

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 11 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 30 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。

Empiricism is the deepest and broadest principle for explaining the most phenomena in both the natural and social worlds. Empiricism is the principle that says we should see for ourselves instead of trusting the authority of others. Empiricism is the foundation of science, as the motto of the Royal Society of London — the first scientific institution — notes. *Nullius in Verba — Take*
nobody's word for it.^(ア)

Galileo took nobody's word for it. According to Aristotelian cosmology, the Catholic Church's final and indisputable authority of Truth on heavenly matters, all objects in space must be perfectly round and perfectly smooth^(イ), and revolve around Earth in perfectly circular orbits. Yet when Galileo looked (i)
through his tiny tube with a refracting lens on one end and an enlarging eyepiece^(ウ) on the other, he saw mountains on the moon, spots on the sun, phases^(エ) of Venus, moons orbiting Jupiter, and a strange object around Saturn. Galileo's eminent astronomer^(オ) colleague at the University of Padua, Cesare Cremonini, was so committed to Aristotelian cosmology that he (ii) even to look through the tube, proclaiming: "I don't believe that anyone but he saw them, and besides, looking through glasses would make me dizzy." Those who did look through Galileo's tube could not believe their eyes — literally. One of Galileo's colleagues reported that the instrument^(キ) worked for terrestrial viewing but not celestial, because "I tested this instrument of Galileo's in a thousand ways, both on things here below and on those above. Below, it works wonderfully; (iii) it deceives one." A professor of mathematics at the Collegio Romano was convinced that Galileo had put the four moons of Jupiter inside the tube. Galileo was furious: "As I wished to show the satellites of Jupiter to the professors in Florence, they would^(ク) neither see them nor the telescope. These people believe there is no truth to seek in nature, but only in the comparison of texts."

By looking for themselves, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, and others (10) the Scientific Revolution, which in the Enlightenment () scholars (11) () (12) () the natural world. The great political philosopher Thomas Hobbes, for example, fancied himself as the Galileo and William Harvey of society: “Galileus ... was the first that opened to us the gate of natural philosophy universal, which is the knowledge of the nature of motion. ... The science of man’s body, the most profitable part of natural science, was first discovered with admirable sagacity by our countryman, Doctor Harvey. ... Natural philosophy is therefore but young; but civil philosophy is yet much younger, as being no older ... than my own book *De Cive*.”

From the Scientific Revolution through the Enlightenment, the principle of empiricism slowly but inevitably replaced superstition, dogmatism, and religious or political authority.

(注1) Aristotelian = アリストテレス的

(注2) refracting lens = 屈折レンズ

(注3) terrestrial = 地球上の

(注4) Galileus = Galileo

(注5) sagacity = 聡明さ

(注6) *De Cive* = 『市民論』: 啓蒙主義の時代の政治哲学者 Hobbes によるラテン語の著作のタイトル

問 1. 問題本文中の下線部(ア)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1)

- A. Don't accept anything except an authoritative judgment.
- B. Don't accept without checking that what anyone says is true.
- C. Don't hesitate to believe what an authority teaches us.
- D. Don't hesitate to use simple and clear scientific language.

問 2. 問題本文中の下線部(イ)の heavenly と同じ意味の 1 語を本文中から抜き出し、そのままの形を解答欄に記入しなさい。(解答番号 101)

問 3. 問題本文中の下線部(ウ), (エ)および(オ)について、以下のそれぞれの問いに答えなさい。

(ウ) smooth に含まれる th と、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 2)

A. authority B. breath C. mathematics D. neither

(エ) phases に含まれる a と、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. comparison B. bald C. matter D. replace

(オ) as·tron·o·mer 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 4)

A. ag·ri·cul·ture B. in·sti·tu·tion
C. phe·nom·e·na D. sci·en·tif·ic

問 4. 問題本文中の空所(i), (ii)および(iii)に入る最も適切なものを下記の中から一つ選び、それぞれの記号をマークしなさい。

(i) (解答番号 5)

- A. beside himself B. for himself
C. in himself D. of himself

(ii) (解答番号 6)

- A. agreed B. decided C. refused D. wanted

(iii) (解答番号 7)

- A. in my eyes B. in the earth
C. in the sky D. in the tube

問 5. 問題本文中の下線部(カ)の but と意味・用法が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 8)

- A. Everybody has arrived but John and Bill.
B. Johnson left but an hour ago.
C. Lisa not only sings like an angel, but also dances divinely.
D. There is not one of us but wishes to win the game.

問 6. 問題本文中の下線部(キ)の the instrument が表しているものとは、具体的には何か。相当する語を本文中から 1 語 で抜き出し、そのままの形を解答欄に記入しなさい。(解答番号 102)

問 7. 問題本文中の下線部(ク)の would と意味・用法が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 9)

- A. Bill gave several knocks at the door, but she would not let him in.
- B. John said he would see me again the next day.
- C. When we were children we would go skiing every winter.
- D. Would you mind not smoking here, please ?

問 8. 問題本文中の下線部(ケ)の主旨が以下に示すようになるように、下記の語句を並べ替えて空所に入れるとき、(10), (11)および(12)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。)

「自身の目で見ることによって、ガリレオ、ケプラー、ニュートンらは科学革命をスタートさせた。その革命に促されて、啓蒙主義の時代になると、学者たちは経験論の原理を自然界同様、人間社会にも適用したのである。」

By looking for themselves, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, and others (10)
(ケ) the Scientific Revolution, which in the Enlightenment () scholars
(11)() (12)() the natural world.

- A. as well as
- B. launched
- C. led
- D. the principle of empiricism
- E. to apply
- F. to the social

問 9. 問題本文中の下線部(≡)の主旨を具体的に表わす例として適切でな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 13)

- A. Instead of seeing truth through the authority of an ancient holy book or philosophical treatise, people began to explore the book of nature for themselves.
- B. Instead of going into nature to see what was actually growing out of the ground, scholars started to look at illustrations in botanical books.
- C. Instead of relying on the woodcuts of dissected bodies in old medical texts, physicians opened bodies themselves to see with their own eyes what was there.
- D. Instead of a tiny handful of elites holding most of the political power by keeping their citizens illiterate, uneducated, and unenlightened, people could see for themselves, through science, literacy, and education, the power and corruption that held them down, and they began to throw off their chains of bondage and demand rights.
- E. Instead of the divine right of kings, people demanded the natural right of democracy. Democratic elections, in this sense, are scientific experiments: every couple of years, you carefully alter the variable elements with an election and observe the results.

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

Interviewer: Hello, have a seat.

Interviewee: Thank you.

Interviewer: Tell me what you know about seed banks.

Interviewee: Well, seed banks are like regular banks except that seeds are deposited in a vault instead of money. In the future when the seeds are needed, for example in an unforeseen emergency, they can be withdrawn.

Interviewer: Why are you interested in working with us?

Interviewee: I believe plant diversity must be preserved. Natural and man-made disasters can wreak havoc on an ecosystem, disease could wipe out crops, and climate change could bring new pests into environments. The richer the diversity, the more chances there are for adaptive responses for such challenges. Oh, and people have used plants as medicine for centuries. Who knows what medicinal use a plant may have? I want to be a part of the effort to preserve biodiversity on our planet.

Interviewer: OK. Do you have any questions for us?

Interviewee: Yes. Plants that are not usually generated from seeds, like potatoes — are they part of your seed bank?

Interviewer: Yes, we save any material from which a plant can be generated, whether bulb, root, or seed.

Interviewee: I see, so you're more like a plant gene bank.

Interviewer: You could say that, yes. Thank you for visiting us today.

Interviewee: The pleasure was mine.

Interviewer: We will be in touch.

Interviewee: Thank you for your time.

- Q 1. Where does the interviewee want to work? (解答番号 14)
- A. Most likely at a seed bank.
 - B. Most likely at a medical institution.
 - C. Most likely at a bank for farmers.
 - D. Most likely at a plant that studies genes.
- Q 2. Which sentence about a seed and regular bank is correct? (解答番号 15)
- A. They both store things in a vault.
 - B. They both cannot help when an unforeseen emergency arises.
 - C. They both help when plants are on the brink of extinction.
 - D. They both are unlike a plant gene bank.
- Q 3. If there is an accident or disaster and seeds are needed, will seed banks release them? (解答番号 16)
- A. Yes, they can be taken out of the seed bank.
 - B. Yes, but only if the interviewee is interested in working with the staff.
 - C. No, the seeds are stored in a vault and vaults are permanently closed.
 - D. No, because diversity must be preserved at all cost.
- Q 4. The interviewee believes _____ . (解答番号 17)
- A. plant diversity can wreak havoc on an ecosystem
 - B. climate change can be controlled
 - C. he or she can help save plants from going extinct
 - D. pests have medicinal properties

- Q 5. What does “diversity in opinion” mean? (解答番号 18)
(7)
- A. It means people believing in a uniform way of thinking.
 - B. It means having a strong idea about something.
 - C. It means changing a person’s sentence.
 - D. It means people having various views.
- Q 6. The interviewee used the phrase wipe out. Which of the following *cannot* be wiped out? (解答番号 19)
(4)
- A. A whole village.
 - B. A debt.
 - C. A disease that is rare.
 - D. Animals that have gone extinct.
- Q 7. The interviewee also used the phrase adaptive responses. Which of the following is clearly an adaptive response? (解答番号 20)
(9)
- A. A man fell asleep before it got dark.
 - B. A woman takes an umbrella when there are dark clouds in the sky.
 - C. When the boy was little, he liked to eat corn on the cob.
 - D. All of the above.
- Q 8. What is the interviewee trying to say with “Who knows what medicinal use a plant may have?” (解答番号 21)
(1)
- A. We must keep as many plant species as possible.
 - B. We must find the person who knows about the medicinal plants.
 - C. We must separate the safe plants from the poisonous ones.
 - D. We must know about disasters, climate change, and medicine.

- Q 9. Do farmers usually buy potato seeds? (解答番号 22)
- A. Yes, if they are willing to pay a lot of money.
 - B. Possibly, but definitely only online.
 - C. No, they don't usually grow them from seeds.
 - D. They eat all of the potatoes in one season.
- Q10. Fill in the blank below with ONE WORD. (解答番号 103)
- Bulbs, like roots and seeds, can generate _____.
- Q11. What is a plant gene bank? (解答番号 23)
- (才)
- A. It's a place that preserves only seeds.
 - B. It's a place that specializes in potatoes.
 - C. It's a place that keeps everything that makes plants.
 - D. It's a place that people visit when they want their own baby.
- Q12. What will most likely happen after the interview? (解答番号 24)
- A. The interviewee will visit the company.
 - B. The interviewee will contact the interviewer.
 - C. The interviewer will ask another question.
 - D. The interviewer will call or write the interviewee.

〔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) { The details of what happened have not been revealed from the investigations so (25).
As (25) as I know, his wife has nothing to do with that matter.
A. far B. long C. much D. well
- (2) { We don't think that it was an (26) mistake.
She didn't (26) a word when she was spoken to.
A. even B. indeed C. open D. utter
- (3) { Waving to each other, they set off (27) the opposite direction.
If you like, I can take you there (27) my car.
A. by B. in C. to D. with
- (4) { If you ask me, I prefer (28) colors to flashy ones.
It was (28) to see that he didn't like the plan.
A. busy B. desert C. plain D. vivid
- (5) { The five-year-old girl was about to cry when she was (29) alone.
There are some things in the world which are better (29) unsaid.
A. home B. left C. put D. standing
- (6) { Jim was asked to sign a (30) to play for a new team.
Do you have any books which (30) with environmental problems?
A. conduct B. deal C. debate D. report