

Y 6

英

語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 14 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

“effective communication”の方法について述べた以下の英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。なお、\*印を付した語には本文末尾に注が与えられている。

(40 点)

It is impossible to have clear communication without clear thinking. How can I give you a clear idea of something if it is not first clear in my own mind? However, clear ideas do not guarantee clear communication. I may have a perfectly good idea of what I'm *trying* to say, but can't succeed in getting my ideas across clearly and effectively.

Here are some basic guidelines for effective communication:

( I )

The more complicated the subject matter dealt with, the more important this point is. We sometimes take it for granted that an audience is aware of background information that is necessary for a correct understanding of the subject we're speaking on, but in fact the audience may be quite innocent of this information. When in doubt, spell out\* the background information. It is always better to err\* on the side of saying too ( イ 1 ) than on the side of saying too ( イ 2 ).

( II )

The sentence with which logic is most concerned is the declarative\* sentence. A declarative sentence is the same thing ( ウ ) a statement (also called a “proposition” in logic). If I say “Dog turtle,” “Falling stock prices in July,” “The building’s Indiana limestone facade\*,” you could presume I am intending in each case to link certain ideas together, but you do not know how. That is because I am not forming genuine statements. I need to speak in complete sentences: “The dog bit the turtle,” “Falling stock prices in July depressed Julian,” “The building’s Indiana limestone facade was severely defaced\* by the vandals\*.”

( III )

“The Pearce Building is on the corner of Main and Adams” is a statement of objective fact, and as such it is either true or false. “The Pearce Building is ugly” is an evaluative statement, and as such it combines both subjective\* and objective elements. Evaluative statements do not lend themselves to a simple <sup>(オ)</sup> true-or-false response. We must not invite unwarranted\* responses to statements, which is just what we do when we attempt to pass off an evaluative statement ( カ ) it were a statement of objective fact. True <sup>(キ)</sup> statements of objective fact are not open to argument; evaluative statements are. If I want an evaluative statement to be accepted, I must argue for it. <sup>(ク)</sup>

( IV )

If you are a physicist discussing the principle of indeterminacy\* with other physicists at a professional conference, you can freely use the technical jargon of your profession. But if you are asked to explain that principle to a group of nonphysicists, you should adjust your vocabulary and present your material in ordinary language. Don't use technical or “insider” language merely to impress people. The point is to communicate. The two extremes to be avoided are talking down to people and talking over their heads.

An important point to note here is that we obviously cannot attune our language to our audience if we do not ( ケ ). The first order of business, then, is to have a reasonably good sense of the composition and background of the group you will be addressing.

注

spell out : 詳細に説明する    err : 間違いをする    declarative : 断定的  
facade : 建物の正面    defaced : 外観を損なう    vandals : 公共物などを壊す人  
subjective : 主観的な    unwarranted : 不当な    indeterminacy : 不確実(性)

(1) 本文中で用いられた以下の語に関して下の問いに答えなさい。

A (あ)～(う)のそれぞれの語でもっとも強く発音される箇所の番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(あ) guar · an · tee      (い) guide · lines      (う) back · ground  
          1        2        3                    1        2                    1        2

B (え)と(お)のそれぞれの語の下線部の発音と同じものを右の1～4の語の下線部の発音から1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。

(え) dealt            1    great            2    said            3    sweet            4    treat  
(お) doubt            1    country          2    shoulder        3    south            4    thought

(2) 空所( I )～( IV )には、各段落をまとめた小見出しが入る。それぞれに入るもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。同じものを2度以上使ってはいけない。

- 1 Don't assume your audience understands your meaning if you don't make it clear.
- 2 Don't treat evaluative statements as if they were statements of objective fact.
- 3 Gear your language to your audience.
- 4 Speak in complete sentences.

(3) 下線部(ア)の意味に近い語としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

1 conscious            2 fond                    3 harmless            4 ignorant

- (4) 空所( イ 1 )と( イ 2 )のそれぞれに入る語句のもっとも適切な組み合わせを次の1～4から1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。

( イ 1 ) — ( イ 2 )

- |   |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|
| 1 | few    | many   |
| 2 | little | much   |
| 3 | many   | little |
| 4 | much   | little |

- (5) 空所( ウ )に入るもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |      |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|------|
| 1 | as | 2 | in | 3 | of | 4 | that |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|------|

- (6) 下線部(エ)の具体的内容としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- |   |                |   |             |
|---|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | how intense    | 2 | how to link |
| 3 | how presumable | 4 | how to say  |

- (7) 下線部(オ)の意味としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- |   |                |   |                      |
|---|----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | are lacking in | 2 | are not suitable for |
| 3 | do not observe | 4 | fail to offer        |

- (8) 空所( カ )に入るもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- |   |       |   |             |   |          |   |       |
|---|-------|---|-------------|---|----------|---|-------|
| 1 | as if | 2 | even though | 3 | now that | 4 | until |
|---|-------|---|-------------|---|----------|---|-------|

(9) 下線部(キ)の意味としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- 1 True statements of objective fact and evaluative statements differ in whether they are debatable or not.
- 2 There is enough room for argument about evaluative statements just like true statements of objective fact.
- 3 True statements of objective fact leave no room for discussion, and nor do evaluative statements.
- 4 Unlike evaluative statements, true statements of objective fact need discussion.

(10) 下線部(ク)を日本語に訳し、解答用紙の解答欄に書きなさい。

(11) 空所( ケ )に入るもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 know our audience  | 2 talk down to people    |
| 3 talk over the head | 4 use technical language |



(下書き用紙)

- 2** 以下は、英字新聞に掲載のロケット打ち上げに関するニュース記事である。空所に入る適語を、それぞれ、**A**(1～7)については**A**の単語群から1つ選び、文意に合うよう語尾を変化させ、その単語を**解答用紙の解答欄**に書きなさい。**B**(1～7)については**B**の単語群から1つ選び、該当する単語に付された番号を**解答用マークシート**にマークしなさい。(35点)

**First rocket fully assembled by private sector lifts off in Japan**

TAIKI, Hokkaido — The first rocket assembled ( **A 1** ) by the private sector in Japan lifted off from a launch pad here May 4 and reached outer space before landing harmlessly in the Pacific Ocean as planned.

The 9.9-meter-long Momo 3 with a ( **B 1** ) of 50 centimeters was developed by Interstellar Technologies Inc., in which renowned entrepreneur Takafumi Horie has a major stake.

“Outer space is distant. But our rocket ( **A 2** ) to get there, reaching an altitude of about 113 km,” Horie, former president of Livedoor Co., an Internet-related service provider, tweeted.

The rocket soared to an altitude of 100 kilometers, regarded as the border with outer space, about four minutes after launch, and continued ( **A 3** ) for more than 10 seconds before returning to Earth.

The ( **B 2** ) between the launch site and the landing spot was about 50 km.

It cost tens of millions of yen to launch the rocket, which ( **A 4** ) 1,150 kilograms and was powered by liquid fuel.

Capitalizing on the successful launch, Interstellar Technologies plans to develop a new type of rocket ( **A 5** ) Zero to put a 100-kg satellite in orbit at an altitude of 500 km.

Competition to develop small rockets is intensifying globally. As demand for launches of small satellites grows and the ( B 3 ) of parts improves, the size of satellites is becoming smaller.

At present, several ( B 4 ) satellites are sent aloft each year, but on large rockets, which each cost at least several billions of yen to launch.

Interstellar Technologies estimates that if the Zero is commercialized, the cost for the launch will drop to less than 600 million yen. It plans to launch a Zero in late 2022 at the ( A 6 ).

The company had initially planned to launch Momo 3 on April 30. But immediately prior to launch, liquid oxygen was ( A 7 ) to be leaking and the liftoff was postponed.

The launch was put off twice more, to change parts and because of strong winds ( B 5 ) the launch site.

Momo 1 was launched in July 2017. About one minute ( B 6 ) the launch, communication with the rocket broke off, and it crashed into the sea from an altitude of 20 km.

Momo 2 was launched in June 2018. Immediately after that launch, however, its ( B 7 ) stopped functioning and the body exploded as it fell out of the sky.

Aの単語群

early	entire	find	fly	manage	name	weigh
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Bの単語群

1	after	2	diameter	3	distance	4	engine	5	hundred	6	near
7	performance										

3

以下の Joel と Michele の会話を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。(25 点)

Joel: So, Michele, how long have you been living in Japan?

Michele: Well, in total it's been almost four years now.

Joel: Four years. OK. ( ア ).

Michele: Oh, yeah.

Joel: Do you feel like you're totally used to it? Are you acculturated?

Michele: I think so. At times ( イ ) but for the most part, I don't have culture shock anymore.

Joel: For example?

Michele: ( ウ )?

Joel: Yes.

Michele: Well, there's still the language barrier because I'm still not fluent in Japanese so, like today I went to the bank and I was trying to do something that was a little ordinary I guess I just had some trouble and ( エ ).

Joel: And you said you had gone back to the United States...

Michele: Canada.

Joel: I'm sorry. You had gone back to Canada and ( オ ) when you went back?

Michele: Yes, I did actually. I... at that time, I had lived in Japan for about three years and I returned to Canada and I had been so used to living in Japan and I guess I <sup>(A)</sup>had to change my thinking and behavior a little bit while I was in Japan so when I went back to Canada I felt like, "OK, ( カ )."

Joel: The first thing I noticed when I had gone back to the United States was in the grocery store, the supermarket, when I was buying my food the cashier would talk to me and ask me questions.

Michele: Right.

Joel: And when I lived in Asia, the cashiers, they never talk to you, and it just threw me off. It threw me off guard. I was very surprised at how much people you don't know will approach you and talk to you and ask you questions.

Michele: Right.

Joel: And also, you're planning to move back soon again?

Michele: Well, I'm going to go back to Canada in the summer for my holidays but ( キ ).

Joel: Oh, I see. What do you think you'll miss most while you're gone?  
(ク)

Michele: What will I miss about Japan?

Joel: Yeah.

Michele: I think I'll miss the food the most. I really love ( ケ ) food.

Joel: That's exactly the same for me.

(1) 空所( ア )～( キ )のそれぞれに入るものとしてもっとも適切な番号を次の1～7から1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2度以上使ってはいけない。また、文頭の語も小文字にしてある。

- 1 did you have kind of reverse culture shock
- 2 I couldn't get it done
- 3 now I have to change back
- 4 something that I still struggle with
- 5 that's about the same for me too
- 6 then I'll be back in Japan
- 7 there are still some things that are a little bit difficult

(2) 下線部(A)の理由としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- 1 This is because she always felt uneasy while in Japan.
- 2 This is because she did not have sufficient ability to speak Japanese.
- 3 This is because she did not want the cashiers to talk to her.
- 4 This is because she needed to deal with cultural differences.

(3) 下線部(ク)の意味にもっとも近いものを次の1～4から1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。

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 fail to eat             | 2 feel sad about |
| 3 have nothing to do with | 4 long for       |

(4) 空所( ケ )に入るもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から1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。

- |            |           |            |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 American | 2 British | 3 Canadian | 4 Japanese |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|

(5) 本文で述べられている内容と一致しているものを次の1～4から1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。

- 1 It is not unusual to have a conversation with a sales clerk in the U.S.
- 2 People in Canada are very curious to know why Michele went to Japan.
- 3 The cash registers in the U.S. and Canada are more convenient than those in Asian countries.
- 4 The salespeople in Canada are kinder than those in Asian countries.



