

# 英 語

## 注 意

1. 問題は全部で22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)

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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。

第1問 次の英文(1)~(25)の下線の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の①~④の中から1つ選びなさい。

(1) The altitude of the mountain grew slightly each year.

- ① depth
- ② incompetence
- ③ inclination
- ④ height

(2) The doctor made an inferential decision based upon the patient's symptoms.

- ① different
- ② speculative
- ③ powerful
- ④ superfluous

(3) The road meandered, and didn't seem to lead to anywhere in particular.

- ① implied
- ② mauled
- ③ zigzagged
- ④ progressed

(4) Water droplets and icy crystals in clouds are exceedingly small.

- ① globules
- ② gasses
- ③ dropouts
- ④ glasses

- (5) The two liquids coalesced into a bright orange substance.
- ① cohered
  - ② united
  - ③ separated
  - ④ dispersed
- (6) Patterned with lavish colors, the butterfly's wings were beautiful.
- ① extravagant
  - ② slipshod
  - ③ illegitimate
  - ④ numerous
- (7) Tornadoes that hit last year were an absolute catastrophe.
- ① cascade
  - ② calamity
  - ③ catapult
  - ④ category
- (8) The poet preferred the quiescent atmosphere of her cabin in the woods.
- ① abrupt
  - ② sluggish
  - ③ noisy
  - ④ still
- (9) Body temperature is kept in equilibrium through perspiration.
- ① balance
  - ② equity
  - ③ propriety
  - ④ dismissal

- (10) A great number of magazines are published periodically in the U.S.
- ① confidentially
  - ② exclusively
  - ③ temporally
  - ④ regularly
- (11) Weather in mountainous areas will vary from minute to minute.
- ① recover
  - ② differ
  - ③ disagree
  - ④ vaporize
- (12) This species of fish is indigenous only to creeks in mountainous regions.
- ① ravines
  - ② pebbles
  - ③ streams
  - ④ rivers
- (13) The patient had an acute case of pneumonia.
- ① an unusual
  - ② an unexpected
  - ③ a normal
  - ④ a critical
- (14) This device called the telegraph was developed by Thomas Edison.
- ① message
  - ② mechanism
  - ③ beam
  - ④ electricity

- (15) Germs are cut to remove any flaws.
- ① defects
  - ② flakes
  - ③ samples
  - ④ illustrations
- (16) Bee stings can be extremely harmful to people with allergies to them.
- ① intrusive
  - ② prodigious
  - ③ negative
  - ④ detrimental
- (17) Swimming is banned in this lake.
- ① backed
  - ② prohibited
  - ③ studied
  - ④ recommended
- (18) Large areas of Alaska land remain desolate.
- ① barren
  - ② immature
  - ③ invalid
  - ④ inaccessible
- (19) The statue at the Lincoln Memorial depicts the former president accurately.
- ① distorts
  - ② emphasizes
  - ③ suggests
  - ④ portrays

20) Injurious side effects included nausea, dizziness, and stomach pain.

- ① Contrary
- ② Troublesome
- ③ Harmful
- ④ Notable

21) The chairman was deliberately late for the meeting.

- ① partially
- ② apparently
- ③ intentionally
- ④ absolutely

22) It was specifically stated that the endowment be used for the theater arts department.

- ① event
- ② gift
- ③ lottery
- ④ endorsement

23) One course in the languages is compulsory for graduation.

- ① acceptable
- ② mandatory
- ③ satisfactory
- ④ meaningful

(24) When driving at noon, it is important not to stare directly into the glare from reflected sunlight.

- ① blaze
- ② breakage
- ③ overheating
- ④ electricity

(25) The works of Natsume Soseki have been acclaimed worldwide.

- ① innovated
- ② explored
- ③ diffused
- ④ praised

第2問 次の(A)~(D)に答えなさい。

(A) 次の英文を読んで小問(20)~(31)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを①~④の中から一つ選びなさい。

Despite the best efforts of public health nutritionists and other healthcare providers, iron-deficiency anemia remains a significant problem for many children. Rates of iron-deficiency anemia are higher among children from Mexican American and low-income families, emphasizing the need to evaluate each child in light of his or her family's unique risk factors. Meat, fish, and poultry provide well-absorbed sources of heme iron, and child-friendly foods such as iron-fortified cereals, dried fruits, and legumes can provide additional iron. Children who have very poor appetites or unhealthy eating habits may need to use an iron-containing supplement, although parents must provide careful supervision because of iron's high potential for childhood toxicity.

If left untreated, iron deficiency with or without anemia can lead to behavioral, cognitive, and motor deficits, developmental delays, and bad immune response. In those children exposed to lead, iron deficiency increases the rate of lead absorption and severity of lead toxicity. Iron-deficiency anemia reduces the child's energy level and contributes to a lack of energy. The cognitive and behavioral consequences of iron deficiency in young children can be long-standing, making prevention a critical goal. Early detection through dietary assessments and simple blood tests, followed by effective treatment, ensures all children will enter school healthy and ready to learn.

As children approach puberty, appearance and body image play increasingly important roles in food choices by both girls and boys. These concerns are not necessarily detrimental to health, particularly if they result in children making more healthful food choices, such as eating more whole grains, fruits, and vegetables. However, it is important for children to understand that being thin does not guarantee health, popularity, or happiness



and that a healthy body image includes accepting our own individual body type and recognizing that we can be physically fit and healthy at a variety of weights, shapes, and sizes. Excessive concern with thinness can lead children to experiment with fad diets, food restriction, and other behaviors that can result in undernutrition and perhaps trigger a clinical eating disorder.

Although most children in the United States grow up with an abundant and healthful supply of food, millions of American children are faced with food insecurity and hunger. Food insecurity occurs when a family is not able to ensure a consistent, dependable supply of safe and nutritious food. “Very low food security” is a more severe economic state in which the family actually experiences reduced food intake and disruption of normal eating patterns. Approximately 16% of U.S. households with children can be classified as food insecure, meaning over 12 million children are at risk for hunger. Just under 1% of households with children experience very low food security. These statistics are definitely at odds with America’s image as “the land of plenty.”

26) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

- ① Effective Ways to Reduce the Obesity Rate in Children
- ② Nutrition-Related Concerns During Childhood
- ③ Declining Health of Children in Developing Countries
- ④ How Public Health Nutritionists Should Be Educated

- (27) Which of the following statements related to iron-deficiency anemia in children is not true?
- ① Children should be checked for iron-deficiency anemia based on their family background.
  - ② Children should eat a diet rich in iron-fortified foods.
  - ③ Children should be given an iron-containing supplement even if they eat a well balanced diet.
  - ④ Children should be monitored by parents if they are taking iron supplements.
- (28) All of the following problems caused by iron-deficiency anemia in children are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① getting sick more frequently than other children
  - ② being more likely to have a heart attack
  - ③ having difficulty developing their cognitive skills
  - ④ being exhausted and less active
- (29) By stating that children should not be overly concerned about their weight, the author of the passage implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① that people who are overweight as children will naturally lose more weight as they age
  - ② that teenage children will naturally eat better foods and be thinner since they will care more about their appearance
  - ③ that no link has yet been established between being overweight and childhood illnesses
  - ④ that extreme concern with being thin may lead to a serious eating disorder

- 30) It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① America is leading the way in trying to eradicate the health problems of children in the world
  - ② public health nutritionists are actively working to eliminate health problems related to anemia but with few results
  - ③ people should be more concerned about young children than teenagers with regard to eating disorders
  - ④ most children in Mexican American and low-income families have iron-deficiency anemia
- 31) In the last paragraph, which of the following points about American society with regard to food and health is suggested?
- ① Although Americans are affluent few families have a consistent, dependable supply of safe and nutritious food.
  - ② The number of child health-related diseases in America is increasing in recent years due to a lack of awareness about the effects of eating unhealthy food.
  - ③ America being called the “land of abundance” is misleading in light of its many children who are hungry.
  - ④ The bad economy is causing Americans to spend less money on food.

- (B) 次の英文を読んで小問(32)~(38)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを①~④の中から一つ選びなさい。

The word Baroque has recently been brought into the vocabulary of music history to designate both a chronological period extending from the latter part of the sixteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth, and the style of music typical of that period. As with other periods, the boundary dates are only approximations, since many characteristics of Baroque music were in evidence before 1600 and many were disappearing before 1750. But it is possible and convenient to take these dates as the approximate limits within which certain ways of organizing musical material, certain ideals of musical sound, and certain kinds of musical expression developed from diverse and scattered beginnings to an assured and workable system, exemplified at its highest in the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and of George Frideric Handel.

What are the characteristics of Baroque music? To answer this question, we must consider how that music is related to the surroundings which produced it. The use of the term Baroque to describe the music of 1600-1750 suggests that historians believe its qualities are in some ways similar to the qualities of contemporary architecture, painting, literature, and perhaps also science and philosophy. We must believe that a connection exists, not only in the seventeenth century, but in all eras, between music and the other creative activities of man: that the music produced in any age must reflect, in terms appropriate to its own nature, the same conceptions and tendencies that are expressed in other arts contemporary with it. For this reason general labels like Baroque, Gothic, and Romantic are often used in music history instead of designations that might more precisely describe purely musical characteristics. It is true that these general words are liable to be misunderstood. Thus Baroque, which perhaps comes from a Portuguese word meaning "of irregular shape," was long used in the negative sense of "abnormal, bizarre,

exaggerated, in bad taste, grotesque"; the word is still defined thus in the dictionaries, and still carries at least some of that meaning for many people. However, the music written between 1600 and 1750 is not on the whole any more abnormal, fantastic, or grotesque than that of any other period, and the negative connotations of Baroque do not apply to it.

Baroque music was dominated by Italian ideas. From the mid-sixteenth to the mid-eighteenth centuries, Italy remained the most influential musical nation of Europe. One should say region rather than nation, for the Italian peninsula was split into areas ruled by Spain and Austria, the Papal States, and a half-dozen smaller independent states which allied themselves from time to time with larger European powers and in general heartily distrusted one another. Yet political sickness apparently does not exclude artistic health: Venice was a leading musical city all through the seventeenth century despite her political impotence, and the same was true of Naples during most of the eighteenth century. Rome exerted a steady influence on sacred music and for a time in the seventeenth century was an important center of opera and cantata; Florence had her brilliant period near the beginning of the seventeenth century.

As for the other European countries during the Baroque era, France in the 1630s began to develop a national style of music which resisted Italian influences for over a hundred years. In Germany the already weakened musical culture of the sixteenth century was overwhelmed by the calamity of the Thirty Years' War (1618-48), but despite political disunity there was a revival in the following generations, climaxing in Johann Sebastian Bach. In England the glories of the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages faded with the period of the Civil War and the Commonwealth (1642-60); a brief brilliant revival toward the end of the century was followed by nearly a complete change to Italian style.

The musical influence of Italy during the Baroque was not absolute, but even in the countries that developed and maintained their own distinctive

national idiom the Italian influence could not be escaped. It was prominent in France through the first half of the seventeenth century especially; the composer whose works did most to establish the national French style after 1660, Jean-Baptiste Lully, was an Italian by birth. In Germany in the latter part of the century, Italian style was the principal foundation on which German composers built; even the art of Bach owed much to Italy, and Handel's work was as much Italian as German. By the end of the Baroque period, in fact, the music of Europe had become an international language with Italian roots.

32) Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for this passage?

- ① The Spread of Baroque Music during the Seventeenth Century
- ② Famous Composers of the Baroque Era
- ③ How the Italian Renaissance Affected Germany and France
- ④ The Characteristics of Baroque Music

33) According to the passage, why have the terms Baroque, Gothic, and Romantic been used by historians to describe distinctive periods of music history?

- ① Selection of these terms has inspired musical composers to produce more works.
- ② These terms were chosen because art, literature, and architecture have had a stronger impact on European societies than has music.
- ③ There has been a belief that there should be an association between music and other contemporary arts.
- ④ It is easier for people who love culture to remember these terms due to their popularity.

- 34) The author of the passage provides a detailed definition of the term Baroque primarily to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① point out how the original meaning of the term does not accurately describe the type of music composed during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - ② help the readers gain a deeper understanding of how Baroque composers wrote their music
  - ③ explain that Baroque music was totally different from the architecture, painting, literature, science, and philosophy of the period
  - ④ differentiate between the music of the Baroque period and that of the Gothic and Romantic periods
- 35) All of the following statements about the influence of Italian music on Baroque music in Europe are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① the Italian influence on French music was important during the first half of the seventeenth century
  - ② the musical influence of Italy was strongest in those European countries that could not develop their own style of music at all
  - ③ the famous French composer Jean-Baptiste Lully was originally from Italy
  - ④ during the late seventeenth century, the German composers incorporated the Italian style into their music
- 36) Which of the following statements about Italy during the Baroque era is false?
- ① Italy was the most influential musical nation of Europe for two hundred years.
  - ② Italy was comprised of different regions ruled by other countries, the Papal States, and numerous smaller independent states.
  - ③ Venice was a leading musical city throughout the eighteenth century.
  - ④ Rome was an important center of sacred music, opera and cantata.

37) What point is the author trying to make by mentioning the Thirty Years' War in Germany and the Civil War in England?

- ① These wars resulted in music being banned for a period of time throughout northern Europe.
- ② These wars were followed by periods of musical activity in both countries.
- ③ These wars caused many German and English composers to move to Italy.
- ④ These wars prevented Italian music from being accepted in Germany and England.

38) Why does the author mention Bach and Handel?

- ① They both were prolific composers of opera and Church music.
- ② They both composed music only while living in Germany.
- ③ They both strove to be the most popular musician in Europe.
- ④ They both were heavily influenced by Italian music.



- (C) 次の英文を読んで小問(39)~(44)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを①~④の中から一つ選びなさい。

Leadership has been defined broadly as the ability to influence others. A leader has power and can use it to affect the behavior of others. Leadership is different from management in that a leader strives for voluntary cooperation, whereas a manager may have to depend on force to change employee behavior.

Some experts make distinctions between formal leadership and informal leadership. Formal leaders have legitimate power of position. They have authority within an organization to influence others to work for the organization's objectives. Informal leaders usually have no such authority and may or may not exert their influence in support of the organization. Both formal and informal leaders make use of several kinds of power, including the ability to grant rewards or impose punishments, the possession of expert knowledge, and personal attraction or charisma. Informal leaders who identify with the organization's goals are a valuable asset to any organization. However, a business can be brought to its knees by informal leaders who turn work groups against management.

For many years, leadership was viewed as a combination of personality traits, such as self-confidence, concern for people, intelligence, and dependability. Achieving a consensus on which traits were most important was difficult, however, and attention turned to styles of leadership behavior. In the last few decades, several styles of leadership have been identified: authoritarian, laissez-faire, and democratic. The authoritarian leader holds all authority and responsibility, with communication usually moving from top to bottom. This leader assigns workers to specific tasks and expects orderly, precise results. The leaders at United Parcel Service employ authoritarian leadership. At the other extreme is the laissez-faire leader, who gives authority to employees. With the laissez-faire style, subordinates are allowed

to work as they choose with a minimum of interference. Communication flows horizontally among group members. Leaders at Apple Computer employ a laissez-faire leadership style to give employees as much freedom as possible to develop new products. The democratic leader holds final responsibility but also delegates authority to others, who determine work assignments. In this leadership style, communication is active upward and downward. Employee commitment is high because of participation in the decision-making process. Managers for both Wal-Mart and Saturn have used democratic leadership to encourage employees to become more than just rank-and-file workers.

Today, most management experts agree that no "best" managerial leadership style exists. Each of the styles described — authoritarian, laissez-faire, and democratic — has advantages and disadvantages. Democratic leadership can motivate employees to work effectively because they are implementing their own decisions. However, the decision making process in democratic leadership takes time that subordinates could be devoting to the work itself.

Although hundreds of research studies have been conducted to prove which leadership style is best, there are no definite conclusions. The "best" leadership seems to occur when the leader's style matches the situation. Each of the leadership styles can be effective in the right situation. The most effective style depends on interaction among employees, characteristics of the work situation, and the manager's personality.

- (39) What is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- ① Different Types of Leadership Styles
  - ② How to Distinguish a Good Leader from a Bad Leader
  - ③ The Characteristics of a Good Leader
  - ④ Five Important Steps to Becoming an Effective Leader
- (40) According to the passage, how do leaders and managers differ?
- ① A leader is typically more highly educated than a manager.
  - ② A manager deals less with customers' complaints than does a leader.
  - ③ A leader attempts to inspire workers to voluntarily cooperate, while a manager does not.
  - ④ A manager must ask a leader for permission to act, whereas a leader has ultimate power.
- (41) Which of the following statements about formal and informal leadership is false?
- ① Only formal leaders have authority to influence others to work for the organization's goals.
  - ② Both formal and informal leaders can give rewards or impose punishments.
  - ③ Informal leaders never exert their influence in support of the organization.
  - ④ Informal leaders who identify with an organization's goals can be a great benefit to the organization.

(42) According to the passage, which of the following statements about leadership is true?

- ① It has been relatively easy for researchers to agree on which character traits are the most important for leaders to have.
- ② With authoritarian leaders, communication usually moves from bottom up, and workers are assigned specific tasks.
- ③ Laissez-faire leadership gives workers less freedom and communication flows vertically among group members.
- ④ Under democratic leadership, others are allowed to determine work assignments and to participate in the decision-making process.

(43) In paragraph 4, which of the following points about leadership style is suggested?

- ① Democratic leadership style is not very effective in most work situations.
- ② Experts agree that there is no single best style of leadership.
- ③ Organizations should try out several leaders at first before determining which style is best.
- ④ The most effective leadership style is when it matches the work situation.

(44) The main reason to include paragraph 5 is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① explain which type of leadership style is the most effective
- ② provide further support for the author's point in paragraph 4
- ③ present a contrary point of view to the author's argument in paragraph 3
- ④ summarize all of the author's main points in the passage

- (D) 次の英文を読んで小問(45)～(50)について、それぞれ最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

Ecosystems change as one kind of organism replaces another in a process called succession. Ultimately, a relatively stable stage is reached, called the climax community. Succession may begin with bare rock or water, in which case it is called primary succession, or may occur when the original ecosystem is destroyed, in which case it is called secondary succession. The stages that lead to the climax are called successional stages.

Major regional terrestrial climax communities are called biomes. The primary determiners of the kinds of biomes that develop are the amount and yearly distribution of rainfall and the yearly temperature cycle. Major biomes include desert, grassland, savanna, tropical rainforest, taiga, and tundra. Each has a particular set of organisms that is adapted to the climatic conditions typical for the area. As one proceeds up a mountainside, it is possible to witness the same kind of change in biomes that occurs if one were to travel from the equator to the North Pole.

Aquatic ecosystems can be divided into marine (saltwater) and freshwater ecosystems. In the ocean, some organisms live in open water and are called pelagic organisms. Light penetrates only the upper few meters of water; therefore, this region is called the euphotic zone. Tiny photosynthetic organisms that float near the surface are called phytoplankton. They are eaten by small animals known as zooplankton, which in turn are eaten by fish and other larger organisms.

The kind of material that makes up the shore determines the mixture of organisms that lives there. Rocky shores provide surfaces for organisms to attach; sandy shores do not. Muddy shores are often poor in oxygen, but marshes and swamps may develop in these areas. Coral reefs are tropical marine ecosystems dominated by coral animals. Mangrove swamps are

tropical marine shoreline ecosystems dominated by trees. Estuaries occur where freshwater streams enter the ocean. They are usually shallow, very productive areas. Many marine organisms use inlets for reproduction.

Insects are common in freshwater and are absent in marine systems. Lakes show similar structure to the ocean, but the species are different. Deep, cold-water lakes with poor productivity are called oligotrophic, while shallow, warm-water, highly productive lakes are called eutrophic. Streams differ from lakes in that most of the organic matter present in streams falls into it from the surrounding land. Thus, organisms in streams are highly sensitive to the land uses that occur near the streams.

- (45) What is the main purpose of this passage?
- ① to develop a policy for water conservation
  - ② to analyze the collected data of fish fossils
  - ③ to summarize various kinds of ecosystems and communities
  - ④ to explain the food chains among marine shell fish
- (46) According to the passage, which of the following statements about ecosystems is true?
- ① Ecosystems remain relatively the same as one kind of organism replaces another.
  - ② Aquatic ecosystems can be divided into three basic types.
  - ③ Phytoplankton are consumed by small animals, which in turn are eaten by larger organisms.
  - ④ Many of the aquatic species found in lakes are also found in oceans.

- (47) According to the passage, which of the following statements about biomes is not true?
- ① Major biomes include tropical rainforests, savannas, and deserts.
  - ② Main determiners of biomes include the amount of annual rainfall and temperature cycle.
  - ③ Each biome has organisms that adapt to the climatic conditions typical for the area.
  - ④ By climbing up a mountain, a person will likely witness very little change in biomes.
- (48) Which of the following points about inlets is mentioned in the passage?
- ① They often dry up due to being so shallow.
  - ② They contain numerous kinds of marine creatures that breed there.
  - ③ They usually contain only freshwater fish and organisms.
  - ④ They are typically located near large lakes and dams.
- (49) The word “it” in paragraph 1, line 5 refers to which of the following words?
- ① succession
  - ② ecosystem
  - ③ bare rock
  - ④ water
- (50) Which of the following publications is this passage most likely from?
- ① newspaper editorial
  - ② marine enthusiast magazine
  - ③ environmental science textbook
  - ④ aquatic park pamphlet