

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読むこと。

(注意事項)

1. この問題用紙は〔Ⅰ〕から〔Ⅲ〕まで14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の黒)で記入すること。
6. 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。
7. 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、所定以外のところには絶対に記入しないこと。
8. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ちかえらないこと。
10. この問題用紙は必ず持ちかえること。
11. 試験時間は60分である。
12. 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] 次の英文を読んで、1～6の問いに答えなさい。

This week another large study added to the body of known health benefits of eating *almonds. Every ounce eaten daily was associated with a 3.5 percent decreased risk of heart disease ten years later. Almonds are already known to help with weight loss, help prevent **diabetes, and potentially slow down cancer-cell growth. A strong case could be made that almonds are, ***nutritionally, the best single food a person could eat. As a result of this reputation, almonds have recently overtaken peanuts as the most-eaten “nut” (seed, technically) in the United States, and Americans now consume more than 10 times as many almonds as they did in 1965. 1

Recent research, led by David Jenkins of the University of Toronto, suggests that (あ) almonds' ****monounsaturated fats, the heart benefits may also be due to their vitamin E and fiber. This follows a huge study released last fall from Harvard University that found eating nuts decreased death rates by 20 percent, and it builds on Jenkins' work done more than 10 years ago which suggested, in the American Heart Association's journal *Circulation*, “Almonds used as snacks in the diets of heart patients significantly reduce heart disease risk factors.” 2

That's all wonderful, but coverage of almond-nutrition research necessarily affords a narrow viewpoint on health. It seems as if every day someone asks me to decide whether a health trend is fundamentally good or bad. 3

It was around the time of Jenkins' prior study, and amid the broader “actually, fat isn't necessarily bad” movement in the U.S., that almonds really started to get extremely popular. Residents of the U.S. eat about the same amounts of other nuts as they did decades ago, but almond consumption has ⁽⁷⁾ soared.

The only state that produces almonds commercially is California, where cool winters and mild springs let almond trees bloom. Eighty-two percent of the

world's almonds come from California. California's almonds constitute a multi-billion dollar industry in a financially challenged state that is also (い) the worst *****drought in recent history. This drought is extremely serious, but each individual almond requires 1.1 gallons of water to produce, and 44 percent more land in California is being used to farm almonds than was the case 10 years ago. 4

That raises ecological concerns. Thousands of *****endangered king salmon in northern California's Klamath River, for example, are threatened by low water levels because water is being diverted to almond farms. Despite the severe drought, California's Department of Agriculture has predicted that almond farmers this year will have their largest harvest to date. If more water is not released into the river soon, the salmon will be seriously threatened by disease.

5 Even as almond production increases in California, demand is driving prices ever higher. Other producers are getting into the game. In England, for example, the cost of almonds has almost doubled over the past five years, and sales of almond milk increased 79 percent in a year. “(一つ一つの種 ^Xの価値が劇的に上昇しており, 栽培者たちは最善の投資対効果を求めている), so they're still planting almond trees at an alarming rate,” one farmer told BBC's Peter Bowes. “If you decided to plant an almond farm right now, you would have to wait two years before being able to get the necessary root stock to plant.” The crop is so valuable in the U.K. that there has been a series of thefts and missing almond trucks. (う) Bowes, “Nut-nappers, as they have become known, have been making off with produce by the truck-load.” A truck loaded with nuts can be worth more than \$160,000. 6

Almond theft is not a major issue in California, but the ecological problems created by almond farming during a drought are terrible. Over-pumping of underground water threatens roads, (え), which stand to collapse into sunken ground, and almond trees need steady supplies of water. 7

In any case, when I buy almonds, I don't think about having a hand in killing _(エ)

salmon, or getting someone's truck stolen, or collapsing a road. It's just a mixture of what's "good for me," what I feel like eating, and how much things cost. But, in thinking about the proper level of almond consumption, the point shouldn't really be nutrition, or appetite, or cost; it should be the health of the environment, which always comes back to water. Thinking about that side of food makes it hard to write about nutrition in (Y). But almonds *are*, (お), good for our hearts.

*almond アーモンド

**diabetes 糖尿病

***nutritionally 栄養上

****monounsaturated 一価不飽和の

*****drought 干魃

*****endangered 絶滅寸前の

1. 下線部 (ア) ~ (オ) の語句の意味に最も近い意味になるものをそれぞれ(1) ~ (4)から選び, その番号をマークしなさい。

(ア) has soared

- (1) has circled quickly (2) has decreased little
(3) has flown away (4) has risen greatly

(イ) a financially challenged state

- (1) a state competing with other states financially
(2) a state having ambitious financial plans
(3) a state having financial difficulties
(4) a state in a good financial condition

(ウ) concerns

- (1) affairs (2) interests
(3) involvements (4) worries

(エ) having a hand in

- (1) estimating (2) getting interested in
(3) making profits from (4) playing a role in

(オ) proper

- (1) appropriate (2) civil (3) high (4) polite

2. (あ) ~ (お) に入れるものとして, もっとも適切な語句を(1) ~ (5)から選び, その番号をマークしなさい。ただし文頭にくる語であっても最初の文字は小文字にしてある。

- (1) according to (2) for example (3) in addition to
(4) in the middle of (5) of course

3. 以下の文が入るのに最も適切な場所を, 文中の空所 ~ から選び, その番号をマークしなさい。

Almonds are a great example of why I'm terrible at doing that.

4. 下線部 X には、「一つ一つの種の価値が劇的に上昇しており、栽培者たちは最善の投資対効果を求めている」という意味の英文が入る。下線部 X を英訳するには、dramatically, and の左側の語群(ア)と、右側の語群(イ)をそれぞれ並び替える必要がある。語群(ア)と(イ)のそれぞれ 4 番目に来るべき語句の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、各語群には、不要な語句が 1 つある。なお、文頭にくる語句であっても最初の文字は小文字にしてある。

- (ア) (1) each (2) gone (3) has (4) of
(5) on (6) seed (7) the (8) up
(9) value

dramatically, and

- (イ) (1) at (2) are (3) for
(4) growers (5) looking (6) return
(7) on (8) the best (9) their investment

5. 文中の空所(Y)に入れるものとしてもっとも適切な語句を、(1)~(6)から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (1) a unified way (2) context (3) ecological terms
(4) isolation (5) medical terms (6) negative terms

6. 本文の内容に一致しているものを次の(1)~(8)から2つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (1) アーモンドの過度な摂取は、糖尿病につながる恐れがある。
- (2) 現在ピーナッツは、アーモンドの次にアメリカで多く消費されている「ナッツ類」である。
- (3) アーモンド消費増加の一因は、脂肪分を好むアメリカ人が増えたためである。
- (4) カリフォルニア州は水資源が豊かなので、アーモンドの生産高が上昇している。
- (5) イギリスでは、アーモンドを植えたくても、準備に時間がかかるようになっている。
- (6) アーモンド栽培の増加は、カリフォルニアの河川の水質を悪化させている。
- (7) イギリスよりアメリカで、アーモンド泥棒は深刻な問題である。
- (8) 栄養学的には、過度なアーモンド消費量がどの程度かは決められていない。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、1～6の問いに答えなさい。

At the end of last winter, a giant sign advertising Android, Google's operating system, appeared over Times Square in New York. It declared: "be together. not the same." This sums (1) the web's most magical proposition — its existence as a space in which no one need ever suffer the pain of loneliness, in which friendship and love are never more than a click away, and difference is a source of pride, not of shame.

As with the city itself, the promise of the internet is contact. It seems to offer a cure for loneliness, enabling strangers to develop relationships along shared lines of interest, no matter (a) shy or isolated they might be in their own physical lives. But nearness, as city dwellers know, does not necessarily mean emotional closeness. Access to other people is not by itself enough to avoid the feeling of internal isolation. Loneliness can be felt most deeply in a crowd.

Loneliness centers on the act of being seen. (b) a person is lonely, they long to be observed, accepted, and desired, at the same time as becoming ⁽⁷⁾intensely afraid of exposure. According to research carried out over the past ⁽¹⁾decade at the University of Chicago, lonely people come to feel unnaturally afraid of rejection, growing increasingly inclined to see social interactions as colored with hostility or even hatred. The result is a vicious circle of withdrawal, in which the lonely person becomes increasingly suspicious. This intensifies their sense of isolation.

Behind a computer screen, the lonely person has control. But the contact this produces is not the same thing (2) emotional closeness. This place is (c) online interaction seems to exercise its special charm. (A) behind a computer screen, the lonely person can search (3) company without the danger of being revealed or thought to be unsatisfactory as a person. People can reach out or they can hide, safe from the possibility of face-to-face

rejection. The screen acts as a kind of protective curtain. You can filter your image, concealing unattractive elements, and you can emerge (B): an online “*avatar” designed to attract “likes.” But while creating a perfected self might win followers or Facebook friends, it will not necessarily cure loneliness, since the cure for loneliness is not just being looked at but also being seen and accepted as a whole person — ugly, unhappy, and awkward, as well as attractive and confident.

The future does not come from nowhere. Every new technology generates^(ウ) a surge of anxious energy. Each one changes the rules of communication and rearranges the social order. Take the telephone, that amazing device for (C) distance. From the moment in April, 1877, that the first line linked phones No. 1 and No. 2 at the Bell Telephone Company, it was (D) as a kind of miracle instrument, separating the voice (4) the body. The phone swiftly came to be regarded as necessary to happiness, a cure for loneliness, particularly for rural women who were stuck^(エ) in farmhouses miles from family and friends. But there were also fears about the device. By opening a channel between the outside world and the domestic sphere, the telephone made bad behavior easier. From the very beginning, people made calls to strangers and said horrible things. People worried that germs might be (E) down the lines, carried on human breath. They also worried about (d) might be listening to private conversations. The germs were a fantasy, but there were often, in fact, secret listeners.

Perhaps we aren't as solid as we once thought. We are individual bodies, but we are also part of networks, living inside machines and in other people's heads, memories, and data streams. We are being watched, and we do not have control. We long for contact, and contact makes us afraid. But as long as we are still capable of understanding and expressing our fears, emotional closeness stands a chance.

*avatar アバター；グラフィックス中の人物を示すアイコン

1. 文中の(1)～(4)に入れるのに最も適切な語を1～8から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. as | 2. at | 3. by | 4. for |
| 5. from | 6. in | 7. of | 8. up |

2. 下線部(ア)～(エ)の語句の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ(1)～(4)から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(ア) long

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) are | (2) need | (3) tend | (4) want |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|

(イ) intensely

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) boldly | (2) faintly | (3) moderately | (4) strongly |
|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|

(ウ) generates

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) controls | (2) means | (3) prevents | (4) produces |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|

(エ) stuck

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| (1) attacked | (2) attracted | (3) confined | (4) hit |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|

3. 文中の(a)～(d)に入るものとして最も適切な語をそれぞれ(1)～(6)から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお、文頭に来る語であっても、最初の文字が小文字にしてある。

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (1) how | (2) what | (3) when |
| (4) where | (5) which | (6) who |

4. 文中の(A)～(E)に入るものとして最も適切な語をそれぞれ以下から選び、前後の文意に合うように、必要があれば適切な形に変えて解答欄に書きなさい。

eliminate / enhance / hide / perceive / transmit

5. 下線部Xの具体的な内容を日本語で解答欄に書きなさい。

6. 本文の内容に一致しているものを次の1～7から2つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. The range of personal contact made available by the internet is sufficient to prevent the development of a sense of emotional isolation.
2. The situation of people suffering from loneliness is made worse by their extreme fear of rejection by others.
3. Remaining behind the cover of a computer screen fails to keep people safe from immediate face-to-face rejection.
4. The amazing potential people find in new technologies tends to be accompanied by a sense of crisis.
5. The initial fear that the telephone would make it easier for people to do bad things turned out to have been a justified worry.
6. Ultimately, the spread of social networks makes emotional closeness impossible for most people.
7. People have the best chance to avoid loneliness when they are accepted for their attractive qualities and their unattractive qualities remain unseen.

[III] The film *The King's Speech* is based on the true story of how King George VI of the UK formed a lifelong friendship with an Australian speech therapist called Lionel Logue. For each of questions (1)~(15), choose the one correct answer from (a)~(d) that fits the blanks in the following dialogue and additional text (shown in italics).

*Soon after becoming King, Edward VIII made it clear that he wanted to marry Wallis Simpson, a twice-divorced American woman. However, the British constitution _____ him to do this, so _____ marry her he chose to *abdicate.*

*The dialogue below from The King's Speech takes place just before Edward has made his famous decision to step down from the **throne. His younger brother Bertie has always had a ***stammering problem when speaking to people outside his family. _____ the public speeches that his position demands, he has been receiving help from Lionel for some time. Lionel has been successful in helping Bertie with a very personal form of therapy, confronting fears that he has had since early childhood. Often Lionel's unconventional methods have made Bertie angry, but they have also gradually made him more confident as a person. At this moment he is in the biggest crisis of his life, and has asked Lionel for advice. But he is so _____ that he _____ accept _____ he is given.*

Bertie: My brother is determined to marry her.

Lionel: Where does that leave you?

Bertie: I know my place! I'll do _____ within my power to keep my brother on the throne.

Lionel: Has it come to that? But the way things are going, your place _____ on the throne.

Bertie: I am not an alternative to my brother.

As always, Lionel wants to bring out the courage and confidence that he knows is inside Bertie, but which Bertie is completely _____ at the moment.

Lionel: If you _____⁽¹⁰⁾ to, you could outshine David ...

Bertie is horrified at this suggestion that he could do a better job as King than his brother.

Bertie: Don't take liberties! That's _____⁽¹¹⁾ *****treason.

Lionel: _____⁽¹²⁾ you could be King. You could do it!

They face each other, as though _____⁽¹³⁾ physically fight.

Bertie: Your poisonous words!

Lionel senses that he has to push Bertie to his limits if he is going to see clearly what he must do.

Lionel: Why did you _____⁽¹⁴⁾ for this meeting, then? To take polite speech lessons so that you can chat comfortably at high-class tea parties?

Bertie: Don't instruct me on my duties! I'm the brother of a King ... the son of a King ... we have a history that goes back centuries.

Bertie is _____⁽¹⁵⁾ the truth in what Lionel is saying, and is desperate to find a way to put him down.

Bertie: You're a failure, the disappointing son of a brewer!

*abdicate To resign from the position of being King.

**throne The position of being King.

***stammering A person who stammers finds it difficult to speak smoothly, uncomfortably repeating the first word or two of what he or she wants to say.

*****treason An extremely serious crime of betraying your country, king, or queen.

- (1) (a) *did not let* (b) *had not let*
(c) *had not allowed* (d) *would not allow*
- (2) (a) *as if to* (b) *attempting to*
(c) *for the sake of* (d) *in order to*
- (3) (a) *Inability in making* (b) *Inability of making*
(c) *Unable to make* (d) *Without being made*
- (4) (a) *confused and upset* (b) *confused and upsetting*
(c) *confusion and upset* (d) *confusion and upsetting*
- (5) (a) *finds impossible* (b) *finds it impossible to*
(c) *is impossibility to* (d) *is impossible to*
- (6) (a) *his advices* (b) *the advice*
(c) *the advise* (d) *these advices*
- (7) (a) *anything* (b) *whatever*
(c) *whatever can* (d) *what on earth is*
- (8) (a) *can never be* (b) *is never*
(c) *may be* (d) *maybe*
- (9) (a) *afraid of* (b) *forgotten*
(c) *lacking courage* (d) *out of touch with*
- (10) (a) *are able* (b) *have ability*
(c) *had* (d) *have been*
- (11) (a) *almost the same* (b) *similar*
(c) *bordering on* (d) *closing to*
- (12) (a) *I never said* (b) *I'm just saying*
(c) *I was always told* (d) *You have never said*
- (13) (a) *about to* (b) *almost*
(c) *in a* (d) *when in*

- (14) (a) apply (b) attend
(c) request (d) show up
- (15) (a) *afraid* (b) *afraid of*
(c) *fearful* (d) *frightened*