

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で19ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。**HB**の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

1 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Up until about 15,000 years ago modern elephants' ancestors — mammoths, mastodons, gomphotheres and a host of other elephant-like mammals — were spread throughout the globe.

“Mammoths were just a species of elephant,” says Professor Adrian Lister of the UK's Natural History Museum. “And until the end of the Pleistocene, there were millions of them throughout the globe, including in northern Europe and North America.”

But, as the climate shifted, their open grassland habitat was invaded, either by forests or tundra.

“That loss of habitat squeezed the species down into small fragmentary populations,” says Professor Lister. “And human hunting may have helped mammoths on their way to extinction once they were in this perilous state.” Now, it seems, we could be repeating history.

The remaining three elephant species have been squeezed down into three areas — Asia, the African savannah and the forests of central Africa. And as well as the endangered Asian elephant, the relatively diminutive African forest elephant — only recently shown to be a distinct species — is now in crisis.

Forest elephants in Africa, to some extent, escaped the “ivory holocaust” during colonial

Notes:

mastodon(s) 約1万
年前に絶滅したゾウ

gomphotheres <

gomphotherium 中新
世に生息した長鼻類の
動物

the Pleistocene 更新
世

tundra ツンドラ

fragmentary 切れ切
れの

extinction 絶滅

perilous 危険な

diminutive 小型の

holocaust 大虐殺

times, and the widespread slaughter of their savannah-dwelling cousins for their ivory in the 1970s and 1980s. This was largely because they were hidden away in their obscure forest habitat in the vast Congo Basin.

Stephen Blake is an elephant expert from the Max Planck Institute for Ornithology in Radolfzell, Germany, who worked on forest elephants for more than a decade for the US-based Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). He says that this habitat is now being chopped up.

“Forest elephants need vast uninterrupted areas of wilderness to range through,” says Dr Blake. “But as logging and resource extraction become more important in the region, the animals are squeezed into smaller pockets of forest where they become easily accessible to poachers. There are no good estimates of how many forest elephants remain — probably some tens of thousands, but they are being poached at an alarming rate.”

Surprisingly, the ¹¹biggest problem is not the destruction of forest habitat for logging — although this is damaging. It is actually the construction of ¹²roads that is doing the most damage to the species.

Kate Evans, a US conservationist and founder of the charity Elephants for Africa says: “The roads go straight through the heart of the forest, so they ¹³also provide easy access for poachers.”

And where these roads are not protected by law

ornithology 鳥類学

conservation 自然保護

range through 歩き回る

poacher(s) 密猟者

enforcement, forest elephants are petrified of them.

Dr Blake explains: “If you put a 20 mile ring of death around your house, the chances are you won’t want to go more than 15 miles from home. And if that ring closes in, you’re going to feel besieged.”

Professor Adrian Lister of the Natural History Museum says, “You won’t be able to go to the places you need to, you won’t be able to see your friends, you will become imprisoned, and most likely the food will start to run out. It’s just like that with forest elephants.”

The illegal ivory trade — fuelled by civil unrest and organised crime in some central African countries — supports the poaching.

Kate Evans says that forest elephants’ relatively straight and dense tusks are highly attractive to carvers and poachers. “Most of the market is in Asia,” she says. “With a growing middle class that have access to cash, we have seen an explosion in the demand for ivory there.”

According to Traffic International, the wildlife trade monitoring network, organised criminal gangs in Asia are shipping large quantities of illegal ivory from Africa. While in central Africa, ivory products are openly sold in village shops.

Just as these giants need their forest, the forest needs them. Dr Blake describes the elephants as “mega-gardeners”. The researcher and his colleagues spent several months camping in the

petrified < petrify

(恐怖などで)身動きできなくさせる

besiege(d) …を包囲する

tusk(s) きば

carver(s) 彫刻家

dense forests tracking the elephants. He has found that, during their lumbering treks, forest elephants can vacuum up hundreds of pieces of fruit from under a single tree. They then deposit the seeds¹⁴ they have eaten with a generous helping of fertiliser—in the guise of elephant dung—throughout the forest. Another side effect of their fruit-rich diet is that they probably defecate around 17 times per day.

“Almost every pile of elephant dung contains viable seeds from up to 16 different plant species and thousands of individual seeds,” says Dr Blake. “Tropical forests are so diverse that a seed that lands near its parent plant has a suite of seed predators and pathogens waiting to nab it,” he explains. “So if you’re a seed and you land under your parent, the probability of you surviving is almost zero.”

Forest elephants, however, can take seeds several kilometres from their parent plant.

“It’s like the parable from the Bible—some seeds will land on stony ground, some on poor soil, but some will land on good soil. With lots of elephants roaming the forests, at least some seeds are likely to land in the right place to grow,” says Dr Blake.

And a myriad of other species depend on the structure of the forest that the elephants create.

lumber(ing) のそのそ歩く

trek(s) (長くてつらい)移動

fertiliser 肥やしになるもの

in the guise of …の形をとって

dung ふん

defecate 排便する

viable 生育力がある, 発芽できる

a suite of …の群れ

predator(s) 捕食動物

pathogen(s) 病原体

nab …をひつつかむ

parable (主に聖書の)たとえ話

roam(ing) 歩き回る

“Insects, mosses, lichens, invertebrates, other vertebrates; a whole gamut of animal, plant and fungal species are specific to certain trees or plants,” explains Dr Blake. “If we lose elephants, we’re going to lose those trees; forest biodiversity as a whole is going to diminish.”

Professor Lister says that forest elephants are suffering from the same “double whammy” that claimed the woolly mammoths — habitat loss and hunting. “Today both of those sides of the pinch are caused by humans,” he says.

“I think the extinction of the mammoth is a salutary lesson that applies to modern extinctions.” Dr Blake says that time has already run out for the forest elephant.

It could be too late for the lessons we could learn from the mammoth and the mastodon to make a positive difference. As resource extraction from central Africa becomes more important, more roads and bigger roads will cut through the forests of the Congo Basin.

“Without effective wildlife management, the elephants will eventually have nowhere left to hide,” Dr Blake says. “We have seen some exciting initiatives like the development of national parks and landscape scale management programmes developed over the last 20 years, but the resources needed to manage these areas properly are pitiful compared to those available for resource extraction. I think we’ve basically blown it.”

lichen(s) 地衣類
invertebrate(s) 無脊椎動物
vertebrate(s) 脊椎動物
a whole gamut of あらゆる範囲の
fungal 菌の
biodiversity 生物多様性
whammy 決定的な打撃
salutary ためになる

〔1〕 下線部A、Bを日本語にしてください。(解答用紙その2)

〔2〕 1～10の質問に対しては英文の内容から判断し、また、11～15の質問に対しては前後の関係から判断して最も適切と思われるものをひとつ選び、その番号のところをマークしてください。(解答用紙その1)

1. Professor Lister states that

- (1) mammoths are not related to elephants.
- (2) until about 15,000 years ago modern elephants' ancestors lived in quite restricted areas.
- (3) the loss of habitat and probably human hunting made mammoths extinct.
- (4) mammoths, mastodons, gomphotheres and a host of other elephant-like mammals helped destroy their open grassland habitat.

2. The main reason why some of the forest elephants in Africa have escaped from poachers is that

- (1) the remoteness of the Congo Basin has kept them hidden.
- (2) people hid the elephants in their forest habitat in the vast Congo Basin.
- (3) the "ivory holocaust" occurred during colonial times.
- (4) their savannah-dwelling cousins were widely slaughtered for their meat in the 1970s and 1980s.

3. According to Stephen Blake, the habitat for _____ is now being broken up.

- (1) Asian elephants
- (2) forest elephants
- (3) savannah elephants
- (4) modern elephants' ancestors

4. According to Stephen Blake, forest elephants are squeezed into more restricted areas because of the

- (1) increased value of their tusks.
- (2) development of national parks.
- (3) poachers' easy access to them in the past.
- (4) extraction of natural resources.

5. One feature of forest elephants' tusks is that they are

- (1) relatively round.
- (2) remarkably curved.
- (3) slightly short.
- (4) comparatively straight.

6. According to Kate Evans, the biggest market for forest elephants' tusks is in

- (1) central Africa.
- (2) Asia.
- (3) Europe.
- (4) southern Africa.

7. According to Traffic International, Asian criminal gangs transport _____ of the illegal ivory from Africa.

- (1) a little
- (2) a lot
- (3) none
- (4) all

8. One side effect of forest elephants' fruit-rich diet is that they
- (1) destroy the trees in the forest.
 - (2) defecate many times a day.
 - (3) constantly trek through the dense forests.
 - (4) eat seeds with a helping of fertiliser.
9. Dr Blake thinks that the lesson learned from the extinction of the mammoth
- (1) may also apply to the extinction of modern elephants.
 - (2) does not apply to the extinction of modern elephants.
 - (3) will have a positive effect on the future of elephants.
 - (4) will lead to the creation of more forests for elephants.
10. Which sentence best expresses Dr Blake's opinion about the future of forest elephants?
- (1) It looks positive.
 - (2) It looks exciting.
 - (3) It looks hopeless.
 - (4) It looks promising.
11. The word "alarming" means
- (1) independent.
 - (2) satisfactory.
 - (3) frightening.
 - (4) unwilling.

12. The word “this” means the
- (1) surprisingly big problem of the forest habitat.
 - (2) elephants being poached at an alarming rate.
 - (3) damage caused by the construction of roads.
 - (4) destruction of forest habitat for logging.

13. The word “they” means the
- (1) roads.
 - (2) charities.
 - (3) forest elephants.
 - (4) species.

14. The word “they” means
- (1) forest elephants.
 - (2) Dr Blake and his colleagues.
 - (3) lumbering treks.
 - (4) hundreds of pieces of fruit.

15. The phrase “double whammy” means
- (1) humans and elephants.
 - (2) forest elephants and woolly mammoths.
 - (3) habitat loss and hunting.
 - (4) forest loss and biodiversity.

7. a flat or level surface

⇒(p)

8. a person who is traveling or visiting a new place for pleasure

⇒(t)

9. a sandy area of land where it is sometimes very hot and dry

⇒(d)

10. a special room or building in which scientists do tests and research

⇒(l)

3

下線部に入るのに最も適切と思われるものをひとつ選び、その番号のところをマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1)

16. Michael _____, so we can trust him.

- (1) keeps fit
- (2) breaks the rules
- (3) keeps his word
- (4) breaks his promises

17. Turn down the television! It's so noisy that I can't _____ my studies.

- (1) put up with
- (2) take the place of
- (3) do without
- (4) concentrate on

18. I advise you to _____ sunscreen when you go to the beach.

- (1) put on
- (2) put off
- (3) put out
- (4) put up

19. His excuse for being late did not make _____ at all to me.

- (1) good
- (2) sense
- (3) a decision
- (4) ends meet

20. He is so polite that he would be the _____ man to do something so rude.

- (1) first
- (2) second
- (3) ultimate
- (4) last

21. Not so many people will come to the party. I expect _____ 10 people to attend.

- (1) at most
- (2) at least
- (3) at once
- (4) at all

22. He broke his leg in an accident; he can't walk, _____ run.

- (1) more than
- (2) much more
- (3) more or less
- (4) much less

23. It's getting warmer and warmer. Spring is just _____.

- (1) from the corner
- (2) into the corner
- (3) around the corner
- (4) on the corner

24. He felt sick at work and went to see a doctor. To _____, his wife was fired from her job the same day.

- (1) be sure
- (2) say the least of it
- (3) make matters better
- (4) make matters worse

25. It won't be long _____.

- (1) before Mary leaves
- (2) before Mary will leave
- (3) after Mary left
- (4) after Mary will leave

26. There _____ be a bookstore around here.

- (1) used to
- (2) used
- (3) use to
- (4) was used

27. I wonder what will become _____ them.

- (1) from
- (2) of
- (3) to
- (4) in

28. She would like to live in a country _____ it never snows.

- (1) which
- (2) who
- (3) where
- (4) whose

29. Please keep me _____ of any change in the situation.
- (1) inform
 - (2) informing
 - (3) informed
 - (4) information
30. If you _____ me, I would have helped you with your homework.
- (1) had asked
 - (2) have asked
 - (3) should ask
 - (4) would ask
31. It remains _____ whether the plan will have a positive effect on the failing economy.
- (1) to see
 - (2) to be seen
 - (3) seeing
 - (4) seen
32. The new photocopier can be used to _____ our customers with color prints on the spot.
- (1) supplying
 - (2) supply
 - (3) supplied
 - (4) supplier

33. As the woman left her office 10 minutes later than usual, she wasn't able to _____ the last train.

- (1) leave
- (2) arrive
- (3) miss
- (4) make

34. _____ wishing to be considered for the job opening should submit an application form to the personnel department.

- (1) Who
- (2) Those
- (3) That
- (4) They

35. To obtain a driver's license, everyone must pass a _____ test and driving test.

- (1) writing
- (2) writer
- (3) written
- (4) wrote

4

次の会話文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Sarah: I'm thinking about studying abroad.

Marco: Really? Where are you thinking of going?

Sarah: Well, (36)?

Marco: I've always wanted to go to Hawaii. The weather is great, and there is so much to do.

Sarah: Marco, hang on. I want to study, not just have a good time. I want to improve my English, learn about other cultures and become a global citizen.

Marco: Sarah, you (37). I'd talk to Prof. Chang. He's (38) international studies.

Sarah: As a matter of fact, I have an appointment with him at 2 o'clock sharp this afternoon.

Marco: That's right after his International Culture class. You'd better get that rescheduled.

Sarah: What do you mean?

Marco: Don't you know? He's always in a bad (39) after that class.

Sarah: I wonder why?

Marco: I sit in the front row and give him a (40) with all these strange questions.

Sarah: Well, can you take it easy on him today?

〔1〕 下の選択肢1～0の中から、上の空欄36～40に入れるのに最も適切と思われるものをひとつ選び、その番号のところをマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1)

1. mind	6. in charge of
2. any suggestions	7. good idea
3. hard time	8. any problem
4. joking	9. sound serious
5. mood	0. not up on

〔2〕 次の文で、会話文の内容と一致するものは1、一致しないものは2のところをマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1)

41. Sarah wants to study in a foreign country.
42. Marco enjoyed the weather when he was in Hawaii.
43. Sarah asks Marco for some advice.
44. Sarah is meeting Prof. Chang before his International Culture class.
45. Neither Sarah nor Marco is in Prof. Chang's class.

- 5 次の日本語の文を表現するような英文を，与えられた書き出しを使って完成しなさい。(解答用紙その2)

習慣が違うために簡単なことがとてもややこしくなることがある。

Different...

