassing speech.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 absence | 2 abolish |
| 3 awkward | 4 astonish |

(8) Hi, Atsuko. It's been a (). How have you been?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 little | 2 long |
| 3 miss | 4 while |

(9) The company made an () effort to keep the scandal a secret.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1 intend | 2 impose |
| 3 instinct | 4 intentional |

(10) The city needs to () a new plan to reduce traffic accidents.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 devise | 2 initiative |
| 3 tribute | 4 premise |

(11) He suffered terrible () for months after his sister died.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 sorry | 2 grief |
| 3 negative | 4 shocking |

(12) The price of cabbage has gone up sharply, mainly () to the awful weather we had last year.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 conceding | 2 owing |
| 3 depicting | 4 executing |

(13) He () up at the dark clouds and wondered if it would soon start to rain.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 gazed | 2 dedicated |
| 3 praised | 4 neglected |

(14) The searchers () their efforts to find the missing climbers.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 peeled | 2 convicted |
| 3 resided | 4 intensified |

(15) () I find math quite easy, I find physics rather difficult.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 How | 2 Why |
| 3 While | 4 Whose |

(16) All travel expenses must () by the department head.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 approve | 2 approved |
| 3 be approved | 4 be approving |

(17) If I had known he was ill I () him sooner.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 should call | 2 should be called |
| 3 would be called | 4 would have called |

(18) You need to submit your test paper () with your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 despite | 2 over |
| 3 upon | 4 along |

(19) I either lost my wallet or it ().

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 is steal | 2 is stealing |
| 3 was steal | 4 was stolen |

(20) By this time next year I () English for over seven years.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 would be studied | 2 will have been studying |
| 3 will be studied | 4 would have studied |

4

Look at the questions below. Choose the English expression from the four choices that best matches the Japanese sentence and mark the number on Answer Sheet A. (20 points)

- (1) 長い会議でしたね。それはさぞかし大変だったでしょう。

That was a long meeting. It must have been ().

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 awfully tiresome | 2 strongly bad |
| 3 very tired | 4 much mindful |

- (2) 随分とご無沙汰しておりますが、お母様はお元気でしょうか？

It was () that I last met your mother. How is she?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 not a long time | 2 ages ago |
| 3 many days | 4 recent |

- (3) 一週間に三回走ることになっている。

I make () to run three times a week.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 them a point | 2 me an obligation |
| 3 of a time | 4 it a rule |

- (4) 彼はいつも冗談を言っていて不真面目に見えるが、いつもそんな感じだ。

He's always joking and does not look serious, but that's ().

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 the road that goes | 2 the attitude he boasts of |
| 3 the way he is | 4 an usual himself |

- (5) イライラすることがなさそうな彼でも、怒ることはある。

Although he rarely seems to be (), he sometimes gets angry.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 irritated | 2 irritating |
| 3 irritation | 4 being irritating |

- (6) しゃんとして座らないと怠けているように見える。

You look lazy if you do not sit ().

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 uptight | 2 upright |
| 3 uphold | 4 up and go |

- (7) 最良のアニメ映画はずっと過去に作られたが、今の子供たちはいまだにそれらが大好きだ。

Even though the best cartoons were made (), children today still love them.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 removed from their memory | 2 distance past |
| 3 far in the past | 4 taken away |

- (8) 海原には、見渡す限り水ばかりである。

Out on the ocean, there is () water as far as the eye can see.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 something for | 2 anything but |
| 3 nothing but | 4 anything else |

- (9) 彼はやせ我慢をする人だから、大丈夫ではない時に「大丈夫」と言う。

He says "I'm okay" when he's not because he's too proud to ().

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 handle the situation | 2 admit no longer |
| 3 say thank you | 4 accept help |

- (10) 近ごろでは、「可愛い子には旅をさせよ」ということわざはあまり用いられない。

The saying, "spare the rod and () the child," is not often used these days.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1 spare | 2 spoil |
| 3 sail | 4 sabotage |

- (11) 大人としてうまく振る舞えるように、かなりの忍耐を身につける必要がある。

You need to have a lot of patience () you can handle life as an adult.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 so far | 2 so as |
| 3 in that | 4 so that |

- (12) メディアで注目されるには、語っていることについて必ずしも知っている必要はない。

You do () have to know what you are talking about to get media attention.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 not need | 2 not necessity |
| 3 no longer | 4 not necessarily |

- (13) 「ちょっと、水道の栓を直してくれる？ 閉まらないんだ。」

“Hey, can you fix this ()? It’s leaking.”

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 water hose | 2 water tap |
| 3 tap water | 4 water duct |

- (14) 「助けが欲しい時だけこの番号に電話するように。」と彼は祖母に言った。

“Phone this number only when you want to () help,” he said to his grandmother.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 seek on | 2 tell your |
| 3 be hungry | 4 call for |

- (15) 彼は怒りを鎮めて謝った。

He () his anger and apologized.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 kept on | 2 kept calm |
| 3 put up | 4 put aside |

(16) 指導者の近くにいる人間だけがのさばるなんて残念だ。

It is a pity that only those who are close to the leader ().

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 push their own territory | 2 speak their own language |
| 3 make their own runway | 4 have their own way |

(17) 週三回もアルバイトをしたら課題を提出できないよ。

If you do your part-time job three times a week, you won't be able to () assignments.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 submit for | 2 touch about |
| 3 hand in | 4 offer with |

(18) 兄は、「冗談もいい加減にしろ。」と言い捨てた。

“() your jokes,” said my brother.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 Full of | 2 No more |
| 3 Away from | 4 Enough of |

(19) 男性ではなく女性がケア労働をすべきという思い込みはいまだに強い。

Our () that women rather than men should do care work.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 prejudice still remains | 2 forethought still strong |
| 3 head still hardens | 4 mind still rules |

(20) 取扱説明書が見当たらずに途方にくれている。

I'm () for I cannot find the instruction manual.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 on a field | 2 in a box |
| 3 at a loss | 4 for a gain |

5

Arrange the words in the brackets to match the meaning of the sentence given in Japanese. Mark the 3rd and 6th words on Answer Sheet A.

(10 points)

- (1) 自然環境と統合した施設をつくるための当初の計画は、委員会によって否決された。

The initial plan (1 to 2 the natural environment 3 was 4 integrating 5 rejected 6 build 7 a facility) by the committee.

- (2) 幸運にも、振り向くや否や彼と目が合った。

Fortunately, (1 than 2 did 3 sooner 4 turn 5 my eyes 6 I 7 back 8 no) met with his.

- (3) 彼女は先生というよりは親だ。

She (1 as 2 not 3 a teacher 4 is 5 so 6 a parent 7 much).

- (4) その店で一時間でカバンを修理してもらえてラッキーだった。

I was (1 mended 2 bag 3 I 4 lucky 5 my 6 had 7 that) in an hour at the shop.

- (5) 多くの人々が現在の政府にどれほど憤っているか考えてもみたまえ。

We should consider (1 people 2 are 3 many 4 frustrated 5 because of 6 how 7 the current government).

6

Complete each word or phrase to match the definition below. Write your answers on **Answer Sheet B**. The first few letters have been written.

(10 points)

(1) [ge _____]:

a unit inside a cell which controls a particular quality in a living thing that has been passed on from its parents.

(2) [pl _____]:

a large round object in space that moves around a star (such as the Sun) and receives light from it.

(3) [ele _____]:

each of more than one hundred substances that cannot be reduced to smaller chemical parts and that has an atom different from that of any other substance.

(4) [com _____]:

a mass of ice and dust that moves around the Sun and looks like a bright star with a tail.

(5) [evo _____]:

the gradual development of plants, animals, etc. over many years, from simple to more complicated forms.

(6) [gra _____]:

the force that attracts objects in space towards each other, and that on the Earth pulls them towards its center. So, things fall to the ground when they are dropped.

(7) [ar _____] satellite :

a man-made device orbiting the Earth and other planets in the Solar System.

(8) [gr _____] effect :

the gradual warming of the Earth because of heat trapped by carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere.

(9) [fos _____] fuel :

burnable material such as coal or oil that was formed over millions of years from the remains of animals or plants.

(10) natural [sel _____]:

the process by which plants and animals that can adapt to changes in their environment are able to survive and reproduce while those that cannot adapt do not survive.

