

英 語

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第 1 問

次のA、Bに答えよ。

A 次の問1、問2において、下線部の発音が他の四つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の

①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 解答番号

- ① put ② rude ③ cushion
④ push ⑤ bush

問2 解答番号

- ① aussumption ② classic ③ necessary
④ message ⑤ passion

B 次の問1～3において、与えられた語と第1アクセント(第1強勢)の位置が同じものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 differ 解答番号

- ① enjoy ② degree ③ picnic
④ report ⑤ suppose

問2 expensive 解答番号

- ① fantastic ② popular ③ orchestra
④ intellect ⑤ signature

問3 accuracy 解答番号

- ① identity ② activity ③ emotional
④ literature ⑤ mysterious

第2問

次のA～Cに答えよ。

A 次の問1～3の英文の、空所 ～ に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号 ～

問1 It was careless me to leave the document home.

- ① of
- ② with
- ③ to
- ④ for
- ⑤ about

問2 He is in the habit of talking with his arms .

- ① fold
- ② to fold
- ③ to be folded
- ④ folding
- ⑤ folded

問3 I'm going to do I can do for you.

- ① which
- ② in which
- ③ whatever
- ④ however
- ⑤ whoever

B 次の会話文の、空所（ **a** ）～（ **e** ）に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、ア～オからそれぞれ選び、その組み合わせとして正しいものを、次のページの①～⑤の中から一つ選べ。解答番号

9

Paul : Hello, Jack. It's Paul.

Jack : Hi, Paul. You're late. (**a**) It's almost eight.

Paul : I was stuck in a traffic jam. I was not able to email you because I was at the wheel. I got home at last.

Jack : Oh, I see. (**b**)

Paul : Yes, of course. It was about our class reunion, right?

Jack : Yes. It's getting closer. (**c**)

Paul : Yeah. Unfortunately, I'll not be available at two on Wednesday. I'll have a business lunch with my boss. (**d**)

Jack : Sorry, I have an appointment with my dentist at 3:30. How about Thursday?

Paul : (**e**) Thursday is my day off.

Jack : Then can you come to my house at two?

Paul : Sure. I'm looking forward to seeing you then. I will bring the book you lent me last month.

Jack : OK, thanks.

ア. Can you make it at three?

イ. Did you read my email?

ウ. I asked you to call me at seven.

エ. We'd better discuss the details.

オ. That's fine with me.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
①	イ	オ	エ	ウ	ア
②	イ	オ	ア	エ	ウ
③	ウ	エ	イ	ア	オ
④	ウ	イ	エ	ア	オ
⑤	エ	オ	ア	イ	ウ

C 次の問1、問2において、日本語の意味に合うように（ ）内の語を並べかえて英文を完成させるとき、（ ）内で3番目に来るものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、文頭に置かれる語も小文字で表記してある。

問1 私と一緒に来てくださると嬉しいのですが。

解答番号

I'd (① if / ② would / ③ it / ④ appreciate / ⑤ you) come with me.

問2 私のクラスのみなが彼の授業を受けたいと思っているわけではなかった。

解答番号

(① everybody / ② not / ③ my / ④ class / ⑤ in) wanted to attend his lesson.

第3問

次の英文を読み、問1～4に答えよ。*印には語注がある。

To date we have formally described around 1.6 million species of living things. How many more are there? This question is one of the most fundamental in science, but answering it is far from straightforward. The closer we look at life on Earth, the more (a) it becomes.

Using a new approach, a team at the University of Arizona has now come to the following conclusion: “There are likely to be at least one to six billion species on Earth, and most of them may be bacteria.”

There are plenty of reasons why the University of Arizona estimate is nearer the mark. For starters, Earth is big. We tend to forget just how big. Not only that, but popular maps of our planet stretch and distort, so the landmasses are not shown as they really are. Even if Greenland and Africa look roughly equal in size on a map, Africa is actually 15 times larger and, like everywhere else, has many overlooked areas where few biologists have ever been.

Oceans are also a huge unknown. It’s often said that we’ve explored around five percent of the ocean, yet this refers to the seabed and is probably an exaggeration. In fact, the whole volume of the ocean is a habitat, and we’ve explored less than one percent of it. Exploring the deep sea is (b) challenging as going into space.

Tropical forests and *coral reefs are where we find the greatest concentrations of life, but going to these places is often difficult. Some regions are out of bounds because of war and political conflict, while others are just extremely remote.

We need to remember that the Earth is still full of mystery and that’s something we should all find exciting. Today we’re living in a new golden age of discovery, as technology is enabling us to look at the natural world in new ways.

Every species is a component of the natural systems that keep us alive and we can only understand these systems when we know the components. By studying life on Earth, I believe we will find solutions to many of the challenges that face humanity.

Furthermore, as intelligent beings, it is our duty to protect and understand our fellow organisms. In a cold universe, we are the privileged inhabitants of a beautiful, living planet. We need to cherish this fact above all else.

BBC Wildlife “*The Spice of Life*” by Ross Piper より引用：一部改編

[注] coral reefs：サンゴ礁

問1 解答番号

本文中の空所（ a ）に入れるのもっとも適切な語を、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① confuse
- ② confusing
- ③ confused
- ④ confusion

問2 解答番号

本文中の下線部 habitat の意味としてもっとも適切なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① 生命体
- ② 習慣
- ③ 生息地
- ④ 恩恵

問3 解答番号

14

本文中の空所（ b ）に入れるのもっとも適切な語を、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① as
- ② so
- ③ such
- ④ too

問4 解答番号

15

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16

本文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～⑤の中から二つ選べ。解答は順不同とする。

- ① 現在地球上の生物は約160万種とされているが、実際にはその10倍程度いると考えられている。
- ② 地図に表されている陸地は実際の大きさを意図的に変えたものだということが知られている。
- ③ 海洋生物については、これまでに5%をはるかに上回る部分が解明されている。
- ④ 生物の調査には困難もあるが、科学技術の進歩のおかげでさらなる発見が期待できる。
- ⑤ 生態系を成す全ての生物についての研究は私たちの問題解決に役立つし、それを保護することは私たちの責務でもある。

第4問

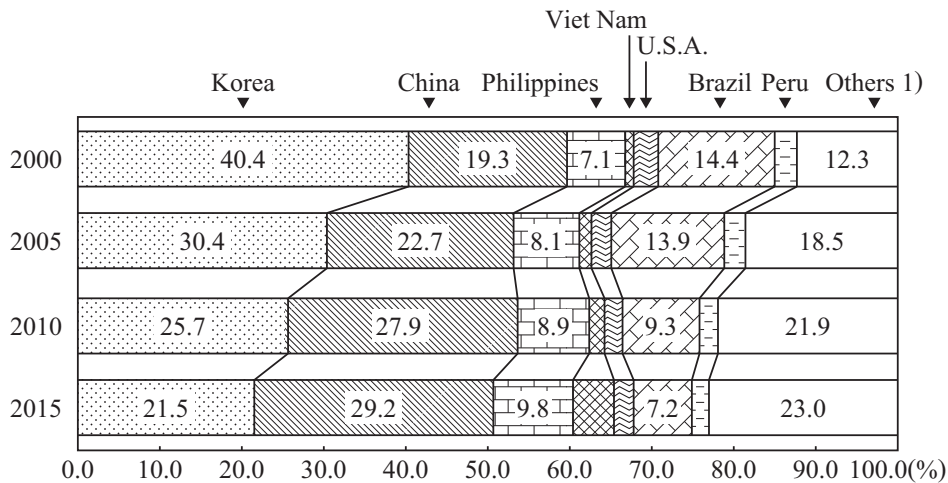
次のA、Bに答えよ。

A 次の英文とグラフを参照しながら、問1～4に答えよ。

Looking at the population of foreign residents usually living in Japan (1,752,368) by nationality in 2015, China was the (**a**), with 511,118 people (accounting for 29.2% of the total of the foreigners), followed by Korea with 376,954 (21.5%), Philippines with 172,457 (9.8%), and (**b**) with 126,091 (7.2%).

A comparison of the proportions of foreign residents by nationality in 2015 with that in 2000 reveals that the proportion of Chinese nationals increased by (**c**) percentage points (pp), from 19.3% to 29.2%, while that of (**d**) nationals decreased by 18.9 percentage points, from 40.4% to 21.5%.

Trends in the Proportions of the Population of Foreign Residents by Nationality — Japan : 2000 to 2015



1) Including "Statelessness and name of country not reported".

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF JAPAN

(Statistics Bureau of Japan) より引用

問1 解答番号

17

本文中の空所 (a) に入れるのもっとも適切な語(句)を、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① smallest
- ② second largest
- ③ second smallest
- ④ largest

問2 解答番号

18

本文中の空所 (b) に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① Peru
- ② Brazil
- ③ Viet Nam
- ④ U.S.A.

問3 解答番号

19

本文中の空所 (c) に入れるのもっとも適切な数値を、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① 8.9
- ② 9.9
- ③ 13.9
- ④ 21.9

問4 解答番号

20

本文中の空所（ d ）に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① Korean
- ② American
- ③ Brazilian
- ④ Philippine

B 次の英文を読み、問1～4に答えよ。

You probably think you are still young and have a pretty good memory. However, could you make your memory even better simply by eating different kinds of foods? A brain-boosting diet cannot only help you stay alert while studying for tests, () it can also increase your brainpower over time.

There are ① a few golden rules about eating in general. First, always eat breakfast. Your brain needs food to work properly. People who eat breakfast remember more and react more quickly throughout the day. Also, try your best to make it a balanced breakfast rather than simply grabbing a donut on your way out the door.

Second, ② don't pig out at lunchtime! A lunch of more than 1,000 calories will probably make you sleepy an hour later. Instead of eating a double cheeseburger with bacon and fries, you might want to try a lighter, more balanced meal.

Third, eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. They contain many of the special vitamins and minerals needed to keep your brain working smoothly. There has to be a reason why moms are always telling their kids to eat more vegetables.

Finally, iron-rich foods such as lean meats, beans, and cereals are essential for improving your concentration. Eating foods high in vitamin C will help your body absorb iron. Therefore, make sure to pick up some kiwis, oranges, and grapefruits the next time you are out.

A good diet, combined with lots of rest and daily exercise, will improve your memory and keep your brain working at its best. Looking for some other foods that will nourish your brain and strengthen your memory? Here are a few examples: soybeans, oily fish, red foods, and coffee.

Power Foods (READING SUCCESS 3, SEIBIDO) より引用：一部改編

問1 解答番号 21

本文中の空所（ ）に入れるのもっとも適切な語を、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① and
- ② because
- ③ so
- ④ but

問2 解答番号 22

本文中の下線部①に**含まれないもの**を、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① eating breakfast
- ② eating a double cheeseburger
- ③ eating fruit and vegetables
- ④ eating iron-rich foods

問3 解答番号 23

本文中の下線部②の意味としてもっともふさわしいものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① 昼食は外に食べに行かないようにしなさい。
- ② 昼食は豚のようにゆっくりと食べないようにしなさい。
- ③ 昼食はあまり食べ過ぎないようにしなさい。
- ④ 昼食に豚肉は食べないようにしなさい。

問4 解答番号

24

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25

本文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～⑤の中から**二つ**選べ。解答は順不同とする。

- ① 若い時には記憶力はいいが、歳をとるにつれて低下する。
- ② 朝食に歩きながらドーナツを食べると脳が活性化する。
- ③ 昼食に1000カロリー以上摂取すると1時間後に眠くなる。
- ④ 母親が言わなくても子供は進んで果物と野菜を食べる。
- ⑤ 十分な休息、毎日の運動と併せ、よい食事を取ると、記憶力が高まる。