


英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 8 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 23 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、下の問に答えなさい。

Although Earth may be accurately described as a watery planet because so much of its surface is covered by oceans, water as a resource is far from abundant. This is because about 97 percent of the world's water is salt water, ⁽ⁱ⁾ which is unsuitable for drinking, for irrigation, and even for many industrial purposes. Fresh water (1) for only about 3 percent of the total supply. Of this, less than 0.5 percent is readily available from rivers and lakes, which nevertheless provide 80 percent of the water used in industry and agriculture worldwide. The water supply may appear to be increased by natural means such as rain, or by artificial means such as drilling wells, but the amount available on the planet is constant. It is continuously recycled in the water cycle.

The oceans are the most important source of water, providing (ア) of the total water in the cycle. Water evaporates from the surface of the oceans, ^(注2) leaving behind the salt. Some water also evaporates from rivers, lakes, the leaves of plants and the skin of animals as they (2). The vapor rises in the atmosphere and cools. As it does so, it condenses to form water droplets high in the atmosphere. These droplets come together to form clouds. Their weight causes them to fall from the clouds as rain, snow or sleet — some of which falls on land, where it enters the next phase of the water cycle, and ^(注3) some over the oceans, returning the water to its source. On cold nights, the water vapor in the air near ground level condenses on cold surfaces such as glass of buildings and cars and forms on plants as (3). The fresh water in the rain runs off the land streams and rivers into the oceans, or evaporates into the atmosphere again.

A large part of the water that falls on the land as rain and snow penetrates deep into the ground, where it is stored in the spaces between ^(注4) rocks, called aquifers. This water is called groundwater. Aquifers (4)

underground springs and streams, which carry groundwater to the surface and to rivers, lakes and streams, where it evaporates or returns to the ocean. Aquifers are replenished by precipitation falling on the land and sinking into the ground, but the process of water circulation underground is very slow [compare] with the process on the Earth's surface. Shallow groundwater may be recycled within a year, but in deep aquifers it may take thousands of years.

(注1) irrigation = 灌漑(かんがい)

(注2) evaporate = 蒸発する

(注3) sleet = みぞれ

(注4) aquifer = 帯水層

(注5) replenish = 再び満たす

(注6) precipitation = 降水

問 1. 問題本文中の空所(1)～(4)に入るものとして、それぞれ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。

(1) (解答番号 1)

A. accounts B. compensates C. provides D. stands

(2) (解答番号 2)

A. bleed B. eat C. sleep D. sweat

(3) (解答番号 3)

A. dew B. fog C. rain D. steam

(4) (解答番号 4)

A. consume B. feed C. graze D. hide

問 2. 問題本文中の下線部(i)の書き換えとして、意味が最も近いものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 5)

A. insufficient B. more than sufficient

C. never in short supply D. plentiful

問 3. 問題本文中の下線部(ii)の意味に最も近い語は次のどれか。一つ選んでその記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号6)

- A. space B. stage C. stream D. time

問 4. 問題本文中の下線部(iii)が正しい英文になるように、[]内の語を適切な形に変え、解答欄に記入しなさい。(解答番号101)

問 5. 問題本文中の空所(ア)に入る「5分の4」に相当する英語を書きなさい。(解答番号102)

問 6. 次の英文A～Eの中から、問題文の内容と一致するものを一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号7)

- A. Earth is aptly characterized as a watery planet because fresh water can be found in abundance all over the world.
- B. The total amount of fresh water we can use on the planet has been gradually increasing owing to new techniques in drilling wells.
- C. According to recent studies, rivers and lakes among others are the major source of the total water in the water cycle.
- D. All the water that falls on the surface of the land runs down rivers and streams into the oceans and goes back into the air again.
- E. Groundwater in deep aquifers may take thousands of years to be recycled in the water cycle, while shallow groundwater may go through the cycle within a year.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、下の間に答えなさい。

Speech, writing, and computer-mediated communication are the three mediums available to everyone, but they do not exhaust the possibilities of human language. There is a fourth medium, used by deaf people: sign language.

Probably () () (8) () (9) () (^(ア)) . In the popular mind, there is a widespread belief that signing is no more than a system of sophisticated gesturing, and not a real language at all. Signs are also thought to be simply pictorial representations of external reality; and because of this, people assume there is just one sign language, which can be understood all over the world. All of this is wrong.

When non-signers see a sign language in operation, they often try to guess the meaning of some of the hand movements — and they may occasionally get them right. This is because a few of the signs in any system are indeed *iconic* — that is, they reflect properties of the external world — and therefore people have a chance of recognizing what they refer to. (10), the vast majority of signs do not fall into this category. They are arbitrary, just as the words of spoken language are. There is nothing in the spoken word *car* which physically resembles the object 'car', and it is the same (11) the sign for *car* in a sign language.

It is of course possible that some signs were iconic when they were first devised, but the iconicity has been lost because of linguistic change, which affects sign as it does spoken and written language. It is no longer possible to see the originally iconic basis of most Chinese characters, for example, and it is the same (11) signs. We do not know how old most signs are, but even if a sign language has a history of only a few hundred years, this is () () (12) () (13) () () . In addition, the speed at which signers express themselves — one or two signs a second — also makes it difficult to see any underlying iconicity.

(注) arbitrary 恣意的な；思いつきの

問 1. 問題本文中の下線部(ア)が次に示す意味になるように、下記の語句を並べ替えて空所に入れるとき、(8)および(9)の位置にくる語句をそれぞれ選んで、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。)

「おそらく言語学的话题で、手話ほど多くの誤解を受けるものはなかった」

Probably () () (8) () (9) ()

().

A. as

B. has been

C. misconceptions

D. no topic in linguistics

E. sign language

F. so many

G. subject to

問 2. 問題本文中の空所(10)に最も適したものを、下記の中から一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 10)

A. For instance

B. Furthermore

C. However

D. Therefore

問 3. 問題本文中に二箇所ある空所(11)に共通して入れるのに最も適したものを、下記の中から一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号 11)

A. at

B. by

C. of

D. with

問 4. 問題本文中の下線部(イ)について、it が指すものと、does が表す動詞を、問題本文からそのままの形で抜き出し、解答用紙の所定の位置に記入しなさい。(解答番号 103)

問 5. 問題本文中の下線部(ウ)が次に示す意味になるように、下記の語句を並べ替えて空所に入れるとき、(12)および(13)の位置にくる語句をそれぞれ選んで、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。)

「これは手話はその形を変化させるには十分すぎるほどの時間である」

this is () () (12) () (13) ()
()

- A. change B. enough time C. for D. more than
E. signs F. their form G. to

問 6. 問題本文中の下線部(i), (ii)について、選択肢の下線部の発音が同じものを、それぞれ一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。

(i) exhaust (解答番号 14)

- A. anxious B. example
C. execution D. exhibition

(ii) deaf (解答番号 15)

- A. breathe B. cleanse
C. create D. treat

問 7. 問題本文中の下線部(iii)を発音した場合、強勢(アクセント)の置かれる位置は下記のどの語と同じか。一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。

(iii) cat·e·go·ry (解答番号 16)

- A. el·e·va·tor B. en·thu·si·asm
C. math·e·mat·ics D. ther·mom·e·ter

問 8. 次のA～Eの中から、その主旨が問題本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選んで、その記号をマークしなさい。(解答番号17)

- A. 手話は、外界の現実を写實的に表現するので、世界で通用し、手話の使用者でなくとも意味を正しく推測することができる。
- B. 手話表現とその意味との関係は恣意的なもので、同一の手話表現がまったく異なる二つ以上の意味を表すことがある。
- C. 手話表現とその意味との関係は、漢字とその意味との関係と同じで、表現された形から意味を探ることができる。
- D. 手話の起源は言語としては比較的新しく、数百年の歴史しかない。
- E. 写實的な表現から生まれた手話であっても、手話は動きが早いので、そこに潜在している写實的な要素は分かりづらい。

〔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を、それぞれ下記の中から一つ選んで、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 old man needs a walking (18) wherever he goes.
 { Once you've made a decision, you should (18) to it.
A. match B. progress C. stick D. support
- (2) { You should (19) in mind that there is no such thing as a secure job.
 { It will take time, but I'm sure your efforts will finally (19) fruit.
A. bear B. bring C. keep D. stand
- (3) { She didn't clear the (20) after dinner unless she was told to.
 { You can see what is written in a book by checking the (20) of
 { contents.
A. room B. stair C. table D. unit
- (4) { The area was badly (21) by a strong earthquake last year.
 { She was about to give up, but suddenly, she (21) on a good idea.
A. got B. hit C. occurred D. touched
- (5) { It was too late when I found that I had (22) James for his twin
 { brother.
 { Before making a plan you should have (22) the distance into
 { consideration.
A. caught B. done C. seen D. taken
- (6) { At the ceremony the President (23) a very impressive speech.
 { I would like this parcel to be (23) by next Wednesday.
A. delivered B. derived C. deserved D. developed