

I 英語問題

注意

1. 試験開始の指示があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBの黒のシャープペンシルで記入することになっています。HBの黒鉛筆・消しゴムを忘れた人は監督に申し出てください。(万年筆・ボールペン・サインペンなどを使用してはいけません。)
3. この問題冊子は20ページまでとなっています。試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認してください。なお、問題番号はI～Vとなっています。
4. 解答用紙にはすでに受験番号が記入されていますので、出席票の受験番号が、あなたの受験票の番号であるかどうかを確認し、出席票の氏名欄に氏名のみを記入してください。なお、出席票は切り離さないでください。
5. 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
6. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったり、傷つけたりしないように注意してください。
7. この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

マーク・センス法についての注意

マーク・センス法とは、鉛筆でマークした部分を機械が直接よみとって採点する方法です。

1. マークは、下記の記入例のようにHBの黒鉛筆で枠の中をぬり残さず濃くぬりつぶしてください。
2. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしてはいけません。
3. 訂正する場合は消しゴムでよく消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除いてください。

マーク記入例：

A	1	2	3	4	5
	○	○	●	○	○

 (3と解答する場合)

I. 次の文を読み、下記の1~12それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ~ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

It's the most adorable stuffed animal in the world, but in actuality the panda weighs over 200 pounds, has massive jaws, sharp nails, and might not take too well to being squeezed and dragged by one arm. Nevertheless, the panda's universal charm has made it the perfect "poster species"—the ambassador in the World Wildlife Fund's fight to save endangered animals.

Besides winning human hearts, how does the panda's coloring help it survive in the wild? Curiously, no one seems to know for sure. Camouflage is one guess, since the dark and light pattern complements the shadow and light of the bamboo forest. This theory leads to a dead end, however, when you consider that the panda has no natural enemies to hide from. Maybe the pattern accentuates social signals in some way or helps pandas recognize one another from a distance so they can avoid socializing. Another theory suggests that the black absorbs heat while the white reflects it, helping pandas maintain an even temperature. The fact is, like many other aspects of animal biology, we don't really know why pandas are black and white.

The Chinese have their own legend to explain it. Long ago, when giant pandas were pure white, a little girl came across a panda and a panther fighting. Knowing the panda would be killed, she tried to save it, but the panther turned and killed her. The grief-stricken panda assembled all the pandas in the world to give the girl a proper funeral. As was the custom at panda funerals, they all wore black arm bands. The mourners were so sad, legend goes, that they wept, rubbed their eyes, and hugged themselves for comfort. In the process, they spread the black dye from the arm bands onto their eyes and arms and backs, and even onto their ears, which they covered to block out the sounds of crying.

Here's another mystery about pandas. Why have they evolved to be such specialized plant eaters when their teeth and digestive organs are designed for meat eating? On the surface, it looks like an evolutionary mistake. Compared with other plant-eating animals, the panda's digestive tract is short, which means that food can't stay very long for the absorption of nutrition. Besides, the panda lacks

the microorganisms in the stomach that help break down cellulose, a tough component of plants. Most other plant-eating animals have the right equipment and are able to digest 80% of the food they eat, whereas pandas net a mere 17%.

Nevertheless, as you probably guessed, natural selection hasn't completely abandoned the panda. To make up for what they lack in digestive equipment, pandas have developed ways to shovel in massive amounts of food in record time without a single wasted motion. They can pull out, break, and peel a bamboo stem almost faster than the eye can see, and before they finish one stem, they're loading in another. They drag the branches through their mouth until they collect a bunch of leaves, which they hold with one hand like a bouquet to be eaten. Somehow, in the midst of this rapid-fire feeding, pandas manage to take in only the most nutritious parts of the bamboo.

Their digestive process is equally speedy, allowing them to keep eating without getting full. Unlike horses and cows, which take 24 hours to cycle through a dinner, pandas discharge waste in 5 to 13 hours, allowing them to eat some more. It's not unusual for them to consume 40 pounds during 16 or more hours of feeding a day. On the other side of the equation, pandas conserve calories by taking it easy, avoiding social encounters, and keeping their ranges small and their pregnancies short. It also helps to have a large body, which allows them to burn calories more slowly and retain the heat longer than small animals can.

Judging from writings on Chinese tombs, pandas have fascinated people for well over 2,000 years. Long before that, pandas survived despite their slow breeding rate (one young every 3 years of adult life) and their strict dependence on bamboo. They also had to deal with the cyclical nature of that chosen food. Each year bamboo plants restart to grow from rootstocks, not seed. At the end of the bamboo life cycle (which may be anywhere from 15 to 125 years, depending on species), the plants flower once, set seed, and then die. It takes 6 years for new plants to begin to grow, and in the meantime, pandas and other bamboo lovers are simply out of luck. When China was still pristine and unrestricted, bamboo die-offs presented no problem. When one species of bamboo faded, pandas could simply wander to another part of the forest to find a species growing on a different schedule. That was when pandas had plenty of room to wander.

Today, 1.35 billion people live in China, competing for food, land, water, wood, and other resources. By contrast, there are less than 3,000 pandas left in the wild. Farms and villages have hopelessly fragmented the last wild homes of the giant panda, isolating them in small populations that have no way to reach one another. These populations are threatened by inbreeding and by the periodic disaster of bamboo die-offs. In 1975 and 1976, pandas that were protected by the Chinese government faced such a die-off of the arrow bamboo. With no other species to choose from and no passages to take them to other preserves, an important group of the world's pandas simply sat down with their heads in their hands and starved to death.

The Chinese government, justifiably proud of its national treasure, is working hard to save its remaining pandas. It has established 26 panda preserves and has taken steps to stop illegal hunting. The World Wildlife Fund, which adopted the panda as its mascot, is now working with the Chinese scientists to devise better ways to protect pandas from the gun and the saw, as well as from the genetic time bomb of inbreeding. One way is to plant bamboo passageways between reserves so that the panda can travel to find new mates. Ultimately, however, we know that the human expansion into these areas must be slowed if these schemes are to work. In the meantime, the 100 or so pandas in captivity around the world are richly protected and admired. Zoos in the United States, China, Mexico, Spain, and Japan that have bred pandas are working hard to transfer what they have learned to other zoos.

1. The first paragraph suggests that the panda is
 - イ. even more charming than it looks.
 - ロ. a representative of all the animals of China.
 - ハ. loved all over the world despite its powerful physical features.
 - ニ. the only species protected by the World Wildlife Fund.

2. The passage mentions all of the following explanations for the panda's distinctive color pattern EXCEPT that the coloring helps pandas
- ㄱ. identify other pandas.
 - ㄴ. hide in the forest.
 - ㄷ. regulate body temperature.
 - ㄹ. appear aggressive.
3. In the Chinese legend, the pandas
- ㄱ. did not want to hear their own crying.
 - ㄴ. dressed in black and white for the funeral.
 - ㄷ. exchanged their colors with the panther.
 - ㄹ. brought the girl back to life with their tears.
4. One mystery concerning the feeding behavior of pandas is that they
- ㄱ. eat quickly but digest most of their food.
 - ㄴ. eat bamboo but their teeth are designed for meat.
 - ㄷ. have large bodies but spend little time eating.
 - ㄹ. have strong hands but don't use them to eat bamboo.
5. The underlined word "net" (paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to
- ㄱ. eat.
 - ㄴ. fit.
 - ㄷ. get.
 - ㄹ. hit.
6. When feeding on bamboo, pandas
- ㄱ. collect many stems before eating them.
 - ㄴ. pick the leaves with their paws.
 - ㄷ. peel the stem before eating it.
 - ㄹ. eat the whole stem just as it is.

7. The panda's digestive process

- イ. gives pandas a sense of being full quickly.
- ロ. is much faster than that of some farm animals.
- ハ. allows pandas to eat without gaining weight.
- ニ. relies on microorganisms to digest plants.

8. The passage mentions all of the following ways that pandas conserve energy

EXCEPT

- イ. taking time to relax.
- ロ. having short pregnancies.
- ハ. limiting how far they wander.
- ニ. cooperating with other pandas.

9. According to the passage, one reason that a bamboo diet poses a problem for pandas is that

- イ. it takes a long time for bamboo plants to grow from the seed.
- ロ. bamboo does not provide all the nutrients that pandas need.
- ハ. pandas can only digest certain kinds of bamboo.
- ニ. humans have begun using more bamboo than before.

10. The underlined word "pristine" (paragraph 7) is closest in meaning to

- イ. diverse.
- ロ. original.
- ハ. supreme.
- ニ. unspoiled.

11. The author would most likely agree that the best way to save the panda is to

- イ. encourage pandas to eat other foods besides bamboo.
- ロ. increase the population of pandas in captivity.
- ハ. establish panda preserves in countries besides China.
- ニ. protect the panda's bamboo forest environment.

12. The most appropriate title for this passage is

- ㄱ. How Pandas Survive on Bamboo.
- ㄴ. The Panda: Fascinating but Endangered.
- ㄷ. Evolutionary Origins of the Panda.
- ㄹ. The Legend of the Panda's Life.

II. 次の文を読み、下記の1～10それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

If you had to guess which came first, the phone or the phone booth, which would you pick? Believe it or not, they came into being at about the same time. The first person to build an enclosure for making telephone calls was Thomas Watson, the man who assisted Alexander Graham Bell as he invented the telephone in the mid-1870s.

Watson's first enclosure looked more like a kids' fort or living-room playhouse than like a real phone booth. He threw some blankets over the furniture in his room and crawled under them so that he could shout into his experimental telephone equipment (that was the only way he could be heard) without disturbing the neighbors or upsetting his landlady. Watson didn't build an actual booth until 1883, but when he did, he went to the full. It was fine cabinetwork, handmade from expensive woods, with large screened windows and a domed roof, and was large enough inside to contain a desk for him to work at.

By the time Watson built that first booth, hotels and other business that provided telephone service to their customers were already beginning to install privacy enclosures. Sometimes called "silence cabinets," they allowed people to make private calls without disturbing others or being disturbed by them. The phones inside these silence cabinets couldn't take money, so customers paid a fee to an attendant after they made their calls. Some silence cabinets had locking doors for security—the *phone company's* security. The attendants locked the customers in the booths and didn't let them out until they'd paid for their calls. It cost a lot of money to have attendants minding telephones, so the booths were limited to high-traffic areas that generated enough business to cover the cost of paying the attendant.

It didn't take long for someone to figure out that the easiest way to lower the price of a public telephone call would be to get rid of the attendant. An inventor named William Gray accomplished that task in 1889 when he invented the first telephone that was capable of accepting coins and installed it in a bank lobby in Hartford, Connecticut. Gray reportedly came up with the idea for the pay phone after neighbors refused to let him use their telephone to call for a doctor during a

medical emergency.

Gray's phone was "postpay" one. You deposited your coins *after* the call was placed. The first "prepay" phone, introduced by Western Electric, followed in 1898 and eventually became the standard for pay phones in the United States until 1966, when a "dial tone first" system was introduced to allow people to report emergencies even if they didn't have any coins to deposit.

Those first pay phones relied on the honor system for payment. The customer did have to deposit coins to use the phone, but there was no way to determine the coins' value. Had the caller inserted only a nickel (five-cent coin) to pay for a call that cost a dime (ten-cent coin)? The operator couldn't tell. Gray fell upon the solution in 1890 when he happened to drop a coin on a bell and realized that the sound it made could be heard over the phone. That gave him the idea of fitting phones with bells and separate slots and chutes for each type of coin. Nickels hit a bell once as they slid down the nickel chute on the way to the coin box, dimes hit it twice, and quarters (twenty-five-cent coins) struck a special "cathedral gong" all their own. By listening to the sounds made by the bells, the operator could calculate the amount of money the caller deposited.

Once the telephone attendants were out of the picture, it became possible to install pay phones just about any place where people might need to make a call. By 1902 there were more than 81,000 pay phones in the United States. Most of these were in phone booths, and virtually all of the phone booths were indoors. The Bell System, the company set up by Alexander Graham Bell and his partners, didn't get around to placing a phone booth outdoors until 1905, when it finally installed one on the sidewalk of a busy street in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Outdoor phone booths took a while to catch on. People were not comfortable with the idea of making private phone calls out in public, even when they were protected inside a phone booth. The booths eventually did catch on, of course, and in the decades to come phone booths became an indispensable part of American life. They were installed on street corners, in train stations, restaurants, airports, drugstores, government buildings, just about every public place. By 1942 there were so many in New York City alone that, even at a nickel for most calls, the phone company was collecting \$100,000 in revenues every day.

Early phone booths were pretty nice places to hang out in. Many 1940s models were constructed with fine hardwoods decorated with silk curtains, carpeting, and a bench to sit on while you wrote down phone numbers on the notepad that was provided for you. The nicest ones felt like tiny apartments, quite different from the austere steel-and-glass boxes we know today.

In rural areas, a phone booth might be the only phone for miles around, the community's only lifeline to the outside world other than the telegraph office. Telephone service was a luxury, so why pay for your own telephone if there was a phone booth just down the street? In many urban neighborhoods, too, people made do with the phone booth on the corner; kids would hang out around it and wait for it to ring, in the hope of collecting a tip for taking a message and delivering it to the recipient. More than a few phone booths served as rent-free office space for cash-strapped businessmen who couldn't afford offices of their own.

Pay phones were so central to American life that when the Treasury Department redesigned American coins in 1964 and changed the types of metal they contained, it worked closely with the phone company to ensure that the new coins would still work in pay phones.

Inexpensive cell phone plans have driven pay phones to the brink of extinction in recent years, but the phone booth began disappearing long before that. The old, fully enclosed booths were great for privacy, but they were expensive to manufacture and easy to be damaged by thoughtless people, and few were accessible to people in wheelchairs.

In the 1970s, enclosed phone booths began to give way to small, open-air booths (kiosks) or "acoustical shelves," as the phone company called them. They were cheaper to manufacture, less likely to be damaged (though the phones themselves were still a target), and more accessible to disabled people, especially if the telephone was lowered to a level convenient for use by people in wheelchairs. The phone companies also discovered that kiosks generated more revenue than the old phone booths had; because they didn't offer much in the way of privacy, people kept their calls short, freeing up the phone for the next paying customer.

So are enclosed phone booths doomed to extinction? Maybe not, even if the pay phones inside of them are. A Massachusetts company has introduced what it

calls the "Cell Zone," a phone booth *without* a pay phone in it, to give cell-phone users the privacy that pay-phone callers used to take for granted (and, presumably, to spare people within earshot of having to listen to them). And if you want to carry your own portable phone booth around with you, there's even a tent-like product called the Cell-Booth that you can carry around in a backpack.

1. When first invented, the telephone was
 - イ. only used for conversations among neighbors.
 - ロ. too complicated for most people to understand.
 - ハ. big enough to be used as a child's playhouse.
 - ニ. only able to pick up and transmit loud sounds.

2. The main role of the attendants of early phone booths was to
 - イ. teach customers how to use the phones.
 - ロ. collect payment for phone calls.
 - ハ. prevent others from disturbing the callers.
 - ニ. attract new customers to the phone booths.

3. The pay phone gained popularity mainly as a way to
 - イ. increase security.
 - ロ. reduce costs.
 - ハ. make emergency calls easier.
 - ニ. allow greater privacy.

4. For the first nine years after they were invented, pay phones had all of the following features EXCEPT that callers
 - イ. paid before they made their call.
 - ロ. had to enter a phone booth to make their call.
 - ハ. paid with nickels, dimes, and quarters.
 - ニ. had to make their calls indoors.

5. With phones fitted with Gray's bell system, if the operator heard a single bell and a single gong, she would know that the caller had deposited
- イ. 10 cents.
 - ロ. 15 cents.
 - ハ. 30 cents.
 - ニ. 35 cents.
6. According to the passage, outdoor phone booths were not popular at first because people
- イ. thought the outdoor booths were too noisy.
 - ロ. felt uncomfortable making calls without an attendant.
 - ハ. thought the outdoor booths were too expensive.
 - ニ. felt uncomfortable making calls in a public place.
7. The underlined word "austere" (paragraph 9) is closest in meaning to
- イ. complicated.
 - ロ. plain.
 - ハ. quiet.
 - ニ. solitary.
8. The underlined word "it" (paragraph 11) refers to
- イ. the pay phone.
 - ロ. American life.
 - ハ. metal.
 - ニ. the Treasury Department.
9. The passage mentions all of the following reasons for the decline of enclosed phone booths EXCEPT that they
- イ. took up too much public space.
 - ロ. did not accommodate wheelchairs.
 - ハ. were easy to damage.
 - ニ. cost a lot of money to build.

10. The most appropriate title for this passage is

イ. Trends of Communication Technology.

ロ. The History of the Phone Booth.

ハ. Alexander Graham Bell: American Inventor.

ニ. How Pay Phones Changed American Society.

Ⅲ. 次の1～7それぞれの空所を補うのもっとも適当なものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Bill has had to keep a low profile ever since the teacher caught () answers from John's notebook.

- イ. him copy ロ. him copying ハ. him to copy ニ. his copying

2. In our theater, people in the audience () to switch off their mobile phones during the performance.

- イ. are asked ロ. are asking ハ. have asked ニ. have been asking

3. My room is so messy. It needs () up.

- イ. that it be tidied ロ. that it is tidied
ハ. tidying ニ. to tidy

4. The amusement park now () will be the largest in the prefecture.

- イ. being constructed ロ. constructing
ハ. having constructed ニ. to construct

5. If Nick () longer, he could have met my brother.

- イ. had stayed ロ. has stayed ハ. stays ニ. was staying

6. There was a clash of ideas () in the breakup of the rock group.

- イ. that led ロ. that resulted ハ. to lead ニ. to result

7. The police inspector wanted to know () the victim was.

- イ. which ロ. who ハ. whom ニ. why

IV. 次の空所(1)～(4)を補うのもっとも適当なものを、それぞれ対応する各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Priscilla: Michael, will you finish basketball practice at six today?

Michael: Yeah.

Priscilla: I'll be doing my homework in the library till then. If you stop by and get me, (1)

Michael: OK. I'll do that.

Priscilla: Great. It'll be dark by then so we can look at the stars. (2) they might have found another planet outside our solar system. Isn't that exciting?

Michael: Yeah. Wasn't there a small one in our solar system that was kicked off the list a few years ago?

Priscilla: (3) Actually there's a *probe called New Horizons snapping photos of it right now. I didn't know it but it was a 14-year-old girl who gave it its name because it was so far out in the dark unknown region of the solar system. You know, Pluto is the god of the underworld in Greek mythology. And then Disney used it for the name of the pet dog in Mickey Mouse.

Michael: (4), Priscilla!

Priscilla: I only read it in the newspaper. Well, we can try to find our little planet, or whatever it is now, on the way home tonight.

Michael: Sure, I'll see you at six.

*probe : 無人観測宇宙船

- (1) イ. I'll join in the practice.
ロ. I'm sure the coach will be pleased.
ハ. we can walk to the station together.
ニ. you don't need to hurry home.
- (2) イ. Despite what you think, you will agree that
ロ. Like you, scientists have such an amazing vision that
ハ. One thing we need to remember is that
ニ. I heard on the radio last night that
- (3) イ. You mean Pluto?
ロ. Isn't that silly of you to say so?
ハ. How did you decide that?
ニ. What made you think so?
- (4) イ. That sounds wonderful
ロ. Maybe we can go see the film, too
ハ. You know a lot of things
ニ. If only I had known

V. 次の空所(1)～(6)それぞれにもっとも適当な1語を補い、英文を完成せよ。解答は解答用紙の所定欄にしるせ。

Chef Alexandre Gauthier has a helpful suggestion for customers at his Michelin-starred restaurant: “eat”. It may be stating the obvious, but Gauthier says he has noticed some customers seem more interested in photographing their food than putting it into their (1).

He said: “They used to come and take pictures of themselves and their family, their grandmother, whoever, as a souvenir. Now they take pictures of the food, they put it on Facebook or Twitter, they comment. And the food is cold.”

The masters of cooking are attempting to (2) about a mini-revolution and get customers to put down their phones and pick up their knives and forks. At Gauthier’s restaurant in northern France, the menus contain a small pictogram of a camera with a line through it.

He said: “I would like people to be living in the present. Tweet about the meal beforehand, tweet about it afterward, but in (3) stop and eat. Sitting down for a meal should be an enjoyable moment shared with us, not with the social network. (4) of enjoying the moment, they are elsewhere.”

Gauthier denied reports he was among a band of chefs who were angry with diners sharing pictures of food on social networks because it violated their copyright. Gauthier said: “For (5), that’s not at all the problem. I have not banned photographs at all. I’m just suggesting diners disconnect and live for now, at least just for the time it (6) to enjoy dinner.”

【以下余白】

