

英	語
(問 題)	
2015年度	

〈2015 H27090015 (英語)〉

**注 意 事 項**

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
7. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10 に答えよ。

(1) Long isolated island nations such as New Zealand, Japan, Indonesia and Madagascar support tremendous biodiversity with extraordinary degrees of endemism. Endemic species are the truly unique ones found only on those isolated islands and nowhere else, and include species in every group of organisms you can possibly imagine, from non-flowering and flowering plants to fish, fungi, birds, insects and mammals. Just last month on Mount Chibusa, Haha-jima, in the Ogasawara Island group, I was introduced to a tiny, jewel-like creature: an almost entirely transparent snail. That species is just one of approximately 100 species of snail endemic to the subtropical forest on that mountain alone—and the peak is only 462.6 meters high!

Alas, that same isolation, over the eons\* of the evolutionary time scale, has [ 2 ] island species—whether endemic or not, such as the Oriental stork, crested ibis, red-crowned crane and short-tailed albatross, and that extraordinary see-through snail—uniquely <sup>(3)</sup> vulnerable to environmental perturbations\*. They are especially susceptible to those conditions thrust upon them by unruly humanity: climate change, habitat destruction, habitat degradation and fragmentation, and the [ 4 ] of alien competitors and predators such as rats, cats, goats, acacia trees, cane toads, mosquitoes, longhorn beetles, fungi and fish, [ 5 ] a mere handful of the species that we humans have transported to out-of-the-way places.

(6) The list of the top 100 invasive species and their impacts makes for depressing reading, but can be found here in all its gory\* detail: [www.issg.org/database/species/search.asp?st=100ss](http://www.issg.org/database/species/search.asp?st=100ss). That shortlist of 100 species is just a selection of the worst offenders on the very much longer invasive species roster.

Isolated oceanic islands, such as the Ogasawara (or Bonin) Islands, are so far removed from the nearest mainland that few species are capable of reaching them <sup>(7)</sup> naturally. The species [ 8 ] such places typically spread and diversify, but may only represent certain lifestyles—there may be no mammals or no woodpeckers, for example, on such isolated snippets\* of land, and no snakes or amphibians\* either. When we humans provide assisted passage, [ 9 ] or accidentally, to species that have not previously reached such islands, we frequently unleash an apocalypse\* on the unsuspecting indigenous inhabitants.

Witness the small Asian mongoose introduced to Okinawa in 1910, which now threatens all of the native birds and mammals already there. Likewise the brown tree snake that has similarly devastated the native fauna of Guam since it was introduced there in 1950, and the green anole lizard introduced to the Ogasawara Islands in the 1970s and now wreaking havoc there.

\*eon 非常に長い時間      \*perturbation 微妙な変化      \*gory 血だらけの、不愉快な  
\*snippet 断片、小片      \*amphibian 両生動物      \*unleash an apocalypse 終末をもたらす

1. 下線部 (1) の内容と一致するものを a～e から一つ選べ。

- a. On long isolated islands, there are a great many species and very high degrees of endemism.
- b. Degrees of endemism in long isolated island nations are so high that there are too many species to be supported there.
- c. In long isolated island nations, degrees of endemism are too high to support biodiversity.
- d. Many species can not live with high degrees of endemism in long isolated island nations.
- e. Degrees of endemism in long isolated island nations are so extraordinary that it is hard for many species to live in them.

2. 空所 [ 2 ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～e から一つ選べ。

- a. given                      b. changed                      c. rendered                      d. created                      e. protected

3. 下線部 (3) の最も強く発音される部分と同じ音を持つものを a～e から一つ選べ。

- a. juice                      b. let                      c. meet                      d. cut                      e. make

4. 空所 [ 4 ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. realization      b. creation      c. motivation      d. introduction      e. repetition
5. 空所 [ 5 ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. to mention      b. in the face of  
 c. to conclude      d. other than  
 e. in addition to
6. 下線部 (6) の意味として最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. The list is interesting to read.  
 b. The list gives us a grim picture of the situation.  
 c. The list shows how many species have been brought to out-of-the-way places.  
 d. The list tells us how many impacts invasive species have on others.  
 e. The list is merely a dull reading selection about the top 100 invasive species.
7. 文脈から判断して下線部 (7) に最も近い意味を持つものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. generally      b. on their own  
 c. unconsciously      d. on their behalf  
 e. by nature
8. 空所 [ 8 ] に、以下の単語すべてをふさわしい順に並べ替えて入れる場合、4 番目に来る語はどれか、a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. do      b. to      c. make      d. that      e. it
9. 空所 [ 9 ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. incidentally      b. carefully      c. deliberately      d. elaborately      e. understandably
10. 本文の内容と合致しないものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。  
 a. There are about one hundred species of snail that are peculiar to Mount Chibusa.  
 b. Island species have become vulnerable even to small environmental changes due to long periods of isolation.  
 c. As isolated islands are located very far from the nearest mainland, it is not easy for many species to get to them.  
 d. The green anole lizard has been inflicting enormous damage on the Ogasawara Islands for more than thirty years.  
 e. Non-endemic species on isolated islands are not as susceptible as endemic species to changes caused by humans.

Ⅱ. 次の英文を読み、設問 (A) と (B) に答えよ。

When it comes to predicting heart trouble, doctors essentially play a guessing game. So among all the [ 1 ] —such as a person's age, weight, family medical history and cholesterol levels—it turns out that one of the most reliable indicators may also be a bit unexpected: calcium.

According to the latest research, led by scientists from Baptist Health South Florida medical center in Miami, at least 35% of people who have calcium buildup in their blood vessels but no [ 2 ] heart-disease risk factors are almost four times as likely to have a heart event in seven years, compared with [ 3 ] have zero calcium and some risk factors. Although the correlation was known before, as studies like Baptist's gain traction\*, doctors are [ 4 ].

There's no evidence connecting these calcium deposits with the calcium you ingest from dairy products, so it's still important to [ 5 ].

But for reasons experts can't explain, after age 50, bits of calcium can [ 6 ] blood vessels. Once there, they attract immune cells and form dangerous plaques that may stiffen arteries and generate clots\* that can block blood flow to the heart, [ 7 ] causing a heart attack. "Our data show that the status quo is unacceptable," says Dr. Khurran Nasir, senior author of the Baptist Health study.

In the past, doctors were reluctant to test for calcium deposits using a coronary-calcium\* scan because it exposes patients to a small amount of radiation. They believed the risk wasn't [ 8 ] the benefit, since other heart-trouble indicators were reliable enough.

But studies like Nasir's are chipping away at that theory. And now that new cholesterol guidelines have dropped the threshold for starting cholesterol-lowering drugs, or statins—meaning 31 million adults could face a lifelong prescription—more doctors are starting to add tests like calcium screening to determine who really needs medication. “If I see no calcium, I’m inclined to try to get that patient off medicines,” says Dr. Vincent Bufalino, a heart specialist in Chicago.

In the coming weeks, expect more studies to build momentum for the idea that people in their 50s or 60s should know [ 9 ] just their cholesterol numbers but their coronary-calcium score too.

\*gain traction 注目を集めるようになる      \*clots どろっとした固まり

\*coronary-calcium 冠動脈カルシウム

(A) 空所 [ 1 ] ～ [ 9 ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ～ e から一つ選べ。

1.   a . factors they consider                      b . questions they are asked  
     c . self-evident points                     d . tests they perform  
     e . unrelated information
2.   a . different                  b . less                      c . other                  d . sooner                  e . trouble
3.   a . that which                      b . the vessels which  
     c . their patients                  d . these figures that  
     e . those who
4.   a . beginning to dismiss its credibility  
     b . farther away from the truth  
     c . finding it harder to report about it, let alone to discuss it  
     d . questioning that the source of the data is Baptist Health South Florida medical center  
     e . taking it more seriously

5. a. get the recommended amounts to maintain strong bones  
 b. reduce your calcium intake immediately  
 c. remember the strong relationship between these factors  
 d. purchase dairy products with utmost care  
 e. undergo physical examination at regular intervals
6. a. be gradually removed from  
 b. completely disappear in  
 c. cut all their ties with  
 d. find their way into  
 e. start classifying
7. a. as                      b. even                      c. from                      d. more of                      e. the patient
8. a. affected by              b. allowing                      c. more than                      d. outweigh                      e. worth
9. a. about                      b. not                      c. of                      d. only                      e. precisely

(B) 下線部が示唆する内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。

- a. カルシウム以外の指標は十分信頼できる。  
 b. コレステロールのガイドラインは廃止されるべきである。  
 c. コレステロールを減らす薬の使用は出来るだけ早く始めるほうがよい。  
 d. リスクはあるが、冠動脈カルシウムのスキャンは行ったほうがよい。  
 e. Nasir 氏の研究から出てきた理論は価値が下がりつつある。

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10に答えよ。

Sometimes it's hard to be a woman, as the singer Tammy Wynette famously said. As if doing the reproductive heavy lifting wasn't bad enough, nature played a cosmic prank in making women need men to complete the task, and giving them a limited window in which to have children.

Perhaps it would be simpler if women could go it alone. After all, not all animals are so hung up on sex. As New Scientist reported earlier this month, virgin births in nature are common. The females of several large and complex animals, such as lizards and sharks, can reproduce without males, a process called parthenogenesis — and now we're realizing it happens in the wild more often than we thought.

So could humans learn <sup>(1)</sup> this biological trick, allowing women to fall pregnant on their own schedule — without men getting in the way?

It's a given that, at the very least, women need sperm if they are to <sup>(2)</sup> conceive. But there's no reason why that source of sperm ought to be a man. Ten years ago, Japanese researchers unveiled a mouse that had two mothers but no father. Named Kaguya, after a mythical moon princess born in a bamboo stalk, <sup>(3)</sup> she was created in a laboratory by combining genetic material from two female mice.

With a little bit of help, stem cells from a female donor can be induced to grow into sperm cells — something that would never <sup>(4)</sup> normally occur. So it might be possible to create a child from two mothers, each of whom contributed half the genetic material. Of course, it's not quite that simple, as Dr Allan Pacey, a reproductive biologist at the University of Sheffield, explains: "We can make <sup>(5)</sup> something that looks like a sperm cell down a microscope, but whether it is programmed genetically in the same way is a really difficult thing to establish. I don't know if there's a way to check that except to use the sperm and see if the babies develop normally. You can do that in rats and mice but it's a big step potentially to do <sup>(6)</sup> that in a human."

Even if researchers could clear that roadblock, a partner is still required. What if women didn't need a second person?

In the wild, most females that resort to parthenogenesis do so only when it is strictly necessary — typically when they have become isolated from any males. [ 7 ] several female komodo dragons wash up on a virgin island, they'll be able to produce males and kick start a brand new colony. Likewise, parthenogenesis in sharks came to light after several incidents in which lone females kept in aquariums <sup>(8)</sup> inexplicably fell pregnant. But these are testing times for the animals. "Most large animals do not reproduce asexually, because <sup>(9)</sup> evolutionarily it is not in their interest to do so," says Pacey. They lose the genetic diversity that keeps a population healthy, he explains.

1. 下線部 (1) と同一内容の表現を a～e から一つ選べ。

- a. the reproductive heavy lifting                      b. a cosmic prank played by nature
- c. a limited window to have children              d. sex
- e. parthenogenesis

2. 下線部 (2) の意味を表す語句を a～e から一つ選べ。

- a. control birth    b. prevent pregnancy
- c. become pregnant                                      d. bear children
- e. raise children

3. 下線部 (3) について正しくない記述を a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. She had two mothers but no father.
  - b. Her creation showed that females do not need sperm to fall pregnant.
  - c. Her creation showed that the source of sperm does not have to be a male.
  - d. She was created and unveiled by Japanese researchers.
  - e. She was named Kaguya after a mythical moon princess born in a bamboo stalk.
4. 下線部 (4) の本文脈における意味として最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. among large animals
  - b. in nature
  - c. in a laboratory
  - d. according to the norms of society
  - e. with a male seeking a female
5. 下線部 (5) が指すものについて、本文は何と言っているか。答えとして最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. オスの精子によく似ているため、顕微鏡を使わないと区別できない。
  - b. オスの精子によく似ているが、遺伝的には異なるプログラムがされている。
  - c. オスの精子と同じように遺伝的にプログラムされているかどうかを調べる方法が一切存在しない。
  - d. オスの精子と同じように遺伝的にプログラムされているかどうかははっきりさせることが難しい。
  - e. オスの精子と同じように遺伝的にプログラムされていることが確認されている。
6. 下線部 (6) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. メスの幹細胞から作った精子で個体を作り、正常に成長するかどうかを確認すること。
  - b. メスの幹細胞に刺激を与えて精子を作り出すこと。
  - c. 一匹のメスの遺伝子のみから別の個体を作り出すこと。
  - d. 二匹のメスの遺伝子を半分ずつ組み合わせて、別の個体を作り出すこと。
  - e. ラットやマウスを用いて行った実験を、人間を対象にして行うこと。
7. 空所 [ 7 ] に入れるのに最もふさわしい語または句を a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. First of all
  - b. According to this scenario
  - c. Should
  - d. Because
  - e. For example
8. 下線部 (8) の語が用いられている理由として最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. Because the female sharks fell pregnant without there being any male sharks around.
  - b. Because female sharks rarely fall pregnant in aquariums.
  - c. Because the female sharks fell pregnant asexually even though there were male sharks around.
  - d. Because parthenogenesis occurs in certain large animals other than sharks.
  - e. Because sharks usually avoid light when they become pregnant.
9. 下線部 (9) の理由として最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. Parthenogenesis keeps a population healthy.
  - b. Parthenogenesis has a harmful effect on the health of animals that engage in it.
  - c. Large animals find parthenogenesis uninteresting.
  - d. Parthenogenesis leads to loss of genetic diversity.
  - e. It is uninteresting to explain in evolutionary terms why most large animals avoid parthenogenesis.
10. 本文の内容と合致するものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。
- a. It is reported that parthenogenesis now happens in the wild more often than in the past.
  - b. Parthenogenesis is often resorted to by females because it allows them to fall pregnant on their own schedule.
  - c. Most females in the wild resort to parthenogenesis when they become isolated from any males.
  - d. Most large animals have evolved to employ sex rather than parthenogenesis in the interest of their offspring.
  - e. Parthenogenesis is a way of reproduction which is not provided by nature but invented by humans.

IV. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10 に答えよ。

The life of a 19th-century American industrial worker was far from easy. Even in good times wages were low, hours long and working conditions hazardous. Little of the wealth which the growth of the nation had generated went to its workers. The situation was worse for women and children, who made up a high percentage of the work force in some industries and often received [ ア ] a fraction of the wages a man could earn. Periodic economic crises swept the nation, further eroding industrial wages and producing high levels of unemployment.

At the same time, the technological improvements, which added so much to the nation's productivity, continually reduced the demand for skilled labor. Yet the unskilled labor [ イ ] was constantly growing, as unprecedented numbers of immigrants—18 million between 1880 and 1910—entered the country, eager for work.

Before 1874, when Massachusetts passed the nation's first legislation limiting the number of hours women and child factory workers could perform [ ウ ] 10 hours a day, virtually no labor legislation existed in the country. Indeed, [ エ ] 1930s that the federal government would become actively involved. Until then, <sup>(1)</sup>the field was left to the state and local authorities, few of whom were as responsive to the workers as they were to wealthy industrialists.

The laissez-faire capitalism\*, which dominated the second half of the 19th century and fostered huge concentrations of wealth and power, was backed by a judiciary which time and again ruled against those who challenged the system. In this, they were merely following the prevailing philosophy of the times. As John D. Rockefeller is reported to have said: "the growth of a large business is merely a survival of the fittest." This <sup>(2)</sup>"Social Darwinism," as it was known, had many proponents who argued that any attempt to regulate business was tantamount\* to impeding the natural evolution of the species.

[ オ ] the costs of this indifference to the victims of capital were high. For millions, living and working conditions were poor, and the hope of escaping from a lifetime of poverty slight. As late as the year 1900, the United States had the highest job-related fatality rate of any industrialized nation in the world. Most industrial workers still worked a 10-hour day (12 hours in the steel industry), yet earned from 20 to 40 percent [ カ ] deemed necessary for a decent life. The situation was only worse for children, [ キ ] numbers in the workforce doubled between 1870 and 1900.

\*laissez-faire capitalism 自由放任型資本主義      \*tantamount 同然である

1. 空所 [ ア ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～e から一つ選べ。  
a. and                      b. but                      c. even                      d. much                      e. such
2. 空所 [ イ ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～e から一つ選べ。  
a. hour                      b. productivity                      c. pool                      d. condition                      e. industry
3. 空所 [ ウ ] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～e から一つ選べ。  
a. on                      b. at                      c. for                      d. to                      e. with
4. 空所 [ エ ] に、以下の単語すべてをふさわしい順に並べ替えて入れる場合、4 番目に来る単語はどれか、a～e から一つ選べ。  
a. the                      b. it                      c. was                      d. not                      e. until
5. 下線部 (1) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a～e から一つ選べ。  
a. the country                      b. the factory  
c. labor legislation                      d. the federal government  
e. Massachusetts



6. 下線部(2)の考え方と合致しないものをa～eから一つ選べ。  
a. deregulation in the business world  
b. reluctance to support people in poverty  
c. market dominance by successful companies  
d. government assistance of large companies  
e. application of evolutionary theory to economic relations
7. 空所[オ]に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをa～eから一つ選べ。  
a. Yet                      b. If                      c. Therefore              d. As                      e. Even
8. 空所[カ]に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをa～eから一つ選べ。  
a. higher than the minimum              b. less than the minimum  
c. lower than the maximum              d. fewer than the minimum  
e. more than the maximum
9. 空所[キ]に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをa～eから一つ選べ。  
a. their                      b. when                      c. whose                      d. that                      e. those
10. 本文中の19世紀の米国に関する記述と合致しないものをa～eから一つ選べ。  
a. The work environment for industrial workers was very dangerous.  
b. Immigration continually increased the supply of unskilled labor.  
c. The gap between the rich and the poor greatly expanded.  
d. Wages for women and children were usually very low.  
e. Labor legislation was nonexistent.

V. 次の会話を読み、下の1～10の続きとして最もふさわしいものをa～dから一つ選べ。

Tony: So, are you ever going to tell me why you were somewhere else last Tuesday, when you had all sorts of appointments and commitments? You said something about procedures for re-entering the country, but nobody had any idea what that really meant.

Jim: Actually, it was all my fault. You may have heard that I'm known for forgetting things.

Tony: So this time you forgot — what, not your passport?!

Jim: Well, it's not like it wasn't in a safe place.

Tony: <sup>(1)</sup> A safe place, eh? And where was that?

Jim: It was in the hotel safe at the front desk. I put it there when I took a trip to an offshore island and didn't want to take it with me or leave it in the room.

Tony: And then when you checked out you forgot all about it and just set out happily for the airport.

Jim: And the hotel didn't say anything about it either. I'm not saying it's their fault, but you'd think it would be in their interest <sup>(2)</sup> not to have people walking off with their keys.

Tony: So what happened?

Jim: Well, I got on the local flight to the capital without any problem, and they even checked my bag through to Narita, but when I tried to board the flight to Japan, they said I couldn't, because I wouldn't be able to enter the country [ 1 ].

Tony: No surprise there. Everybody knows that you need a passport to enter a foreign country.

Jim: You're right, of course. <sup>(3)</sup> But from a slightly different perspective, don't you think it's a little ironic that they won't let you in the country where you've lived for the last thirty years and where your job, your house, and all your friends are, even [ 2 ] you have multiple photo IDs, one issued by the government, because you don't have in your hand at the moment a piece of paper saying that in principle you belong to some other country?

Tony: Maybe. But the only way to do anything about that is to change your citizenship.

Jim: Yeah, I've started thinking about that. <sup>(4)</sup>

1. From Tony's first speech, we learn that
  - a. Tony wants to know more about Jim's appointments and commitments.
  - b. Tony wants to know more about procedures for re-entering the country.
  - c. Jim has given no explanation for his absence the previous Tuesday.
  - d. Jim has given an unsatisfactory explanation for his absence the previous Tuesday.
2. The sentence of underline (1) means
  - a. It's like it was in an unsafe place.
  - b. It's not like it was in a safe place.
  - c. It wasn't in a safe place.
  - d. It wasn't in an unsafe place.
3. The most natural intonation of the word **place** in underline (1) is
  - a. level. (graphically, — )
  - b. rising. (graphically, / )
  - c. falling followed by rising. (graphically, \ / )
  - d. rising followed by falling. (graphically, / \ )
4. When Jim says "Well, it's not like it wasn't in a safe place." (underline (1)),
  - a. he is saying that everything was all right because his passport was in a safe place.
  - b. he is defending himself against the suspicion that he was careless with his passport.
  - c. he is saying that he was worried because his passport was not in a safe place.
  - d. he is attacking Tony for suggesting that he had forgotten his passport.

5. From the dialogue, we can infer that
- a. when Jim left for the airport, he was worried about his passport.
  - b. when Jim left for the airport, the hotel reminded him about his passport.
  - c. when Jim left for the airport, he took the hotel safe deposit box key with him.
  - d. it was the hotel's fault that Jim forgot his passport.
6. The meaning of *interest* in underline (2) is the same as the meaning of *interest* in
- a. Can I interest you in this piece of property?
  - b. He has always had a deep interest in medieval history.
  - c. That kind of account pays very good interest.
  - d. He holds stock in both companies, so he has a conflict of interest.
7. The most appropriate choice to fill blank [ 1 ] is
- a. anyway                      b. at all                      c. that way                      d. nevertheless
8. Blank [ 2 ] can be appropriately filled by any of the following choices except
- a. when                      b. though                      c. after                      d. if
9. In the long speech that begins with underline (3), Jim is suggesting that it might be a good idea if
- a. nobody needed a passport to travel.
  - b. a person could be admitted to a country on the basis of documents linking him to that country.
  - c. a person could be issued a photo ID by the government of the country in which he or she resides.
  - d. Tony would change his perspective on the problem of procedures for re-entering the country.
10. The word *that* in underline (4) refers to
- a. acquiring Japanese citizenship.
  - b. acquiring the citizenship of some country not indicated in the conversation.
  - c. the problem of how to enter a country without a passport.
  - d. the problem of how to prove he should be allowed to enter a country.

[以 下 余 白]