

## 2019 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 12:55~14:25 90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。
8. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、大学入試センター試験利用入試併用方式の満点は100点となります。



I 次の各英文の下線部について、もっとも意味が近いものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) I think John's explanation was totally accurate.

- 1 horrible      2 correct      3 generous      4 misleading

(2) She makes believe she is sick so she doesn't have to attend meetings.

- 1 discovers      2 confirms      3 pretends      4 remembers

(3) How can you detect water leaks underground or behind walls?

- 1 fill      2 fix      3 find      4 forget

(4) The plane proceeded smoothly and then descended rapidly.

- 1 went down      2 flew up  
3 rolled upside down      4 turned around

(5) If you expect to borrow money from me, you are barking up the wrong tree.

- 1 coming to a good conclusion      2 pursuing a promising course  
3 making a good request      4 making a mistake

II 次の各日本文と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(20点)

(6) 三人を除いて、誰もあのデータを見るできません。

With the exception of three people, nobody has (                    ) that data.

- 1 excess of      2 belief in      3 pride of      4 access to

(7) 紫外線は見ることができないほどの高い周波数を持っている。

Ultraviolet light has ( ) high frequencies that it is not visible.

- 1 such                    2 thus                    3 beyond                    4 more

(8) 最新システムを搭載した車が来年出る予定です。

We are expecting cars ( ) with the latest systems to appear next year.

- 1 borrowed            2 equipped            3 replied            4 admitted

(9) 喫煙が健康に有害であるという証拠はたくさんあります。

There is a lot of evidence ( ) smoking is harmful to your health.

- 1 which                    2 as                    3 that                    4 because

(10) 先日、大学時代の友だちが来て、2時間ぐらいおしゃべりしました。

The other day, a friend from my college days ( ) by, and we talked for about two hours.

- 1 accompanied    2 dropped            3 visited            4 slipped

(11) 申請書を提出する締め切りに間に合わなかった。

I did not ( ) the deadline for submission of the application.

- 1 appreciate    2 cut                    3 delay                    4 meet

(12) 彼らは後藤さんが来るのを辛抱強く待った。

They waited patiently ( ).

- 1 for Mr. Goto to arrive                    2 that Mr. Goto arriving  
3 that Mr. Goto is arrived                    4 for Mr. Goto to be arrived

(13) その文書に署名することで、市長はその町の人々への約束をしたのである。

By signing that document, the mayor ( ) his word to the people in the town.

- 1 made                    2 sent                    3 gave                    4 let

(14) この景色を見ると、いつも彼女との幸せな日々を思い出します。

This scenery never ( ) to remind me of the happy days with her.

- 1 once                    2 always                    3 looks                    4 fails

(15) トムは家に着いてはじめて、スマートフォンをどこかに忘れてきたことに気づきました。

Not until Tom got to his house ( ) he realize that he had left his smartphone somewhere.

- 1 that                    2 did                    3 first                    4 before

Ⅲ 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(10点)

(16) Whether she is famous or not doesn't matter.

It makes no ( ) whether she is famous or not.

- 1 difference            2 importance            3 exception            4 representation

(17) This girl is just like her mother in every respect.

This girl takes ( ) her mother in every respect.

- 1 into                    2 for                    3 off                    4 after

(18) It is absolutely clear that he is innocent in the matter.

There is no (                    ) that he is innocent in the matter.

- 1 approving      2 accepting      3 declaring      4 denying

(19) Further improvement of their plan can be made.

Their plan has (                    ) for improvement.

- 1 location      2 corner      3 room      4 seat

(20) My camera is out of order.

There is something wrong (                    ) my camera.

- 1 at                    2 with                    3 of                    4 under

IV 次の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、かっこ内の語を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させるとき、かっこの中で3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(20点)

(21) 多くのひどい森林火災は、不注意な人間によるものである。

Many terrible ( 1 careless      2 by      3 caused      4 fires

5 are      6 forest) people.

(22) 私の兄はこの大学を卒業以来、ずっと経済学の研究に没頭してきました。

My brother ( 1 his      2 to      3 life      4 devoting      5 been

6 has) the study of economics since he graduated from this university.

(23) 私は、その研究者たちがいかに上手にそれらの要因を説明したか分かって、大変驚いた。

I was so surprised to realize ( 1 researchers      2 well      3 for

4 how      5 accounted      6 the) those factors.

(24) 台風の後、近隣の人たちは学校の施設に収容された。

After the typhoon, people ( 1 were 2 in 3 living 4 school  
5 nearby 6 housed) facilities.

(25) 仕事の後、私たちといっしょに地元のレストランで夕食を食べましょう。

After work, ( 1 us 2 for 3 you're 4 join 5 to  
6 welcome) dinner at a local restaurant.

V 次の各組の会話文において、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(20点)

(26)

A: Mary, turn that smartphone off right away.

B: Why?

A: You know why. On the first day of class, I told everybody that  
( ) in this class.

B: But Mr. Sanborn lets us use them.

A: Well, Mr. Sanborn has his rules and I have mine.

- 1 smartphones are a requirement
- 2 I don't have the right to prevent you from using smartphones
- 3 it is recommended that you keep your smartphones on
- 4 the use of smartphones is not permitted

(27)

A: May I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like to borrow this book.

A: Do you have a library card?

B: No, I don't, but I'd like to apply for one.

A: Fine. Do you live in this city?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Good. You have to be a city resident to get a library card here. May I see some ID, please? I (                    ) residence.

B: Is a driver's license okay?

A: That would be fine.

1    never bother to check anyone's

2    can use it to change your

3    will give you

4    simply have to confirm your

(28)

A: Guess who I saw today?

B: Who?

A: Joe Linehart.

B: The Joe Linehart we knew in high school?

A: Do you know any other Joe Lineharts?

B: Well, what's he doing these days?

A: Believe it or not, he's the president of a fairly large software company.

B: Are you kidding?

A: No. That's what he said and (                    ).

B: How do you know?

A: I checked the company's website after I talked to him. His name and



picture are on the site and his title is indeed "company president."

B: Wow! He must have really changed. He was a horrible student in high school.

A: It just goes to show that you can never really tell how people will turn out.

- 1 it was a complete lie
- 2 it makes sense considering his record in high school
- 3 it's the absolute truth
- 4 it's something I always suspected

(29)

A: Here you are, sir.

B: Thank you so much, young man.

A: You're welcome.

B: That was quite a strong wind. It just blew my hat right off of my head.

A: Well, it was just lucky I was passing by and could get it before it flew into the street.

B: It sure was. If it had flown into the street, it ( ) a passing car.

- 1 could have been damaged or ripped apart by
- 2 could have protected
- 3 would have been absolutely identical to
- 4 would have definitely been repaired by

(30)

A: Hello, I have a toothache. Can you give me something for it?

B: Well, of course we have aspirin, but perhaps you might prefer something stronger. These are very good. They're a new brand and I really recommend them.

A: How much are they?

B: Ten dollars.

A: Okay. That's fine. ( )?

B: The directions are on the box, but anyway take two tablets every six hours.

- 1 Where should I take them
- 2 How many tablets should I take
- 3 Which dentist should I go to
- 4 When do I need to read the directions

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、(31)～(39)の設問に答えなさい。文章は、それぞれ数段落をまとめた5つのブロックに分けられており、各ブロックの先頭には番号が付してあります。なお、\*印のついた語句には注があります。(30点)

[ I ] Sweating is a bodily function that used to be taboo, with women in particular being told they don't sweat, they glow. But look at any fashion magazine or beauty blog today, and you'll find that sweat is in style. From \*infrared saunas to hot yoga, towel-soaking activities are being advertised not only as relaxation tools, but also as ways to stay healthy by getting rid of \*toxins.

Too bad you can't sweat away toxins any more than you can sweat actual bullets. Recently published calculations back up what scientists have been screaming into their pillows for years: Sweating out toxins is a myth.  
(A)

[ II ] Humans sweat to cool ourselves, not to eliminate waste products or clear toxic substances. That's what our kidneys and liver are for. Of course, there's usually some grain of truth at the heart of a myth, and toxic sweat is no ( a ). While sweat is made up mostly of water and minerals, it can contain tiny amounts of various toxic substances.

But the new findings, published in the journal *Environment International*, show that even when we do get rid of environmental \*pollutants through our sweat, the

amounts we can sweat out are close to zero.

“You always have to ask how much,” says chemist Joe Schwarcz. “When you look at sweat, you can find many substances, but the presence of a chemical cannot be equated to the presence of risk.”

[III] Schwarcz directs McGill University’s Office for Science and Society, which \*debunks science myths, and he says the group constantly gets questions about fake medical schemes, including many that promise to “detoxify” the body.

So, what are the levels of harmful substances in sweat?

For most pollutants, they’re so low that they’re essentially meaningless, says Pascal Imbeault, who led the new study. Imbeault is an exercise physiologist at the University of Ottawa in Canada who’s studying pollutants that are stored in body fat. Known as persistent organic pollutants, these include \*pesticides and now-banned \*polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, which are still found in the environment.

These are the kinds of chemicals that many people think of as “toxins” in our food and environment. (Imbeault adds that we’re actually using the wrong word — they’re toxicants. Toxins are natural substances made by plants and animals.)

Because these chemicals are attracted to fat, they don’t dissolve well in sweat, which is mostly made of water.

[IV] At most, Imbeault and his colleagues found, a typical person doing 45 minutes of high-intensity exercise a day could sweat a total of two liters a day — normal background sweat included — and all that sweat would contain less than one-tenth of a \*nanogram of these pollutants.

To put that in perspective, “the amount in sweat is 0.02 percent of what you ingest every day on a typical diet,” Imbeault says. If you really pushed it on your exercise regime, you might release up to 0.04 percent of your average daily intake of pollutants.

What that means is that there’s no way you could sweat enough to get rid of even one percent of what you’ll eat in your food that day.

Keep in mind, the levels of pesticides and other pollutants in most people's bodies are also extremely low to begin with. It's a testament to analytical chemists that we can recognize a compound down to parts per trillion, Schwarcz says, but that doesn't mean it's harming you or that gradually decreasing it will have any health effect.

[V] Back to that grain of truth: Small amounts of heavy metals and \*BPA from plastics do make their way into sweat, because these pollutants dissolve more readily in water. But there are more effective ways to remove high levels of metals from the blood, such as \*chelation therapy. And you pass more BPA out of your body in urine than in sweat. The best way to reduce your BPA exposure is to avoid eating and drinking out of containers made with it, according to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Of course, none of this has stopped a growing sweat-detox industry. Now we have infrared saunas, which use infrared lights as a heat source instead of electric heaters or steam. When a writer at *The Atlantic* looked into the detoxification claims made for these saunas, it quickly became apparent they weren't based on any actual science.

Yet spas and sauna makers continue to assert their detox ( b ). Fire departments in Texas and Indiana have even bought infrared saunas on the assumption that firefighters will sweat out chemicals they're exposed to in smoke, and that this will prevent cancer. While saunas may be relaxing and have other ( c ), the cancer-prevention claim has not been proven.

[注] \*infrared : 赤外線      \*toxins : 毒素

\*pollutants : 汚染物質      \*debunks : まやかしを暴く

\*pesticides : 殺虫剤      \*polychlorinated biphenyls : ポリ塩化ビフェニル

\*nanogram : ナノグラム, 10 億分の 1 グラム

\*BPA : ビスフェノール A (bisphenol A), 有機化合物の一種

\*chelation therapy : キレート療法, 余分な血漿<sup>けっしょう</sup>成分を吸着で除去する治療法

A :

(31)~(32) :

(31) 本文中の空所 ( a ) に入るもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- 1 example
- 2 exception
- 3 expectation
- 4 excuse

(32) 本文中の空所 ( b ) と空所 ( c ) に共通して入るもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- 1 defects
- 2 disadvantages
- 3 problems
- 4 benefits

B :

(33)~(34) :

(33) 本文中の下線部(A)の、この文脈での意味としてもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- 1 something many people believe, but which is not really or completely true
- 2 a long traditional story which involves unnatural events
- 3 something that is extremely difficult to understand
- 4 a part of history that is known by few people

(34) 本文中の下線部(B)の that と同じ用法のものを 1～4 の中から一つ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

- 1 The educational system of Japan is quite different from that of the United States.
- 2 Have you read that book which was recommended in the book review?
- 3 What do you think of the news that was reported on TV today?
- 4 You must be aware of the fact that he is a brilliant student.

C :

(35)～(39) : それぞれ指定したブロックの内容に照らして、もっとも適切なものを 1～4 の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(35) ブロック I

- 1 Most scientists agree with the idea that sweating out toxins is very important.
- 2 Many years ago, sweating was thought to be stylish, especially when it came to women.
- 3 Towel-soaking activities including infrared saunas and hot yoga are only advertised as relaxation tools.
- 4 People's attitudes about sweat have changed quite a bit.

(36) ブロック II

- 1 The principal function of sweat is to get rid of toxins from the human body.
- 2 New findings show that we can only sweat out very small amounts of environmental pollutants.
- 3 Water and minerals make up a small portion of our sweat.
- 4 According to scientific data, toxic substances cannot be found in human sweat.

(37) ブロック III

- 1 Pascal Imbeault doesn't think pollutants can be stored in body fat.
- 2 Joe Schwarcz tends to believe science myths.
- 3 According to an exercise physiologist, the levels of most pollutants in sweat are low enough to be considered unimportant.
- 4 Persistent organic pollutants, including pesticides and PCBs, are chemicals that dissolve well in sweat because sweat contains water.

(38) ブロック IV

- 1 Most people don't have high levels of pesticides and other pollutants in their bodies.
- 2 A typical person doing 45 minutes of high-intensity exercise a day can sweat a total of two liters a day, but that doesn't include normal background sweat.
- 3 You generally find ten nanograms of pollutants in two liters of sweat.
- 4 You normally sweat away the majority of pollutants you consume during a day.

(39) ブロック V

- 1 If you want to reduce your BPA exposure, you should eat and drink out of containers that contain it.
- 2 There's no way to remove high levels of metals from one's blood.
- 3 The sweat-detox industry is continuing to grow.
- 4 Infrared saunas, which use infrared lights as a heat source, have a proven and significant detoxification effect.

VII 次の英文を読み、(40)～(45)の設問に答えなさい。文章は、それぞれ数段落をまとめた5つのブロックに分けられており、各ブロックの先頭には番号が付してあります。なお、\*印のついた語句には注があります。(30点)

[ I ] When most of us hear the word chocolate, we picture a bar or a box of bonbons. The verb that comes to mind is probably “eat,” not “drink,” and the most appropriate \*adjective would seem to be “sweet.” But for about 90 percent of chocolate’s long history, it was strictly a beverage, and sugar didn’t have anything to do with it. “I often call chocolate the best-known food nobody knows anything about,” said Alexandra Leaf, a self-described “chocolate educator” who runs a business called Chocolate Tours of New York City.

The vocabulary can be a little confusing, but most experts these days use the term “cacao” to refer to the plant or its beans before \*processing, while the term “chocolate” refers to anything made from the beans, she explained. “Cocoa” generally refers to chocolate in a powdered form, although it can also be a British form of “cacao.”

\*Etymologists trace the origin of the word “chocolate” to the \*Aztec word “xocoatl,” which referred to a bitter drink made from the cacao beans. The Latin name for the cacao tree, *Theobroma cacao*, means “food of the gods.”

[ II ] Many modern historians have estimated that chocolate has been around for about 2,000 years, but recent research suggests that it may be even older. In the book *The True History of Chocolate*, authors Sophie and Michael Coe argue that the earliest evidence of chocolate consumption stretches back three or four thousand years, to pre-Columbian cultures of \*Mesoamerica.

Last November, researchers from the University of Pennsylvania announced the discovery of cacao \*residue on pottery found in Honduras that could date back as far as 1400 B.C. It appears that the sweet pulp of the cacao fruit, which surrounds the beans, was turned into an alcoholic beverage of the time.

“Who would have thought, looking at this, that you can eat it?” said Richard



Hetzler, chief chef of the café at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, as he displayed fresh cacao during a recent chocolate-making demonstration. "You would have to be pretty hungry, and pretty creative!" It's hard to know exactly when chocolate was born, but it's clear that it was cherished from the start. For several centuries in pre-modern Latin America, cacao beans were considered valuable enough to use as currency. One bean could be traded for a small snack, while 100 beans could purchase a good turkey hen, according to a 16th-century Aztec document.

[III] Both the \*Mayans and Aztecs believed the cacao bean had magical, or even divine, properties, suitable for use in the most sacred rituals of birth, marriage and death. According to Chloe Doutre-Roussel, Aztec sacrifice victims who felt too melancholy to join in ritual dancing before their death were often given chocolate (mixed with the blood of previous victims) to cheer them up.

Sweetened chocolate didn't appear until Europeans discovered the Americas and sampled native cuisine. Legend has it that the Aztec king Montezuma welcomed the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes with a banquet that included drinking chocolate, having tragically mistaken him for a reborn god instead of a conquering invader. Chocolate didn't suit the foreigners' appetites at first — one described it in his writings as "a bitter drink for pigs" — but once mixed with honey or cane sugar, it quickly became popular throughout Spain.

[IV] By the 17th century, chocolate was a fashionable drink throughout Europe, and believed to be good for one's health. But it remained largely a privilege of the rich until the invention of the steam engine made mass production possible in the late 1700s.

By 1828, a Dutch chemist found a way to make powdered chocolate by removing about half of the natural fat (cacao butter) from chocolate liquor, crushing what remained and treating the mixture with \*alkaline salts to cut the bitter taste. His product became known as "Dutch cocoa," and it soon led to the creation of solid chocolate.

The first modern chocolate bar was apparently made by Joseph Fry, who in 1847 discovered that he could make a soft chocolate paste by adding melted cacao butter back into Dutch cocoa. By 1868, a little company called Cadbury was marketing boxes of chocolate candies in England. Milk chocolate hit the market a few years later, pioneered by another name that may ring a bell — Nestlé.

[V] In America, chocolate was so valued during the \*Revolutionary War that it was included in soldiers' supplies and also used instead of wages. While most of us probably wouldn't settle for a chocolate paycheck these days, statistics show that the humble cacao bean is still a powerful economic force. Chocolate manufacturing is a more than 4-billion-dollar industry in the United States, and the average American eats at least half a pound of the stuff per month.

In the 20th century, the word "chocolate" expanded to include a range of affordable treats with more sugar and \*additives than actual cacao in them, often made from *forastero*, the hardiest but least flavorful of the bean varieties.

But more recently, there's been a "chocolate revolution," Leaf said, marked by an increasing interest in high-quality, handmade chocolates and sustainable, effective cacao farming and harvesting methods. Major corporations like Hershey's have expanded their chocolate lines by purchasing smaller producers known for premium chocolates, such as Scharffen Berger and Dagoba, while independent chocolate makers continue to flourish as well.

[注] \*adjective : 形容詞      \*processing : 加工      \*Etymologists : 語源学者  
\*Aztec : アステカ族の      \*Mesoamerica : マヤ, アステカなどを代表とする  
中央アメリカにおける古代文明圏      \*residue : 残留物      \*Mayans : マヤ族  
\*alkaline : アルカリ性の      \*Revolutionary War : アメリカ独立戦争  
\*additives : 添加物

A :

(40)~(44) : それぞれ指定したブロックの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを1~4の中から一つずつ選び, その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(40) ブロック I

- 1 Throughout history, chocolate has been sweetened with sugar.
- 2 Alexandra Leaf considers chocolate the best-known food of all.
- 3 The term "chocolate" can only refer to cacao beans before they have been processed.
- 4 The Aztec word "xocoatl" is thought to be the origin of the word "chocolate," and referred to a drink made from cacao beans.

(41) ブロック II

- 1 Authors Sophie and Michael Coe argue against the idea that chocolate has been consumed for more than two thousand years.
- 2 It is possible that the sweet pulp of the cacao fruit was made into an alcoholic beverage as far back as 1400 B.C.
- 3 According to Richard Hetzler, it is quite natural for us to look at fresh cacao as a delicious treat.
- 4 Cacao beans were generally used to feed turkey hens in the 16th century in Latin America.

(42) ブロックⅢ

- 1 Aztec sacrifice victims felt melancholy before their deaths because they consumed chocolate.
- 2 According to a legend, the Aztec king Montezuma gave Hernando Cortes a cup of chocolate because he knew Cortes was a conquering invader.
- 3 Sweetened chocolate appeared after Europeans discovered the Americas.
- 4 In Spain, chocolate mixed with honey or cane sugar became popular as food for pigs.

(43) ブロックⅣ

- 1 By the 17th century, chocolate was thought of as being completely unhealthy.
- 2 The production of Dutch cocoa paved the way for the creation of solid chocolate.
- 3 Joseph Fry turned Dutch cocoa into cacao butter.
- 4 Nestlé rang a bell in order to tell the markets about the term “chocolate.”

(44) ブロックⅤ

- 1 Most of us use chocolate as currency even today because the humble cacao bean is a powerful economic force.
- 2 *Forastero* is the tastiest cacao bean.
- 3 Scharffen Berger was bought by Hershey's.
- 4 Independent chocolate makers are no longer in business.

B :

- (45) ブロックⅣの下線部を和訳し、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

VIII 次の日本語を英訳した文を、空欄に英語を補って完成させなさい。なお、の中には1語のみ、( )の中には3語以上を入れること。答えは記述解答用紙の該当する欄に記入しなさい。(10点)

(46) 日食として知られる現象は、月が太陽と地球の間を通るときに起こる。

The  known as a solar eclipse takes  when the moon passes ( ).





