





# 英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は9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、受験票と照合して確認すること。
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すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。この問題の解答欄は、表面の解答番号1から解答番号26までと、裏面の解答番号101から解答番号103までである。
5. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆又はシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入しなさい。
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。
9. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出しなさい。
10. この問題用紙は必ず持ち帰りなさい。
11. マーク記入例

良い例	悪い例
	  

[ I ] 次の英文を読んで、下の間に答えなさい。

Fossil collecting is a fascinating hobby that has grown considerably in popularity over the last few decades. Its appeal is understandable; it combines the excitement of discovery with the practical skills of collecting and preparing specimens and the academic challenge of identifying fossil finds. There ( ) ( 4 ) ( ) ( 5 ) ( ) ( 6 ) ( ) of our planet's remarkable prehistory.

In 1910, Sir Robert Falcon Scott (1868-1912) <sup>(注1)</sup> embarked on his historic but tragic expedition to the South Pole. On his return from the Pole, Scott and four companions met their death in freak weather conditions. Out of this tragedy came an important scientific <sup>(1)</sup> discovery: among the personal belongings of the <sup>(i)</sup> [ die ] <sup>(7)</sup> <sup>(注2)</sup> explorers, a fossilized seed fern was found. The existence of this seed fern proved conclusively that the frozen wastes of Antarctica were once part of a fertile <sup>(ii)</sup> continent. Scott had recognized the scientific importance of the fossil <sup>(c)</sup> plant.

Originally, the word "fossil" referred to anything that had been buried. It included not only the petrified <sup>(注3)</sup> remains of plants and animals, but also <sup>(iii)</sup> rocks, minerals, and man-made artifacts such as coins. It is now used <sup>(注4)</sup> to refer to the naturally buried (and fortuitously preserved) <sup>(才)</sup> remains of organisms that lived on Earth, long before historic times.

Fossils have <sup>(注5)</sup> intrigued people for generations. Greek philosophers regarded them as rather strange, natural phenomena, that formed in the earth, in a similar way to a stalactite or crystal. <sup>(注6)</sup> Martin Luther (1483-1546) believed that fossil <sup>(注7)</sup> finds on mountain tops were evidence of the biblical Flood. In his notebooks, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) suggested that fossils were the petrified remains <sup>(注8)</sup> of once-living organisms. His views, heretical for his era, were withheld until his notebooks were published in the 19th century. The true nature of fossils slowly became apparent in the 17th and 18th centuries. This was aided by the publication of books figuring collections of fossils, and by a wider understanding

of natural history. One key observation was that different types of rocks contain different fossils. This fact was of considerable help in the production of the first geological maps and led to the modern sciences of paleontology (the scientific study of fossils) and stratigraphy (the study of rock strata). Today, paleontology is concerned only with the remains of animals and plants that lived more than 10,000 years ago.

Fossils are usually referred to ( 10 ) their two-part scientific name, although a few have popular or informal names as well. For instance, the oyster *Gryphaea* is often called a "Devil's Toenail" and brachiopods are known as "lamp shells." These names have their uses, but lack the precision needed in science; more importantly, they are not internationally accepted and can be confusing. The usual form is to give the scientific name, usually written in italic, followed by the name of the author (the person who first described the species). The first part is the genus, the second part, the species. When correctly used, a scientific name refers only to a single type of organism and can be understood by scientists all over the world.

(注1) embark on ... = ...に乗り出す, 着手する

(注2) seed fern = シダの胞子

(注3) petrified = 石化した

(注4) fortuitously = 偶然に

(注5) intrigue = 興味をひきつける

(注6) stalactite = 鍾乳石

(注7) the biblical Flood = (旧約聖書に描かれる)ノアの洪水

(注8) heretical = 異端的な, (宗教的に)正しいとは認められない

(注9) strata = 層

(注10) brachiopod = 腕足動物(貝殻をもつが, 貝類ではない生物。ホオズキガイなど)

(注11) genus = (生物分類上の)属

問 1. 問題本文中の下線部(i)~(iii)について、それぞれの問に答えなさい。

(i) sci·en·tif·ic と強勢(アクセント)の置かれる位置が同じものを次から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 1)

- A. ag·ri·cul·ture                      B. in·dus·tri·al  
C. pho·tog·ra·pher                    D. pol·i·ti·cian

(ii) proved に含まれる o と発音の同じ o を含む語を次から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 2)

- A. doll                                      B. money  
C. ocean                                    D. tomb

(iii) buried に含まれる u と比較して、下線部の発音が同じ語を次から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 3)

- A. career                                    B. pure  
C. shoot                                    D. threat

問 2. 問題本文中の下線部(ア)の主旨が次に示すとおりになるように、下記の語句を並べ替えて空所に入れるとき、( 4 ), ( 5 ) および ( 6 ) の位置にくる語句の記号をそれぞれ一つずつマークしなさい。

(解答番号は空所の番号と同じ。)

「地球の注目すべき先史時代について知ることによって初心者が貢献し得る学問分野は、他にほとんどありません」

There (     ) ( 4 ) (     ) ( 5 ) (     ) ( 6 ) (     )  
(ア) of our planet's remarkable prehistory

- A. a beginner                              B. are  
C. few other branches                    D. in which  
E. may make a contribution              F. of science  
G. to the knowledge

問 3. 問題本文中の下線部(イ)に最も意味の近いものを下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 7)

- A. enthusiastic                                      B. gloomy  
C. uncomfortable                                      D. unexpected

問 4. 問題本文中の下線部(ウ)の[                ]内の語を、文法および文脈に照らして正しい形に改めるとき、その形を解答欄に記入しなさい。(解答番号 101)

問 5. 問題本文中の下線部(エ)に最も意味の近いものを下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 8)

- A. delicate    B. distant  
C. rich    D. vast

問 6. 問題本文中の下線部(オ)に最も近い用法で used が用いられた文を下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 9)

- A. He threw the used towel in the washing machine.  
B. She is used to speaking in front of a large audience.  
C. There used to be a big oak tree in the corner of this field.  
D. This phrase is used frequently to express apologies.

問 7. 問題本文中の下線部(カ) This fact was of considerable help を、その意味を変えないで下のように書き換えたとき、空所に入る語を答えなさい。

(解答番号 102)

This fact was considerably (            )

問 8. 問題本文中の下線部(キ)の( 10 )に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を、下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 10)

- A. as                                      B. by                                      C. for                                      D. with

問 9. 問題本文中の下線部(ク)の主旨を日本語で言い換えたものとして最も近いものを、下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 11)

- A. こうした名前が使われていた形跡がある
- B. こうした名前はそれなりの使い道がある
- C. こうした名前は使用法が限られている
- D. こうした名前は専門家以外が使用する

問10. 次のA～Gの中から問題本文の内容と一致するものを二つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答は、解答番号 12 に二箇所マークすること。

- A. It was by mere accident that a fossilized seed fern had rolled into the pocket of Sir Robert Falcon Scott's coat at the South Pole.
- B. Originally, artificial objects like coins buried in the ground could also be called fossils.
- C. In ancient Greece, philosophers did not connect fossils with living things of the remote past.
- D. Citing the biblical account of the Flood, Martin Luther denied that fossils were formed underground.
- E. Leonard da Vinci made it public that fossils were the remains of once-living creatures, but most people didn't believe him.
- F. In the 17th and 18th centuries, more people developed a keen interest in the true nature of fossils, so they started collecting books on natural history.
- G. The second part of a fossil name is usually taken from the place where the fossil was first discovered.

[ II ] 次の英文を読んで、下の問に答えなさい。

In many parts of the world, personal influence is almost essential in getting ( 13 ). One needs a “godfather,” a “sponsor.” Here in the United States that is not true. Naturally, all people use influence sometimes, but one rarely advances far on that basis alone in our country. Here traits which lead to success are generally considered to be willingness to work hard (at any kind of job), scholarship or skill, initiative, and an agreeable and outgoing personality. ( 14 ) other words, even in the realm of personal progress, this is a “( i )” society. By and ( 15 ), success is neither inherited nor bestowed. This means, therefore, that our employment practices are different from those in many other countries.

In some nations it is considered disloyal to quit a job; deep reciprocal (注1) loyalties exist between [ employ ] and employer (recipient and “patron” in many cases); lifelong job security and family honor are frequently involved.

This is not true in the United States. “Job-hopping” is part of our constant mobility. We consider it a right to be able to better ourselves, to move upward, to jump from company to company if we can keep qualifying for more responsible (and therefore better) jobs.

This interchangeability of personnel seems unreasonable to some members of foreign nations. Where are our roots? How can we be so cold and inhuman? “You act,” some say, “as if you are dealing ( 16 ) machines, not humans.” They do not understand that a great many Americans *like* to move about. New jobs present new challenges, new opportunities, new friends, new experiences — often a new part of the country.

The employer may be quite content, too. A new person may bring in fresh ideas, improved skills, or new abilities. Then, too, a newcomer will probably start at a lower salary, for he will have no seniority. (注2) Hopping is so readily accepted here, in fact, that a good man may bounce back and forth among two or

three corporations, being welcomed back to his original company more than once through his career, each time at a different level.

America likes to claim that it is a classless society. Maximum wages, a high standard of living, mass-produced clothing, purposefully casual speech, and the wide use of first names all combine to give the nation an affluent, classless appearance, especially to newcomers. But under this professed veneer of ( ii ), the United States is, in fact, markedly segmented into neighborhoods, residential areas, and ghettos — right and wrong sides of town.

It is important to remember, however, that in the United States many people move from one class to another ( 17 ) their own merits and become an accepted part of a new setting. To do so, a person needs enough energy, determination, and ability to make a real success of something. He or she can start as a salesperson, factory hand, riveter, taxi driver, trainee, or bank teller. Americans love — and many are themselves living proof of — the “self-made individual.” You can hear these kinds of success stories all around you if you ask people about their youth.

(注 1) reciprocal = 相互の

(注 2) seniority = 勤務年数に基づく優遇措置

(注 3) affluent = 裕福な

(注 4) veneer = 見せかけ

(注 5) segment = 分ける, 区分する

問 1. 問題本文中の空所( 13 )～( 17 )に入る語を下記の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。ただし, 同じ記号を二度以上選ぶことはできません。なお, 文頭にくるべき語も小文字で記してあります。

(解答番号は空所の番号と同じ。)

A. ahead

B. in

C. large

D. on

E. with



問 2. 問題本文中の空所( i )の中に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを下記の  
中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 18)

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. class-conscious | B. consumer       |
| C. do-it-yourself  | D. multi-national |

問 3. 問題本文中の下線部(ア)の[       ]内の語を、文脈に照らして正しい形に改  
めるとき、その形を解答欄に記入しなさい。(解答番号 103)

問 4. 問題本文中の空所( ii )に入るものとして、最も適切なものを下記の中  
から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 19)

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. equality     | B. freedom       |
| C. friendliness | D. individualism |

問 5. 次の A～I の中から問題本文の内容と一致しないものを二つ選んで、その  
記号をマークしなさい。解答は、解答番号 20 に二箇所マークすること。

- A. 他人の影響力だけに頼って大きく昇進する人は、アメリカにも数多くいる。
- B. 感じのよい外交的な人柄は、アメリカにおける成功の要件の一つに数えられる。
- C. アメリカでの成功は、与えられたり譲られたりするものではない。
- D. 雇用してもらうことに恩義を感じ、辞職することが雇業者への裏切りだと考えることは、アメリカ人には当てはまらない。
- E. アメリカ人は、転職を一つの権利だと考える。
- F. 転職者が新たな会社に容易に受け入れられる理由の一つに、比較的低いサラリーで雇用できるということがある。
- G. アメリカ人はよく転職するが、2, 3 度転職したうえで、元の会社に戻ることはさすがに歓迎されない。
- H. 外見上アメリカは、とりわけ新参者の目には、階級なき社会のように映るが、内実は必ずしもそうではない。
- I. アメリカ人のお気に入りには、自力で出世したたき上げの人である。

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(1)~(6)の各組の英文の空所に共通して入れるのに最も適した語句を、それぞれ下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号は空所の番号と同じ。)

- (1) { Jane screamed whenever something unexpected ( 21 ).  
It ( 21 ) to me that she might be a member of the criminal group.  
A. achieved      B. burst      C. gained      D. occurred

- (2) { I couldn't pass the thread through the ( 22 ) of the needle.  
They often turned a blind ( 22 ) to minor problems.  
A. circle      B. eye      C. hole      D. step

- (3) { Living near the river, they have never run ( 23 ) of usable water.  
To make a long story ( 23 ), his personality has changed completely.  
A. brief      B. lack      C. short      D. want

- (4) { I don't think it's fair to criticize him ( 24 ) his back.  
The construction process is about two weeks ( 24 ) schedule.  
A. above      B. behind      C. out of      D. under

- (5) { The teacher said with a big smile, "Let's ( 25 ) it a day!"  
Due to the accident, we had to ( 25 ) off the festival.  
A. bring      B. call      C. show      D. take

- (6) { In a little while my anger gave ( 26 ) to depression.  
At the scene of the accident, rescue efforts were under ( 26 ).  
A. birth      B. cover      C. face      D. way