

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 10 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 25 までと、裏面の解答番号 101 から解答番号 104 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、下の問に答えなさい。

In 1542, Francisco de Orellana led the first European voyage down the Amazon River. During this ^(注1)intrepid voyage the expedition met a lot of resistance from the local Indians; in one particular tribe the women warriors were so fierce that they drove their male warriors in front of them with spears. Thus the river ^(ア)was named after the famous women warriors of the Greek myths, the Amazons. This makes Francisco de Orellana one of the unluckiest explorers of that age, as normally the river would have been named after him. This voyage also inspired our almost mystical wonder about the greatest river and the largest area of rainforest in the world, something we still feel today.

The Amazon River discharges approximately 20% of all fresh water carried to the oceans. The Amazon ^(イ)drainage basin ^(注2)is the world's largest, covering an area of 7,050,000 square kilometres, about the size of Europe. The river is a product of the Amazon monsoon, which every summer brings huge rains. This ^(ウ)also produces the spectacular expanse of rainforest, which supports the greatest diversity and largest number of species of any area in the world. The Amazon rainforest is also important when it () to the future of global warming, ^(エ)as it is a huge natural store of carbon. Up until recently, it was thought that an established rainforest such as the Amazon had reached maturity and thus could not take up any more carbon dioxide. Experiments in the heart of the Amazon rainforest have shown this could be wrong and that the Amazon rainforest might be sucking up an additional 5 tonnes of atmospheric carbon dioxide per hectare per year. This is because plants react favourably to increased carbon dioxide; because it is the raw material for photosynthesis, ^(注4)the more of it the better. So ^(オ)having more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere acts like a fertilizer, stimulating plant growth. Because of the size of the Amazon rainforest, it seems that presently it is taking up a large percentage of our atmospheric carbon dioxide pollution, about three-quarters of the world's car pollution. But things could ^(カ)

change in the future.

Global climate models developed at the Met Office Hadley Centre ^(注5) suggest that global warming by 2050 could have increased the winter dry season in Amazonia. (103) the Amazon rainforest (104) survive, it requires not only a large amount of rain during the wet season but a relatively short dry season so that it does not dry out. According to the Hadley Centre model, global warming could cause the global climate to shift towards a more El Niño-like state with a much longer South American dry season. Hence, the Amazon rainforest could no longer survive and would be replaced by savannah (dry grassland), which is found both to the east and south of the Amazon basin today. This replacement would occur because the extended dry periods would lead to forest fires destroying large parts of the rainforest. This would also return the carbon stored in the rainforest back into the atmosphere, accelerating global warming. The savannah would then take over those burnt areas, as it is adapted to coping with the long dry season, but savannah has a much lower carbon storage potential per square kilometre than rainforest. So the Amazon rainforest at the moment might be helping to reduce the amount of pollution we put into the atmosphere, but ultimately it may cause global warming to accelerate at an unprecedented and currently unpredicted rate. ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

(注1) intrepid = 勇気のある

(注2) drainage basin = 流域, 集水域

(注3) carbon dioxide = 二酸化炭素

(注4) photosynthesis = 光合成

(注5) the Met Office Hadley Centre = 英国気象庁ハドリー・センター

(注6) El Niño-like = エルニーニョ現象のような

問 1. 問題本文中の下線部(ア)・(オ)の主旨に最も近いものを下記の中から一つずつ選び、その記号をそれぞれマークしなさい。

they drove their male warriors in front of them with spears (解答番号 1)
(ア)

- A. 女性戦士たちは仲間の男性戦士の先に立ち、槍をとって戦った
- B. 女性戦士たちは敵の男性戦士を槍で追い払った
- C. 女性戦士たちは槍を使って仲間の男性戦士を敵に立ち向かわせた
- D. 女性戦士たちは槍を持った敵の男性戦士たちをかく乱した

the more of it the better (解答番号 2)
(オ)

- A. 二酸化炭素が多ければ多いほど良い
- B. 光合成が活発であればあるほど良い
- C. 植物が二酸化炭素の増加に適応すればするほど良い
- D. 熱帯雨林が広がれば広がるほど良い

問 2. 問題本文中の下線部(イ)と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 3)

- A. flows into B. gives back C. sends out D. stores up

問 3. 下線部(ウ)の示す内容と最も近いものを次の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 4)

- A. the drainage basin
- B. the Amazon monsoon
- C. the Amazon River
- D. the size of Europe

問 4. 問題本文中の下線部(エ)の主旨が次に示す日本語の意味になるように、空所に入れる一語を解答欄に記入しなさい。(解答番号 101)

「地球温暖化の将来という話になれば」

when it () to the future of global warming
(エ)

問 5. 問題本文中の下線部(カ) about three-quarters of the world's car pollution を次のように書き換えるとしたら、空所には何を入れるか。解答欄に数字ではなく英語で記入しなさい。(解答番号 102)

about () percent of the world's car pollution

問 6. 問題本文中の下線部(キ)の主旨が次に示す日本語の意味になるように、空所に入れる語をそれぞれ一語ずつ解答欄に記入しなさい。

(解答番号は空所の番号と同じ。)

「アマゾンの熱帯雨林が存続するためには」

(103) the Amazon rainforest (104) survive
(キ)

問 7. 問題本文中の下線部(i), (ii)と同じ音を含むものを下記の中から一つ選び、その記号をそれぞれマークしなさい。

(i) climate (解答番号 5)

A. expedition B. police C. river D. tribe

(ii) ultimately (解答番号 6)

A. bury B. business C. ugly D. useful

問 8. 次のA～G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7に二箇所マークすること。

- A. Francisco de Orellana が不運なのは、ヨーロッパ人として初めて訪れた川に自分の名前がつけられなかったからである。
- B. アマゾン川は夏季に大量の雨をもたらす季節風の産物である。
- C. アマゾンのように成長しきった熱帯雨林は二酸化炭素をこれ以上多くは吸収できないと最近まで考えられていた。
- D. アマゾンの熱帯雨林は一年間に1ヘクタールあたり5トンの二酸化炭素を吸収するという学説は間違っている可能性がある。
- E. ハドリー・センターの予測では、地球温暖化によって南米の乾季は現在よりも長くなりうる。
- F. アマゾンの熱帯雨林は、今日アマゾン川流域の周辺部に見られるサバンナに取って代わられることはない。
- G. 熱帯雨林に火災がおこれば、そこに蓄えられた二酸化炭素が大気中に放出されて、地球温暖化が加速することになる。

[II] READ THE DIALOG AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

Bob: I'm into gardening these days.

Emily: Really? I'm surprised. I thought you were more the indoor type.

Bob: That's not true. I have quite the green thumb.

Emily: What are you growing?

Bob: The three sisters: corn, beans and squash.

Emily: Oh, companion planting!

Bob: The corn is a natural pole for the bean vines to climb. The bean adds nitrogen to the soil and improves the fertility of the plot. The bottom of the squash vine becomes mulch that covers the soil, and it makes a nice top that prevents moisture from evaporating. The three complement each other nutritionally as well as help discourage predators.

Emily: That all sounds good, but how scientific is companion planting really?

Bob: I don't know the scientific literature on the subject but if you ask me, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. In other words, it works for me. With careful seed spacing, right timing and varieties, I've been very successful.

Emily: Well, I'm happy for you. Bob, can I ask you something?

Bob: Sure, ask me anything.

Emily: My house and garden has been infested with ladybugs.

Bob: Ladybugs eat aphids.

Emily: Aphids?

Bob: You know, those tiny soft-bodied bugs that you often see on roses.

Emily: Oh, those. Well, I don't particularly care for those creatures either but at least they are small. Ladybugs are big and can be scary in large numbers. How can I get rid of them naturally?

Bob: I read somewhere that bay leaves do the trick. Scatter some all over

the house and garden and you might be in for a pleasant surprise.

Emily: Really? I hope you're on to something. I'll give it a go and let you know the results.

Bob: Please do.

Q 1. A person into gardening (解答番号 8)

- A. is very interested in gardening.
- B. is physically standing inside a garden.
- C. hates all bugs.
- D. follows three sisters.

Q 2. A person with a green thumb (解答番号 9)

- A. should probably see a doctor.
- B. uses all his or her fingers.
- C. has a talent for growing plants.
- D. studies companions.

Q 3. Why are corn, beans and squash called the three sisters? (解答番号 10)

- A. They all come from Europe.
- B. They all seem to thrive when planted together.
- C. They all should be watered at the same time.
- D. They all need little sunlight.

Q 4. High soil fertility (解答番号 11)

- A. supports abundant life.
- B. requires pesticides.
- C. provides shade.
- D. doesn't encourage crop growth.

Q 5. What does “the proof of the pudding is in the eating” mean?

(解答番号 12)

- A. To recall or to understand something, you will need to strain mentally.
- B. When admitting an error, act apologetically.
- C. Set it aside for later use.
- D. To fully test something you need to experience it yourself.

Q 6. When a house and garden is infested with ladybugs, (解答番号 13)

- A. it will need to be treated.
- B. people will visit often.
- C. the three sisters will grow quickly.
- D. companion planting has been successful.

Q 7. What does Emily think about aphids? (解答番号 14)

- A. She can't stand them.
- B. She thinks they are helpful.
- C. She prefers that they stay away.
- D. She sees them as scary.

Q 8. Why doesn't Bob recommend using bug spray? (解答番号 15)

- A. He doesn't have any.
- B. Emily wants something organic.
- C. It costs too much.
- D. That might be a pleasant surprise.

Q 9. "Do the trick" means (解答番号 16)

- A. "be effective."
- B. "be reasonable."
- C. "be well."
- D. "be liked by the creatures."

Q10. What is the opposite of scatter? (解答番号 17)

- A. Throw.
- B. Laugh.
- C. Sprinkle.
- D. Collect.

Q11. What does Bob mean by "pleasant surprise"? (解答番号 18)

- A. It was interesting reading.
- B. The house and garden will do tricks.
- C. The aphids will grow in size.
- D. The ladybugs will go away.

Q12. What will Emily do? (解答番号 19)

- A. She will go get tiny aphids.
- B. She will stop finding big ladybugs.
- C. She will try bay leaves and let Bob know what happens.
- D. She will read the material, too.

〔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ずつ選び、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) { You need to (20) your password for the software to start.
She couldn't (20) the room because the door was locked.
A. enter B. join C. power D. shift
- (2) { Those rules were (21) away with ten years ago.
I decided to get the dishes (21) first.
A. been B. done C. gone D. known
- (3) { With a telescope you can (22) many more stars.
Whether you like it or not, you should (22) the rules.
A. observe B. operate C. organize D. overtake
- (4) { The mere (23) of the famous actor made the girls excited.
Walking in the forest, we lost (23) of the photographer.
A. appearance B. chance C. sight D. temper
- (5) { The teacher told us a short but (24) interesting story.
The boy could not keep (24) while his mother cut his hair.
A. even B. far C. much D. still
- (6) { How many eggs did the hen (25) last year?
As soon as he (25) on the sofa, he fell asleep.
A. fell B. found C. lay D. put