

英 語 問 題

注意事項

1. この問題用紙は 15 ページあります。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含みません。
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、受験票と照合して確認しなさい。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入しなさい。
4. 解答は全て解答用紙の所定欄に記入またはマークしなさい。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏にもあります。
5. 1 問につき 2 つ以上マークしないこと。2 つ以上マークした場合には、その解答は無効になります。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入しなさい。問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
7. 訂正する場合は、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、所定の欄以外には絶対に記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出しなさい。
10. 問題用紙は必ず持ち帰ること。
11. 試験時間は 70 分です。
12. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪い例
	  

[I] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Jesse DesRosier begins each school day like many kids. The eighth grader hangs up his coat, pulls off his muddy boots, and walks into his classroom, raising a hand in greeting. Then he opens his mouth, and out comes a small miracle: “Oki, aahsaapinakos!”

Hello, good morning! Chatting easily in a nearly extinct language, Jesse and his 35 classmates are the first fluent Blackfoot speakers in more than two generations. At Real Speak School on the Blackfoot Reservation* in northwestern Montana, the kids spend all day speaking their ancestral tongue. From kindergarten through eighth grade, they study math, reading, history, and other subjects in Blackfoot. “Some people think our language is dead, but it’s not,” says DesRosier. “We still have our language and we’re bringing it back.”

The language, of course, is more than just words. Filled with nuance and references to Blackfoot history and traditions, the language embodies a culture. “The language allows kids to understand the mysteries of their heritage,” says Darrell Kipp, a founder and now the director of the school. The Blackfoot language, also known as Piegan, has been in danger of disappearing for nearly a century. From the late 1800s through the 1960s, thousands of Native American children were forced into English-only government boarding schools. The children were strictly forbidden from speaking native languages. As adults, they warned their own children to speak English only.

Over the decades, many tribal languages fell silent. Of the 300 languages spoken in North America at the time when Europeans first arrived in the New World, 150 have disappeared completely, and only a handful of the remaining languages are growing. By 1980, the only Blackfoot speakers were more than 50 years old and the Blackfoot language was facing an uncertain future.

In 1987, the nonprofit Piegan Institute was founded to support Blackfoot and other tribal languages. It raised enough private money to start classes at

kindergartens in 1995. The institute continued to grow, and four years later, Real Speak School opened.

Today, demand for the few openings at the school, where tuition is \$100 a month, has parents signing up their very young children, and the school's large, airy classrooms echo with activity. While younger students review their numbers or sing in Blackfoot, older students present illustrated short stories they've written in Blackfoot, work on math problems, or visit the local senior center. The students also use Blackfoot outside the classroom: one second grader, Leo John Bird III, plans to say a prayer in Blackfoot at a rodeo in memory of his grandfather, while other students (B) at the University of Montana.

"It makes kids proud to be Blackfoot," says DesRosier, who recently graduated from Real Speak but returns for language classes. "When I have kids, I want to send them to this school." There are other benefits, too: "We beat the public school in flag football. We did all our plays in Blackfoot, and the other team didn't know what we were saying. That's how we won."

(Adapted from "Tribal Talk", *Smithsonian Magazine*, 2003)

*Blackfoot Reservation ブラックフット族の居留地

1. 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) What is the status of the Blackfoot language?

- ① international
- ② endangered
- ③ of no importance
- ④ protected by the United Nations

(2) What factor did NOT contribute to the decline of Blackfoot?

- ① the growth of the Internet
- ② education only in English
- ③ forced enrollment in government boarding schools
- ④ pressure by parents not to use their native language

(3) When did Real Speak open?

- ① long ago
- ② in the 1960s
- ③ in the 1980s
- ④ in the 1990s

(4)

大学側から設問に不備があったことが公表されました。

(5) What is the most appropriate title for this article?

- ① Success in Flag Football
- ② Reviving an Extinct Language
- ③ Pride in One's Ancestral Language
- ④ Breathing New Life into One Endangered Language

(6) Which word is closest in meaning to (A) facing in paragraph 4?

- ① planning
- ② looking at
- ③ losing
- ④ remembering

(7) What lesson can be drawn from this story about language revitalization?

- ① Funding from government agencies is crucial to success.
- ② Competition with local schools strengthens endangered languages.
- ③ Developing textbooks and other written materials is important.
- ④ Building support at the local level is vital to success.

2. 空欄(B)には、(ア)~(ク)の単語全てを用いて並べ替えた英文が入る。3番目と6番目にくる単語の組み合わせとして適当なものを1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) a	(イ) rehearse	(ウ) historical	(エ) they
(オ) will	(カ) perform	(キ) that	(ク) play

- ① 3番目 (カ) 6番目 (ア)
- ② 3番目 (ク) 6番目 (キ)
- ③ 3番目 (ウ) 6番目 (エ)
- ④ 3番目 (イ) 6番目 (オ)

3. 本文に関連した以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

In the United States, languages other than English are often thought of and referred to (a) “foreign” languages and are sometimes called “heritage” languages or “minority” languages. However, many people who live in the United States have cultural connections to and know languages other than English. These languages are not “foreign” to (b) (c) or communities; instead, they are (d) in a variety of ways. Some people may be able to speak, read, and write such languages; others may only speak or understand when spoken (e). Some may not understand a language but are part (f) a family or community where the language is spoken.

(Adapted from “Heritage Briefs”, 2010)

(1) 空欄(a), (e), (f)に入る最も適切な単語を枠内の①～③から1つずつ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはならない。

① to	② of	③ as
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(2) 下線の文章は「このような言語は特定の個人や共同体にとっては『外国』のものではなく、むしろ色々な点で身近なものである」という意味である。空欄(b), (c), (d)にそれぞれ適当な英語1語を入れなさい。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

A quiet but constant ticking can be heard from the demographic time bomb that sits beneath the world's third-largest economy. This week it made a louder tick than usual: official statistics show that the population declined last year by a record 244,000 people — roughly the population of the Borough of Hackney in London.

Japan's population began falling in 2004 and is now aging faster than any other on the planet. More than 22% of Japanese are already 65 or older. A report (A) with the government's cooperation two years ago warned that by 2060 the number of Japanese will have fallen from 127 million to about 87 million, of whom almost 40% will be 65 or older.

The government is pointedly not denying newspaper reports that ran earlier this month, claiming that it is considering a solution it has so far shunned: mass immigration. The reports say the figure being discussed is 200,000 ^(B)foreigners a year. An advisory body to Shinzo Abe, the prime minister, said opening the door to that number would help (C) Japan's population — at around 100 million (from its current 126.7 million).

However, even then there is a big catch. To hit that target the government would also have to (E) ^(D)the fertility rate from its current 1.39, one of the lowest in the world, up to 2.07. Experts say that a change on that scale would require major surgery to the country's entire social architecture. One of the first things Japan would need to do, says Kathy Matsui at Goldman Sachs in Tokyo, is to make it easier for mothers to work. "Evidence shows that workforces with a higher female participation rate also have higher birthrates," she says.

The emerging crisis has alarmed Japan's government so much that in 2005 it created a ministerial post to raise fertility. Last year a 20-member panel under the ministry produced a desperate wish list to reduce what it calls "deterrents"* to marriage and child rearing. It included a proposal to assign gynecologists* to

patients on a lifelong basis and even to provide financial support for unmarried Japanese who undertake “spouse-hunting” projects.

Immigration is being approached as a last resort. Even so the prime minister faces tough choices. The United Nations estimates that without raising its fertility rate, Japan would need to (F) about 650,000 immigrants a year. There has never been anything like that level of immigration in this country, which is still a largely homogeneous society.

The 2012 government report said that without policy change, by 2110 the number of Japanese could fall to a third of its current population. It is possible to think that the country could (G) to live with its shrinking population, but that might mean also embracing a much diminished economic and political role in the world. Mr. Abe would seem to be the last leader to accept that.

(Adapted from “Japan’s Demography”, *The Economist*, 2014)

*deterrents 妨げ, 抑止力 *gynecologists 婦人科医

1. 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 空欄(A)に入る語として最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- ① compiled ② constricted ③ considered ④ conspired

(2) 下線部(B) shunned の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① faced ② invited ③ avoided ④ met

(3) 空欄(C), (E), (G)に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| ① (C) change | (E) fall | (G) manage |
| ② (C) sustain | (E) decline | (G) adjust |
| ③ (C) convert | (E) multiply | (G) come |
| ④ (C) stabilize | (E) raise | (G) learn |

(4) 下線部(D) catch の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① attractiveness
- ② hidden problem
- ③ imagination
- ④ seizing

(5) 空欄(F)に入る語として最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- ① distribute
- ② contract
- ③ attract
- ④ refuse

(6) 英文全体を表すタイトルとして最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① The Instability of the Japanese Demographic Situation
- ② The Labor Force of Japan
- ③ The Reception of Immigrants
- ④ The Shrinkage of the Japanese Population

2. 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する答えとして最も適切な答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) The passage informs us that by 2060, the number of elderly people aged 65 and over will approach

- ① 35 million
- ② 33 million
- ③ 30 million
- ④ 27 million

(2) According to the passage, by 2110 the number of the Japanese people could be approximately

- ① 50 million
- ② 40 million
- ③ 30 million
- ④ 20 million

(3) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① A higher recruitment of female employees has some relationship to higher birth rates.
- ② Japan is faced with an unprecedented fertility crisis.
- ③ The “spouse-hunting” projects will receive financial support from the government if the ministry’s proposal is implemented.
- ④ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe will end up accepting Japan’s diminishing political role along with its shrinking population.

〔Ⅲ〕 以下の空欄に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) The problem was extremely difficult and thus () unsolved for many years.

- ① caught ② solved ③ followed ④ remained

(2) Since the speech was () his understanding, the man started to feel irritated.

- ① under ② beyond ③ below ④ without

(3) The concert was cancelled on () of the pianist's illness.

- ① account ② demand ③ lack ④ base

(4) San Francisco is the city () my neighbor will visit next month.

- ① when ② where ③ who ④ that

(5) () it rains heavily tomorrow, the school outing will be carried out then.

- ① If ② Unless ③ When ④ Hardly

(6) I don't want to accept such a () salary.

- ① cheap ② short ③ low ④ flat

(7) "Is it in a safe place?" "You () it is."

- ① think ② bet ③ guess ④ stake

(8) They persuaded their son () studying in the U.S., so he enrolled at a college in Japan.

- ① into ② out of ③ to ④ off

(9) I think when we travel abroad, we need to () traveler's insurance.

- ① buy ② enter ③ pay ④ do away with

(10) Mind your () when you meet your elders.

- ① own business ② head
③ pros and cons ④ manners

[IV] 次の会話文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

An Anniversary Celebration in England

(On a street in a small town in England, a family is wandering around and enjoying a celebration in honor of a famous writer.)

Father: OK, here's your rosemary*.

Son: Dad, why do we need rosemary? Are we (A) ?

Father: (*laughing*) No, no, but we will have lunch soon. It's a tradition for people to wear a small piece of rosemary 'in remembrance' when visiting his grave.

Son: Interesting. I thought people usually put things on the grave, not on their clothing.

Daughter: Well, Dear Brother, (B) , not on their clothing.

Son: Sis, are you saying my manners are ... well, well, those WERE tasty eggs we had for breakfast, and here is a sample on my shirt — how (C) timely!

Daughter: Dad, can we please leave this disgusting person here? Please?

(*a few minutes later*)

Son: Dad, I want to go to the Royal Shakespeare Theatre! There is a really cool demonstration there at 12:30 — it's called 'Blood, Guts & Gore'!

Mother: Honey, you've already mentioned that a few dozen times. Yes, we're planning to go.

Son: Good! I want to look like a horrible, bloody monster from the underworld.

(*10:45 am*)

Mother: You know, this is wonderful. What a beautiful parade!

Daughter: Oh, look, I see it!

Son: Wow! Look at the size of that thing!

Father: Have you ever seen a birthday cake that big? Or one drawn by
(D) horses?

Mother: My goodness, that must be 15 or 20 feet high!

Son: So are they going to (E) and let people eat it?

Father: I know something even better. We passed a shop that is giving away birthday cupcakes!

Mother: Really? How did you know that?

Son: Oh, I saw it, too! That was the one with the gold and black banner, which are Mr. S's colors!

Daughter: Those are such pretty horses ...

Son: Say, (F), how about "a pound of flesh" for lunch?

Daughter: Are you serious? That's disgusting!

Son: "The sister does (G), methinks."

Daughter: (*hits brother on the shoulder*) I do not!

Father: (*laughing*) Son, that's a dangerous thing to say!

Mother: (*smiling*) Hungry again, are you?

Son: Always, Mom. "To eat or not to eat, that is NOT a question."

Daughter: (*shaking her head*) Boys! How disgusting!

Father: (*to daughter*) So what do you have in mind for lunch?

Daughter: How about some Greek food? I saw a restaurant called El Greco a couple blocks back, and the pictures on the menu looked so good ...

Son: Sis, whatever are you thinking? We're in England, thus we MUST enjoy English food!

Father: Actually, that sounds pretty good. Shall we grab some fish and chips?

Son: Dad, you've hit the nail on the head! Yes, this is my father, a man
(H) of advancing age and very questionable fashion sense, but one who is still able to select a good lunch. (*in a dramatic voice*) "Friends,

family, countrymen, I come to eat Caesar"... plus fish and chips, or perhaps a large hamburger with fries.

Mother: And I suppose you're going to inform us about how that would be "a dish fit for the gods"?

Son: Mom! I'm (I) that you're catching on! See, you're developing a wonderful sense for the language of William Shakespeare.

Mom: Still, young man, I think we'd (J) what's for dinner.

Son: OK. Sis, pick a good restaurant. In the meantime, however: "Lunch, lunch, wherefore art thou, lunch?"

Father: (*laughing*) Enough already, Young Mr. Shakespeare! Enough!

*rosemary ローズマリー(料理用のハーブ)

1. What is the son referring to in (C)?

- ① something he spilled on his shirt earlier that morning
- ② the design on his shirt
- ③ a piece of rosemary stuck to his shirt
- ④ a present for his dear sister

2. For the underlined phrase (D), which of the following is the closest in meaning?

- ① poured into a glass with a horse image
- ② pulled by a team of horses
- ③ written by an exceptionally talented horse
- ④ sounds like it has a cold and a scratchy voice

3. For the underlined phrase (H), which of the following is the closest in meaning?

- ① missed the point
- ② taken me by surprise
- ③ accidentally hit your head with a hammer
- ④ made an excellent choice

4. 空欄(A)～(B), (E)～(G), (I)～(J)に入る最も適切なものを①～⑨の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはならない。

- ① should return to the hotel
- ② going to cook something
- ③ better let your sister choose
- ④ amazed
- ⑤ speaking of large cakes
- ⑥ carve it up
- ⑦ to buy tickets
- ⑧ complain too much
- ⑨ some people put food in their mouths