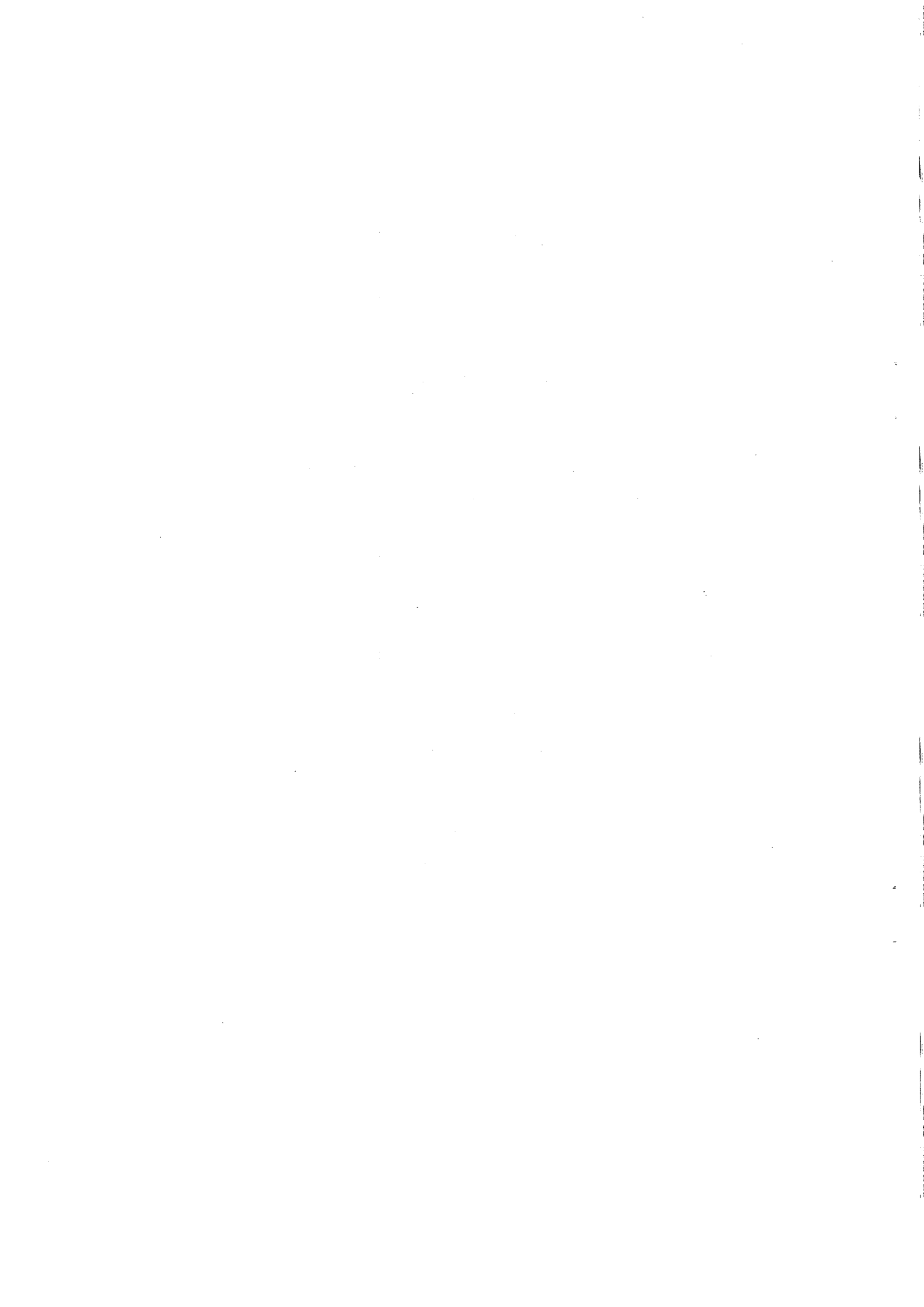


## 2020 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 12:55~14:15 80分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類があります。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入およびマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークは無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きを使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. マーク解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。



I 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適切なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(40点)

One morning in spring, around the year 1940, Morris Erwin was out looking for gold on Kupreanof Island, in the southeastern section of Alaska. As he walked out of the forest, he saw, about 20 steps away, a very large wolf that was caught in a trap. The trap had been set by a man by the name of Trapper George, but Erwin knew that the trapper had died from a heart attack a week before. Erwin knew the wolf would die in the trap if he didn't do something to help release it. But the wolf was very large, nearly 50 kilograms, and if Erwin came close, the wolf would surely attack him in order to defend itself. As Erwin considered what he could do, he also noticed that the wolf was a female, and a mother. There were baby wolves waiting for their mother to return. Erwin could see from the strong condition of the wolf mother that she had only been in the trap for a day or two, so he concluded that her pups were probably still alive.

Since Erwin knew that he could not approach the wolf to release her, he thought of another idea. He would search for the wolf pups and bring them to her. Because there was still snow on the ground, he was able to follow her footprints. Following the prints, he walked about a kilometer, through a valley and forest, and up a slope. Under a very large evergreen tree, he found the den. Erwin heard no noise at all from inside the den, but he knew that wolf pups are very shy and careful. To get them to come outside, Erwin made high sounds like those that a wolf mother makes. At first there was no response, but in a few minutes, four little wolf pups came out of the den. Erwin carefully put them into a bag and carried them back to the mother. When the wolf mother saw him approaching, she stood straight up. She sniffed the air. Probably because she knew her pups were in the bag, she made a high whining sound. Erwin, at some distance from the mother, released the pups. They ran to her, and quickly began to drink her milk.

Erwin wondered what he should do next. He wanted to release the mother

wolf from the trap, but she growled at him whenever he came near, and now that the pups were with her, she was even more threatening. Knowing that the mother surely needed food, Erwin decided that he would bring her something to eat. He hiked towards a small creek and found a dead deer that was mostly covered in snow. He cut parts from the deer and returned. As he threw pieces of the deer meat to the wolf, he said gently, "OK, Mother, your dinner is served." She ate them quickly.

Erwin cut branches of nearby trees and made a shelter for himself. He slept there that first night and then awoke to four wolf pups licking his face and hands. He looked back at the mother wolf, who looked tense and upset. Erwin knew that he had to somehow gain the trust of the mother in order to help her. In the next few days, he continued to look for gold, but he also fed the mother wolf regularly. Each time he fed her, he got closer and closer to her but always stayed outside of her reach. As the sun was setting on the fifth day, Erwin brought deer meat again to the mother. The wolf pups came running to him, and for the first time, the wolf mother's tail moved slightly. Erwin moved to within reach of the wolf. He knew that she was capable of killing him, but he laid down on the ground there and covered himself with his blanket. Though he did not go to sleep soon, he spent the night there. The next morning, he awoke to the sound of the wolf pups drinking their mother's milk. He reached over to pet the pups and said, "Good morning, friends." The mother looked tense but made no move to attack him. Erwin then touched the foot that was caught in the trap. Again, she made no move to attack him. Erwin saw that her injury was not too bad; only a few toes were caught in the trap. He told her, "Just a little longer and we'll have you out of there." He opened the trap carefully and the mother wolf was free.

From his long experience in the woods, Erwin knew that the wolf would probably run quickly into the woods with her pups. Instead, she walked to him, smelled his arm and hands, and then licked his fingers. Erwin could hardly believe what he was seeing, but at the same time, her actions seemed completely normal.

After some time, the wolf mother and her pups began to walk to the woods. But she turned to look at Erwin, as if to ask him to follow. Erwin did follow her for several kilometers, and then up Kupreanof Mountain. There, at the edge of a meadow, he saw the entire group of wolves. There were nine adults and four young ones. They greeted the mother and her pups and then all of them started to howl in their high voices. Erwin set up his camp there and made a fire. During the night, he could see shapes of wolves in the shadows, but he was not afraid. Instead, he knew that they were curious about him, just as he was curious about them.

Early the next morning, Erwin woke up and started to pack his equipment, as the wolf mother and her pups watched. He walked across the meadow and then looked back. The mother and her pups were still sitting in the same place, watching him as he left. Not really knowing why he did so, Erwin raised his hand to wave goodbye. Just then, the mother wolf lifted her head and howled a long goodbye. For the rest of his life, Erwin never forgot that mysterious and unexplainable encounter with the wolves.

1. Erwin knew that the wolf caught in the trap would die because

- (A) other animals would kill her.
- (B) Trapper George would come and kill her.
- (C) her injury was very serious.
- (D) she would starve.

2. Erwin searched for the wolf pups because

- (A) he wanted to have them for pets.
- (B) he knew they would die away from their mother.
- (C) he was curious about where they might be.
- (D) he had never seen a wolf pup before.

3. Erwin found the wolf den
- (A) under a large tree on the side of a hill.
  - (B) in the forest.
  - (C) in the valley.
  - (D) near the creek.
4. Erwin's treatment of the wolf mother and the pups was
- (A) fearful.
  - (B) harsh.
  - (C) gentle.
  - (D) threatening.
5. Erwin moved his bed closer and closer to the mother wolf because he wanted
- (A) her to trust him so he could release her.
  - (B) to see a wild wolf up close.
  - (C) to take the wolf pups.
  - (D) to get close enough to kill her.
6. When Erwin released the mother wolf from the trap, she did not run into the woods because she appeared to want to
- (A) attack Erwin.
  - (B) eat the remainder of the deer meat.
  - (C) show something like thanks to Erwin.
  - (D) make sure her pups were safe before leaving.

7. The mother wolf looked back at Erwin probably because she
- (A) did not trust Erwin.
  - (B) wanted him to follow her.
  - (C) wanted to be sure he was not following them.
  - (D) was checking that the pups were safe.
8. Erwin saw the wolves in the meadow
- (A) greet the mother and pups, and howl.
  - (B) run towards him.
  - (C) growl at the mother and pups.
  - (D) run away, together with the mother and pups.
9. As Erwin left the meadow, the mother wolf and her pups seemed to be
- (A) getting ready to attack him.
  - (B) making sure that the meadow was secure.
  - (C) getting ready to eat the deer meat he left at the camp.
  - (D) saying goodbye.
10. The best title for this article would be
- (A) "Dangers in the Wild."
  - (B) "Advantages of Mining for Gold."
  - (C) "The Power of Kindness."
  - (D) "Alaska's Hidden Wonders."

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

If you walk around Paris, and you are extremely good at noticing things, you may see a horizontal line exactly a meter from the ground, and the word "MÈTRE" on a wall. It is a *mètre étalon*, and they used to be all over the city, placed there to introduce a new system of measurement: the meter.

Before the Revolution in 1789, the French measuring system was a mess, with a great variety of different units of weights and measures in use. After the Revolution, the new government sought to create an entirely new nation by throwing away old customs and habits. As part of this, it introduced a wide-ranging metric system: a year had ten months; a day ten hours; an hour a hundred minutes; and each minute a hundred seconds. None of this lasted, but the system of measurements for other things using multiples of ten (like the *millimètre*, *mètre*, *kilomètre* etc.), did.

Like many good ideas, it took a very long time for people to get used to it. Most of the French public wanted to keep the old ways of measuring things because they were easier to imagine. For example, the size of farmland was traditionally measured in days: how many one farmer would take to work that piece of land. It was not precise, but more meaningful to people in the countryside than the alien measurement of square meters.

The French government became so frustrated by the refusal of ordinary people to use the new system that they sent officials to markets to compel citizens to do so. But even they could not make people use it, and in 1812, Napoleon decided to give up trying to enforce it. It was brought back in 1840, but it was still only gradually adopted after that; the main thing that made it happen was that France was industrializing and this made it necessary to have a single, standardized way to measure things.

Many metric countries still use their old measures a bit. Japan, for example, generally uses the metric system, but people there still often measure floor space



and fields using the traditional *tsubo* measure. As it did in most countries, it took a long time for ordinary Japanese people to accept it. The country started using the metric system in the Meiji era, combining it with its traditional measures and the British/American system, but it was not until 1959 that it became the only official means of measurement. Even more reluctant to change has been the United Kingdom. Although metric measures became lawful there in 1897, it was only in 2000 that all food had to be sold by metric weights, and speed and distance signs on roads still use miles rather than kilometers.

Today, the metric system is the official system of measurement in every country except Liberia, Myanmar and the United States. Will America ever become metric? In some respects it is. The globalization of trade has meant that many of its products are primarily measured in metric units and then converted. For example, a bottle of shampoo may be 700 ml. but the traditional measurement of 23.7 floz. (fluid ounces) is also given. It is also forced to mostly use the metric system in sports, meaning that even Americans are used to 100-, 200-, and 400-meter races.

On the other hand, because of past American dominance in air travel, altitude is still usually measured in feet rather than meters, and air passengers collect air miles and not air kilometers. But these are exceptions to the general rule about how things are measured around the world. It would certainly be more convenient if the US used the metric system, but adopting it has not been a high priority there. However, even there, as globalization advances, Americans will probably find themselves gradually using it more and more without realizing it.

問1 本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適切なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. A *mètre étalon* was used to
  - (A) be all over Paris.
  - (B) teach people about a new thing.
  - (C) be difficult to notice.
  - (D) decorate walls.
  
2. The metric system in France was introduced
  - (A) because there was a revolution there.
  - (B) as a way of protecting French traditions.
  - (C) as part of the changes following the Revolution.
  - (D) because the French public thought their measuring system needed improving.
  
3. In France after the Revolution,
  - (A) time was measured using a metric system.
  - (B) days were longer than they are now.
  - (C) the public measured everything in multiples of ten.
  - (D) there were many ways to measure time.
  
4. A field in France used to be
  - (A) measured by how much it produced.
  - (B) measured according to how many people worked on it.
  - (C) difficult to measure.
  - (D) measured using a vague system.

5. French people found the new metric system

- (A) convenient.
- (B) logical.
- (C) unappealing.
- (D) impossible.

6. In Japan, the metric system

- (A) was gradually introduced.
- (B) was introduced after World War II.
- (C) was popular at first.
- (D) has entirely replaced the country's traditional measuring systems.

7. Great Britain

- (A) has been reluctant to change from the metric system.
- (B) uses a mixture of systems to measure food.
- (C) uses the metric system to measure distances.
- (D) is officially a metric country.

8. People in the United States

- (A) have now accepted the metric system.
- (B) mostly use the metric system.
- (C) are unlike most of the rest of the world in how they measure things.
- (D) have never used the metric system.

9. American influence means that

- (A) in a few ways, the metric system is not standard around the world.
- (B) it is prohibited to convert air miles to air kilometers.
- (C) the height of planes in the sky is usually measured in meters.
- (D) most of the world uses a mixture of systems for measuring most things.

10. At the end, the writer is saying that America will probably

- (A) become fully metric.
- (B) never become officially metric.
- (C) gradually recognize that the metric system is better.
- (D) unconsciously become more and more metric.

問2 本文中の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

Ⅲ 次の対話を読み、空所 ( 1 ) ~ ( 10 ) に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ(A)~(D) から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

Jenny: Hi Janine — it's Jenny.

Janine: Hi Jenny. How are you?

Jenny: I'm great but it's really cold here — they said it's ( 1 ) to go down to 10 degrees tonight.

Janine: ( 2 ) doesn't sound so bad. It's about that temperature here in Tokyo.

Jenny: ( 3 ) about 10 degrees Fahrenheit — not Celsius. 10 degrees Fahrenheit is seriously cold — it's like minus 10 degrees Celsius.

Janine: Wow — Minnesota gets pretty cold in the winter. Why doesn't America use Celsius like everybody else? It's much easier to ( 4 ) if the freezing ( 5 ) is 0 degrees.

Jenny: I guess so, but we all understand Fahrenheit and don't want to ( 6 ). Celsius seems really ( 7 ) to us. Also, Fahrenheit is more interesting — it's exciting seeing whether it will get down to 0 degrees — that's like minus 18 Celsius. And in the summer we ( 8 ) if the temperature will hit 100 degrees.

Janine: Your weather is pretty ( 9 ), isn't it? But don't you think it would be easier if everybody in the world used the same system?

Jenny: I think Americans feel it ( 10 ) be a lot easier — but only if they all used our system!

1. (A) maybe (B) scheduled (C) ought (D) going
2. (A) That (B) This (C) Therefore (D) They
3. (A) I said (B) I'm talking (C) I talked (D) I'm saying
4. (A) freeze (B) hear (C) understand (D) feel
5. (A) measure (B) unit (C) rate (D) point
6. (A) be different (B) change (C) alter (D) keep
7. (A) unbelievable (B) easy (C) foreign (D) impossible
8. (A) wonder (B) think (C) anticipate (D) imagine
9. (A) different (B) mild (C) cold (D) extreme
10. (A) would (B) will (C) must (D) won't

IV 次の英文1～6の( )に入る最も適切な語句を(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(12点)

1. The rumor has something ( ) Sarah's not being diligent.  
(A) have to do (B) in common with  
(C) done with (D) to do with
  
2. I found your diamond ring was in fact an imitation. It is ( ).  
(A) costly (B) valueless (C) valuable (D) invaluable
  
3. I have an appointment to see Eric on June 25th, ( ) I believe is his birthday.  
(A) whenever (B) what (C) which (D) in which
  
4. The doctor claimed that if he wasn't going to ( ) her advice, there was no reason to continue coming in for treatment.  
(A) follow (B) care (C) worry (D) listen
  
5. ( ) having extensive experience in personnel management, Ms. Gibbs also worked in sales for nearly eight years.  
(A) In addition (B) Besides (C) Due to (D) Unless
  
6. Jane would have gone to Berlin ( ) to get a plane reservation.  
(A) if she had been able (B) if she is able  
(C) would she be able (D) was she able

V 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(F)の語句を並べ替えて、空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は(1)～(12)に入るべき語の記号のみをマークしなさい。(18点)

1. そんなに悩まないで。将来何が起こるかなんて心配することないよ。

Don't worry so much. There is no need to \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

(A) over (B) yourself (C) happen (D) concern (E) might (F) what

2. UAEがペルシャ湾に面した国だというのは知っているけど、UAEが何の略なのかは知らない。

I know the UAE is a country on the Persian Gulf, but I have \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4).

(A) UAE (B) for (C) idea (D) what (E) no (F) stands

3. いい話は何度聞いてもいい。

A good tale is \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6)  
\_\_\_\_\_ twice.

(A) worse (B) none (C) the (D) for (E) told (F) being

4. その電車が遅延したため、私たちは時間内に目的地に到着できなかった。

The train delay \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8)  
\_\_\_\_\_ our destination in time.

(A) for (B) made (C) to arrive at (D) impossible (E) us (F) it



5. エジプトは大変雨が少ないので、もしナイル川がなかったら全土が砂漠になっているでしょう。

There is so little rain in Egypt that the whole land would be desert, \_\_\_\_\_  
(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_

(A) were (B) for (C) not (D) the Nile (E) it (F) if

6. 私はその時謝罪すべきだったのかもしれないが、何か引っかかって謝罪の意を口に出せなかった。

I probably should have apologized then, but \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_  
(12) \_\_\_\_\_ expression of apology.

(A) me (B) something (C) any (D) prevented (E) from  
(F) making

VI もしも人間以外の動物として生まれてくるとしたら、あなたはどのような動物として生まれてきたいですか。具体的に動物名を挙げ、その理由も含めて80語以上の英語で答えなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。(10点)



