



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読むこと。

1. この問題用紙は、20 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合し、確認すること。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に記入すること。
5. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入すること。
6. 解答の綴りは正しくはっきりと記すこと。薄い文字や小さな文字、判読の著しく困難な文字など、あいまいな綴り方は不正解とする。
7. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり、折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定のところ以外には、絶対に記入しないこと。
9. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
10. 解答用紙は、持ち帰らないこと。
11. この問題用紙は、必ず持ち帰ること。
12. 試験時間は、80 分である。
13. 解答をマークする場合の注意。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	

[I] 設問に答えなさい。

問 1 空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) You say you cannot believe she likes him, but there is () for tastes.

- 1 a lot of difference
- 2 a variety
- 3 little compliance
- 4 no accounting

(2) () a couple of exams before, you must be familiar with this kind of question.

- 1 Being taken
- 2 Having taken
- 3 Take
- 4 Taken

(3) It is worth () that a good knowledge of English grammar is essential in college.

- 1 asserted
- 2 mentions
- 3 noting
- 4 remember

(4) I feel () with this lady. I am going to ask her to spend the rest of her life with me.

- 1 at ease
- 2 at my home
- 3 doomed
- 4 wedded

(5) Her behavior is () of a child, though I think she is as old as my mother.

- 1 one
- 2 such
- 3 that
- 4 the same

(6) We wish to show in this lecture () this field of study has changed during the past twenty years.

- 1 from which
- 2 in what way
- 3 in which
- 4 on what way

(7) I was supposed to be () aware of the danger in handling that important document.

- 1 complete
- 2 little
- 3 slightly
- 4 well

(8) Henry was so completely () that he couldn't keep on working.

- 1 given up
- 2 moved away
- 3 turned over
- 4 worn out

(9) If Asako should get married, Nao () the last daughter able to take care of their mother.

- 1 had been
- 2 was
- 3 would be
- 4 would have been

(10) Do you remember () Yoko when you visited Yokohama?

- 1 seeing
- 2 that you see
- 3 to have seen
- 4 to see

問 2 それぞれにおいて、下線部の発音がほかの3つと異なるものを1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (1) 1 southern 2 houses
3 doubt 4 allow

- (2) 1 wilderness 2 width
3 vibrate 4 driven

- (3) 1 immediate 2 considerate
3 communicate 4 delicate

(4) 1 stomachch

2 spinachch

3 chaos

4 ache

(5) 1 She is recording our students' progress for us.

2 It comforted her to keep working with her colleagues.

3 The sailors are busy getting the ship ready to leave the port.

4 He is an expert in marketing.

〔Ⅱ〕 空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) Jacob: I can never figure out why people eat popcorn while watching movies.

Arthur: Why? Because it makes noise when you chew and it's hard to hear the dialog?

Jacob: That's part of it. But mainly it's because I like to concentrate on what's happening on the screen. ()?

Arthur: That's not really an option in the theater though.

Jacob: Good point.

- 1 Did you really pay for the popcorn they are eating
- 2 Don't you think they put too much salt on the popcorn these days
- 3 If you really feel hungry, why not stop the movie and have a snack
- 4 Where is my drink

(2) Student: May I ask a question now?

Professor: Sorry, not now. I have to rush to my next lecture at Surugadai.

Student: Could you spare some time after that lecture?

Professor: I'm sorry. (). Can you come see me tomorrow morning?
My office hours are from ten to twelve.

Student: Thank you. I'll visit you at ten.

- 1 I don't want to ask questions outside my classroom
- 2 I shall be the last person you will be able to find
- 3 I'll be relaxing at a coffee shop in Jimbocho before class
- 4 I'm booked up the whole afternoon

(3) Frank: Clayton, why are you here so early? Class doesn't start for another twenty minutes.

Clayton: I am giving my presentation today. I have been preparing for it all week. I want to get it ready before class starts. I will be using the classroom computer, but it has been giving me nothing but trouble.

Frank: What seems to be the problem?

Clayton: I have no idea.

Frank: Did you copy your file to the computer yet?

Clayton: Not yet.

Frank: Is the computer connected to the projector?

Clayton: It should be, but I don't know.

Frank: Did you turn the computer on?

Clayton: I knew I forgot to do something!

Frank: What is your presentation about?

Clayton: It's about how to effectively complete tasks by doing things in the proper order.

Frank: Maybe you should ().

- 1 have chosen a better person to be your presentation partner
- 2 have given your presentation to the class last week
- 3 pay closer attention to the contents of your presentation
- 4 think again about the best day for giving presentations

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Europe, the birthplace of the “Little Red Riding Hood”¹ legend and its Big Bad Wolf, is now home to twice as many wolves as the contiguous United States², a new study finds, despite being half the size and more than twice as densely populated.

The study reports that Europe, one of the most industrialized landscapes on Earth, with many roads and hardly any large wilderness areas, is nonetheless “succeeding in maintaining, and to some extent restoring, viable large carnivore populations on a continental scale.”

A team of more than 50 leading carnivore biologists across Europe, from Norway to Bulgaria, explains in their research a broad recovery of four large carnivore species: wolves, brown bears, the Eurasian lynx³, and the wolverine.

“There is a deeply rooted hostility to these species in human history and culture,” the study notes. And yet roughly a third of Europe, and all but four of the continent’s 50 nations, are now home to permanent and reproducing populations of at least one of these predators.

So, what if European travelers suddenly stopped going to Yellowstone National Park to see grizzly bears and wolves, and began flocking to see even more of the same species in their own backyards — say, within an hour or two of Rome? What if the “call of the wild” — the sound of wolves howling in the night — became more a European than a North American experience? This improbable scenario may be closer to reality than we imagine.

An estimated 17,000 brown bears (*Ursus horribilis*, the same species as North America’s grizzly) now inhabit 22 countries — compared with just 1,800 grizzly bears in the contiguous United States. (If you are in Rome, you can see them just two hours away, at Abruzzo National Park. For wolves, you need travel only about 40 minutes, to the vicinity of Hadrian’s villa.)

What’s the key to this conservation success story? A study conducted last

year attributed the recovery of many European bird and mammal species to new habitat, created as rural populations have (A) marginal farmlands and moved into cities.

The new study, however, places greater emphasis on legal protections under the European Union, particularly the EU Habitats Directive, which functions like the Endangered Species Act in the United States. Animals in Norway and Switzerland, countries that are not part of the EU and are thus exempt from that directive, have lagged far behind their recovery elsewhere in Europe, according to the study.

The study's lead author, Guillaume Chapron of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, also attributed the recovery of predators to a profound shift in psychology, from hostility to tolerance, which (B) back to the environmental movement of the 1970s. "The European model shows that people and predators can coexist in the same landscapes," he said. "I do not mean that it is a peaceful, loving coexistence; there are always problems. But if there is a political will, it is possible to share the landscape with larger predators."

The study presents this "coexistence model" as a direct challenge to American thinking about wilderness, which separates people and nature. That model, which has spread from its 19th-century origins at Yellowstone National Park to many countries around the world, argues that large predators can survive only in protected areas or wilderness. This American approach to conservation — essentially roping off certain areas — was born in reaction to "former policy goals to exterminate these species" elsewhere, according to the study.

But if Europe had tried to practice American-style predator conservation, the study continues, "there would hardly be any large carnivore populations at all, because most European protected areas are too small to host even a few large carnivore reproductive units."

As human populations expand, further constricting national parks and wilderness areas, the coexistence model could provide the only way forward for

many regions, Chapron said. California, for instance, is currently debating the likely return of breeding wolf packs and a petition to reintroduce grizzly bears. “Well, look at the European example,” Chapron suggested. “You can have a lot of wolves and bears in California; you just have to move to a coexistence mindset.”

Coexistence is, of course, not easy. In Chapron’s native France, farmers have recently staged outraged protests against wolf attacks on sheep, and *Le Monde* recently declared “the War of the Wolves.” Ségolène Royal, minister of the environment, claimed that children are now afraid to go to sleep at night because “there are too many wolves!”

But scapegoating wolves is easier than addressing more complex underlying issues. For instance, Chapron said, the real cause of the decline in the sheep industry in France isn’t the wolf, it’s the arrival of cheaper competition from New Zealand. It’s easier for a politician to seem to stand up for sheep farmers by blaming wolves.

Dealing with those kinds of emotional responses will require programs to help farmers and others (C), said Frans Schepers, managing director of Rewilding Europe. For areas that have been free of major predators for a hundred years, this can mean relearning old methods, including the use of guard dogs and shepherds.

It may also require removing problem animals in certain situations. “It has to be done carefully,” he said, “but that’s what you need to do to have people accept living with these animals.”

Schepers praised the new study for (D) that coexistence is possible: “People have this general picture of Europe that we lost all our nature and lost our wildlife. What the rest of the world and a lot of Europeans still can learn from this is that conservation works. If we have the resources, if we have proper strategy, if we put in our effort, it actually works.”

語注

- 1 “Little Red Riding Hood” : 「赤ずきんちゃん」
- 2 the contiguous United States : ハワイとアラスカを除くアメリカ本土48州
- 3 the Eurasian lynx : オオヤマネコ

問 1 空欄(A)～(D)には, 以下の動詞のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び, 必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて, 解答欄に1語で記しなさい。

abandon adapt date demonstrate

問 2 下線部(1)～(6)について, 最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び, その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) この all but four of the continent’s 50 nations とは

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 four EU countries | 2 most European countries |
| 3 North America excluding Alaska | 4 the contiguous United States |

(2) この This improbable scenario で想定されるのは

- 1 European people will lose interest in traveling to American national parks because wolves and bears will have become so common in their own neighborhoods.
- 2 European travelers in America will leave Yellowstone National Park due to the “call of nature.”
- 3 The sound of wolves howling in the night will become the prime reason for European children’s lack of sleep.
- 4 Wolves and brown bears from Europe will find their new habitat in Yellowstone National Park.

(3) この this “coexistence model” について正しいものは

- 1 It aims to separate people and nature.
- 2 It allows wild animals to live with people in the same environment.
- 3 It keeps wild animals in seclusion.
- 4 It ropes off large animals to make room for smaller ones.

(4) この those kinds of emotional responses に含まれるのは

- 1 anger at New Zealand’s sheep farmers
- 2 antagonism towards wolves
- 3 enthusiasm over the recovery of wolf packs
- 4 satisfaction with the sales of lamb

(5) この areas that have been free of major predators for a hundred years とは

- 1 areas where large animals tend to become obese in a healthy way
- 2 areas where masses of people have spotted one hundred predators
- 3 areas where people have not been threatened by bears and wolves since the early twentieth century
- 4 areas where we have witnessed a hundred years of peace between the United States and Europe

(6) この these animals とは

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 angry politicians | 2 guard dogs |
| 3 sheep | 4 wolves |

問 3 以下の各群について、本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 Europe is geographically smaller than the United States but has a larger wolf population.
- 2 It is inconceivable to come across wolves near Rome.
- 3 The Big Bad Wolf in the “Little Red Riding Hood” legend was exterminated by Americans.
- 4 50 leading carnivore biologists recovered from their fear of being preyed on.

B群

- 1 It is occasionally necessary to remove animals that have caused problems.
- 2 Norway and Switzerland are the two EU nations that do not exhibit growth in wild animal population.
- 3 People in California are considering ways to reduce the number of wolves and grizzly bears.
- 4 The author insists people can live in a better environment by scapegoating guard dogs and shepherds.

[IV] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In Chicago, we stared in wonder at the heavy snowfall. Looking out the airplane window, I joked to my teenage daughter, “Who’s going to shovel all that snow off the wings before we take off?” A little part inside of me grew worried by the minute because I knew that the harder the snow fell, the better the chances were for a delay.

Sure enough, our delay came. I refused to let it bother me, as I was intentionally trying to demonstrate patience to my daughter and 6-year-old son, both of whom were accompanying me on our trip back home. This was a remarkably hard task, considering that, in the last three days, I had acquired a total of four hours of sleep. Regardless, I kept cool with pure determination, mixed with a little stubbornness.

I ended up sleeping through most of the pre-flight delay, as did my children, but it wasn’t until about 30 minutes before landing that panic set in. The flight attendant announced that, because of the delay, we would arrive at 11:00. Looking at the boarding pass for my connecting flight, I realized it was scheduled to take off at 11:02.

Two minutes.

Knowing there was no way I would get off the plane in time with two children in tow (from the back row of the plane), I gave up and prepared for the worst. However, the flight attendant, overhearing me discuss with the kids that we would miss our connection, requested the rest of the passengers to let us go first and as such, remain seated until we got by them. She then used her personal Wi-Fi connection to locate our gate, which was in a completely different terminal.

Two minutes.

It was going to be close, but for some strange reason, I thought that if this young woman refused to give up, then I shouldn’t give up either. Using up the

last bit of my determination, I decided that we would give it a try.

We landed, and the sound of seat belts unlatching and carry-on bags zipping broke the silence. The flight attendant once again requested everyone to remain seated and let us off before they turned off the seat belt light. The ding from the light going off might as well have been a starting pistol, though. As soon as we stood up, so did everyone else. The other passengers ignored the attendant's requests and went about their day, taking their time to gather bags, put on coats, and perform other menial tasks.

We were the last ones off the plane.

I began to feel enraged at seeing this outpouring of selfishness and willful ignorance. My determination to make our connecting flight was growing by the millisecond, though, and as soon as we were out of the gate, the three of us sprinted — or at least, we ran as fast as a 6-year-old's legs can move.

Upon reaching the terminal and seeing our gate, I felt a glimmer of hope, but that hope vanished when I realized the jetway door was closed, the information board had been updated to reflect the next flight assigned to the gate (which wasn't ours), and the seats (A) the gate were empty.

We missed our flight. We missed it because of the selfishness of others. I could no longer contain my outrage.

I spotted a ticket agent at the desk in front of our gate, and (B) through gasps to catch my breath, I shouted in his direction. "Excuse me!"

He turned to see me, only to turn around again. The man was ignoring me. "Hey!" I shouted again, breathless and exhausted. "Can you help us?"

"Sorry, but I can't help you right now," he responded, turning his back and walking away from the gate.

This was the last straw. My temper boiled over like scalded milk in a pot too small to contain it, and I lost it, shouting angrily, "Well, that's just great! You're no help! How are we supposed to get home now?"

The agent sped up, but turned his head slightly back toward us and in a

hurried matter-of-fact manner, replied, "If you missed your flight, go see the automated service counter between gates C2 and C3!"

Automated service counter? First, we miss our flight because of selfish airline passengers. Then, I'm ignored by the only customer service employee I can find. To make things even worse, he wants me to use an impersonal computerized system to figure out my predicament for myself. "What a useless, rude man," I muttered to myself, in reference to the fleeing agent.⁽²⁾

That's when I looked down and to the right. There was my 6-year-old, looking up at me. He wasn't looking for answers to our problem. He wasn't looking at me because I was being loud and self-righteous. He was looking at me because he was only 6 years old. He had never encountered a situation like this before, and he needed to find a way to deal with it, should it ever happen again.

The problem was, I was setting a bad example for him. My childish behavior presented him with a solution to his future conflicts when dealing with difficult situations and even more difficult people.

To make a long story short, I found the self-service station, and it took me all of 60 seconds to scan our tickets and print out boarding passes to another flight, four hours later than our original departure. We now had the time to eat lunch and relax for a while. Most importantly, I had the time to think about how I was going to teach my children that the way I dealt with the ticket agent was wrong.

For the next three hours, I simmered and stewed, allowing my anger to lift like a fog that the sun cuts on a cold, clear winter morning. Contemplate as I might, the best course of action I could come up with was a brief lecture on how it isn't right to lose your temper with others when it isn't even their fault, but I knew that a lecture would be likely to go in one ear and out the other. I needed something that would stick.

⁽⁴⁾ I finally decided what I would do roughly 30 minutes before boarding our new flight. I chose to do something daring, something that I normally wouldn't

have done, and it is something that I will never regret, as long as I live.

I spotted the original ticket agent, who was working the desk at our gate again. I grabbed my son's hand and said, "Come with me."

"Why, daddy?" he asked as he looked up from playing a game on my phone.

"Just come with me," I replied. "I need you to watch and listen."

He got up, held my hand, and walked with me across the carpet to the desk. There was a line of passengers, and we waited. My heart began thumping against my ribs, and my palms formed a thin film of sweat.⁽⁶⁾ When it was our turn, the agent looked up at me and asked, "Can I help you?"

I doubt that he recognized me, or at least, it didn't seem like he did. I approached the desk with my son's hand in mine and said:

"Sir, I don't know if you recognize me, but about three hours ago, I did something inappropriate.⁽⁷⁾ I said some mean things to you because you didn't help us find a new flight after we missed our connection, and that wasn't right. I took my frustration out on you and set a poor example for my children. I want to apologize to you and ask your forgiveness."

He looked stunned. He was speechless for what felt like forever, and just when I was ready to turn and walk away, he spoke:

"I don't know what to say. I didn't hear you say anything mean, but I do remember you. At the time, I was trying to locate a medical kit for a woman boarding her plane over at the gate next door, and I was in a rush. I wanted to stop to help you, but I was in a hurry to assist her. I'm sorry I didn't stop to help you."

I became even more ashamed of my actions. I responded, "You have nothing to apologize for, sir. I was in the wrong, and I need to ask forgiveness to right this wrong, but also to show my son that the way I behaved was not right."

Again, in disbelief, he looked stunned. "It's OK. I forgive you, and I

cannot tell you how much I appreciate your apology. You didn't need to do this. Quite frankly, nobody ever has, and trust me, we get yelled at a lot in this job. You just made my day, and I thank you for that." He then extended his hand for a handshake as he said, "My name is Ron."

Grabbing his hand, I replied, "Thanks, Ron. I'm Josh. Nice to meet you, and I hope you have a wonderful day."

Turning to walk away after giving Ron a smile, I looked down at my son, who was still (C) my hand tightly. He was staring up at me again, but this time, wide-eyed, with the beginnings of a smile. I smiled back at him, tears filling my eyes, and said, "That, my son, is doing the right thing. Always do the right thing, no matter what."

Five minutes later, Ron called me back to the desk over the intercom. After I had apologized to him and sat back down, he had looked at the passenger list and noticed that the three of us were in separate rows, (D) out all over the plane. He then not only rearranged the seating of some other passengers on the flight to allow us to sit together as a family, but he also moved us to seats with additional legroom.

Forgiveness is a gift of love, an act of beauty that benefits not only the person being asked by way of reconciliation, but also the person requesting it, by way of being forgiven for errors in judgment and wrongs committed.

Thanks to snow, a delayed flight, and the selfishness of others, I had the chance to make things right, to set in motion a lifetime of redemption for my children.

To Ron, the ticket agent at the airline counter: thank you for giving me another chance.

問 1 空欄(A)～(D)には、以下の動詞のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び、必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて、解答欄に1語で記しなさい。

grip spread struggle surround

問 2 下線部(1)～(7)について、最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) この This とは

- 1 traveling comfortably with two children on a return airplane trip
- 2 showing the children how responsible adults travel with dignity
- 3 realizing that it was snowing enough to cause a flight delay
- 4 keeping calm when forced to deal with an interrupted schedule

(2) この predicament と最も意味が近いのは

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 unending experience | 2 hopeless encounter |
| 3 embarrassing solution | 4 difficult situation |

(3) この I simmered and stewed, allowing my anger to lift like a fog that the sun cuts on a cold, clear winter morning とは

- 1 I stayed angry but let my anger disappear at a random pace
- 2 I stayed angry but let my anger disappear at a gradual rate
- 3 I calmed slowly but let my anger disappear in an upward manner
- 4 I calmed slowly but let my anger disappear in an exceptional way

(4) この something that would stick とは

- 1 something that would be forgotten with great effort
- 2 something that would be remembered with little difficulty
- 3 something that would be too important to remember
- 4 something that would be too complicated to forget

(5) この daring と最も意味が近いのは

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 noticeable | 2 heroic |
| 3 ethical | 4 considerate |

(6) Why did the author say “My heart began thumping against my ribs, and my palms formed a thin film of sweat.”?

- 1 He was showing symptoms of the disease he caught while his flight was delayed.
- 2 He was nervous about the action that he was determined to carry out.
- 3 He was dealing with his fear of waiting in line with other people in public places.
- 4 He was anxious because he was going to talk to a stranger face-to-face.

(7) この inappropriate と最も意味が近いのは

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 slightly unworthy | 2 definitely improper |
| 3 certainly inaccurate | 4 barely unsuitable |

問 3 以下の各群について、本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 The author believes boarding passes are poor sources of information.
- 2 The author cannot be made to travel when he has had insufficient sleep.
- 3 The author was looking forward to flying by airplane with his children.
- 4 The author was inspired by the spirit shown by the flight attendant.

B群

- 1 The author's son believes that apologizing is just as important as playing games on a phone.
- 2 The author and his children were the only passengers on the plane who had a connecting flight.
- 3 The people waiting in line to talk to the ticket agent wanted to apologize for their mistakes.
- 4 The ticket agent took steps to show that he accepted the author's apology.