

問題 1

この問題には第 1 部と第 2 部があります。

第 1 部

英文と質問が 2 回読まれます。質問の答えとして正しいと思われるものを 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Question No. 1

1. He has mostly been staying at his parents' house.
2. He has been doing some camping with friends.
3. He has been doing some camping by himself.
4. He has been traveling all around Hokkaido.

Question No. 2

1. She thinks it sounds like fun.
2. She thinks it sounds like a bad idea.
3. She doesn't think it sounds boring.
4. She doesn't think it sounds like fun.

Question No. 3

1. She likes to go camping with her family.
2. She likes to go camping with her friends.
3. She likes to go camping with Jack.
4. She doesn't like to go camping.

Question No. 4

- 1 . He goes solo camping because he has a cabin.
- 2 . He goes solo camping because he likes to take pictures.
- 3 . He goes solo camping because he has the coronavirus.
- 4 . He goes solo camping because he doesn't want to catch the coronavirus.

Question No. 5

- 1 . His favorite place to go camping is Furano.
- 2 . His favorite place to go camping is Niseko.
- 3 . His favorite place to go camping is near Sapporo.
- 4 . His favorite place to go camping is all around Hokkaido.

第2部

英文が2回読まれます。その内容に合う文を以下の中から5つ選び、番号の小さい順に左から解答欄に記しなさい。

1. Japan produces more plastic waste than the United States.
2. Japan produces about nine million tons of plastic waste every year.
3. Only 80 percent of plastic waste is recycled in Japan.
4. Some plastics can be replaced with alternative natural materials.
5. Environmental groups in Japan believe it is important to reduce the amount of plastic that is produced and used.
6. Public attitudes toward the problem of plastic waste have changed in recent years.
7. Customers who use their own shopping bags instead of plastic bags have solved the problem of plastic waste.
8. The government will make companies produce non-plastic materials for containers and packaging.
9. Businesses that use plastic in their products should be made responsible for collecting and recycling plastic waste.
10. Reducing plastic waste will add to the problem of climate change.

問題 2

次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えよ。

The American Civil War^{*1} of 1861–1865 was a conflict in the United States fought between the North and the South. Before 1861, economic and cultural systems had competed within the United States: an agricultural^{*2} society in the South based on slave labor and an industrial society in the North. The central cause of the war was the status of slaves. Originally, a group of Africans was brought to the Jamestown colony^{*3} in Virginia as contract servants. However, within 50 years, most of the African immigrants had been enslaved^{*4}. In 1860, four million of the 32 million Americans (nearly 13%) were black slaves, mostly in the South.

The custom of slavery^{*5} in the United States was one of the key political issues of the 19th century. This caused a dramatic change in the social situation in the United States. When Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 as the first Republican president on an anti-slavery policy, seven slave states in the South declared their secession^{*6} from the country to form a new nation: the Confederate States of America^{*7}. The Northern states, however, refused to recognize the legitimacy^{*8} of the secession. ⁽¹⁾They feared that ⁽²⁾it would make people in the United States stop respecting democracy.

The incident that triggered the Civil War was the battle at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12, 1861. The Confederates^{*9} came to control a majority of the territory in eleven out of the 34 U.S. states. The states that remained loyal to the government were known as the Union^{*10}. ^(A)Intense fighting lasted for four years, during which time the Battle of Gettysburg^{*11} in 1863 was one of the bloodiest battles of the American Civil War. Around 3,100 Union troops were killed, while 3,900 Confederates died. After the long, painful battles, the Union captured the Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Georgia in May, 1865, and the war ended.

With the defeat of the Confederacy^{*12}, Union troops remained in the South to ensure the slaves' newly won freedom. Black people started their own churches and schools, purchased land, and were elected to Congress. However, when Union troops left

in 1877, the white power system returned. Within twenty years, this power system succeeded in completely suppressing^{*13} blacks. African Americans lived under constant threat of violence again.

Beginning in the 1890s, many blacks started moving to the North. World War I created many factory jobs. In the 1920s, new immigration laws resulted in a drastic cut in European immigrants. The drop in immigration created a demand for industrial workers in the Northern cities. Black people from the South began to migrate^{*14} northward in increasing numbers. Young black men eagerly took jobs in meat-packing plants, steel mills^{*15}, and on auto assembly lines in Chicago, Omaha, and Detroit. Black workers improved their lives in Northern cities.

Also, black culture blossomed^{*16}. Jazz began to emerge in New Orleans as part of a broad musical revolution. It also reflected the contributions of African heritage to this new American music. Musicians like Louis Armstrong, Jelly Roll Morton, and King Oliver brought their music to the North. In the urban atmosphere of Chicago, these jazz pioneers made a major contribution to the movement known as the Jazz Age. This was the term which referred to the culture and social conditions of the 1920s, in which jazz music and dance styles originally invented by African Americans rapidly became popular in the United States.

Jazz continued its development as a uniquely American art form in Harlem, located in the northern part of New York City, where prominent nightclubs such as the Cotton Club featured great jazz composers like Duke Ellington and Fletcher Henderson. Their music fascinated^{*17} whites who shared in the excitement of the Jazz Age. After World War I, a group of black writers, artists, and intellectuals^{*18} gathered in Harlem in search of their own cultural pride in being African Americans. They found creative energy in the struggle to be both black and American. This gathering of black artists and philosophers was called the Harlem Renaissance^{*19}. Langston Hughes, a black novelist and poet, used the language of the ghetto^{*20} and the rhythms of jazz to describe the African-American experience.

Civil War^{*1}：南北戦争
agricultural^{*2}：農業中心の
colony^{*3}：植民地
enslave^{*4}：奴隷にする
slavery^{*5}：奴隷制度
secession^{*6}：脱退
the Confederate States of America^{*7}：アメリカ南部連合
legitimacy^{*8}：合法性, 正当性
the Confederates^{*9}：南部連合
the Union^{*10}：北部諸州
the Battle of Gettysburg^{*11}：ゲティスバーグの戦い
the Confederacy^{*12}：南部連合
suppress^{*13}：抑圧する
migrate^{*14}：移住する
steel mill^{*15}：製鋼工場
blossom^{*16}：開化する
fascinate^{*17}：魅惑する
intellectual^{*18}：知識人
Renaissance^{*19}：文芸復興
ghetto^{*20}：黒人居住区

問 1. (1) の They は何を指しているか。本文中の語句で答えよ。

問 2. (2) の it は何を指しているか。その内容を日本語で答えよ。

問 3. 1920 年代になって、北部に移り住んだ多くの黒人が職に就けるようになった理由を本文に沿って日本語で説明せよ。

問 4. 最後から 2 つ目の段落を読み、the Jazz Age とはいつ頃のどのような時代的特徴のことをいうのか、本文に沿って日本語で説明せよ。

問 5. (A), (B) を和訳せよ。

問 6. 以下の文のうち本文の内容に合っているものに 1 を, それ以外の場合は 2 を解答欄に記せ。ただし, すべて同じ番号を記入した場合は採点の対象としない。

1. From the beginning, all black people were brought as slaves for the purpose of working in the South.
2. The American Civil War began because the South opposed Lincoln's policy against slavery.
3. After the Civil War, black people began to establish their own culture, including religion and education, as well as gaining seats in Congress.
4. The Jazz Age movement began in popular nightclubs in New York.
5. Black artists and philosophers created the Harlem Renaissance after World War I.

問題 3

次の日本語の文を英文にせよ。

- (1) ニューオリンズ (New Orleans) は南部で最も美しい都市の 1 つで、ヨーロッパ様式の建物で有名だ。
- (2) 沢山の人々が毎年 3 月に世界的に有名なマルディ・グラ (Mardi Gras) を楽しむためにニューオリンズを訪れる。
- (3) 私はフレンチクォーター (the French Quarter) の通りを歩いているときに、「欲望」という名前のバスを見て驚いた。