

外国語（英語）（100点 60分）

注意事項

1. この問題冊子は全部で10ページである。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出ること。
2. 解答には黒鉛筆を用い、ボールペン、色鉛筆、万年筆などを使用してはならない。
3. 解答用紙はマーク式解答用紙1枚である。
4. 解答用紙の指定欄に座席番号（数字）、氏名を記入し、さらに座席番号をマークすること。
5. 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してからマークしなおすこと。
6. 一つの解答欄に二つ以上マークした場合、その解答欄の解答は無効となる。
7. マーク式解答用紙は、折り曲げたり、破ったり、汚したりしないこと。
8. この問題冊子の余白は自由に利用してよい。
9. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解答上の注意

問題の各問いには解答番号が表示されている。解答は対応する解答番号の解答欄に、それぞれ1箇所マークすること。

例えば、

 と表示されている問いに対して ⑤ と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように、解答番号60の解答欄の⑤のマーク位置に解答用紙のマーク例に従ってマークすること。

(例)

60	①	②	③	④	●	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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1 次の英文の空所 1 ～ 10 に入る最も適当なものを、①～④ からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. My classmate Rebecca is superior 1 me in math.
① than ② to ③ on ④ by
2. What do you call a “water slide” 2 Japanese?
① in ② at ③ with ④ by
3. The number of bookstores in this area 3 30% since 2000.
① decrease ② was decreased ③ has decreased ④ is decreasing
4. Our school seeks an instructor with 4 experience in coaching at least two of the core school sports.
① excited ② expendable ③ extensive ④ expired
5. The fallen leaves are 5 up on the ground.
① steered ② spent ③ heaped ④ used
6. 6 the bad storm, the ferry landed at the pier safely.
① In addition ② But ③ Rather ④ In spite of
7. Temporary parking space for bicycles 7 on the west side of the main building.
① locate ② are located ③ is located ④ to locate
8. Our shop offers this product at a 8 more affordable price.
① considerable ② considerably ③ considerate ④ consideration

9. By the time the snowfall , this high-impact storm will have paralyzed some cities and towns.

- ① end ② ends ③ have ended ④ will end

10. Every workshop is recorded absentees can catch up later.

- ① so that ② therefore ③ moreover ④ nevertheless
-

II 次の各日本文の意味を表すように、()内の語句を並べかえて空所を補う時、
11 ~ 20 に入る最も適当なものを①~⑤からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. 現在われわれは生産性向上のために新しいソフトウェアの導入を検討中である。

We are now planning to _____ 11 _____ 12 _____.

(① new software ② to ③ productivity ④ improve ⑤ introduce)

2. ある研究によるとオフィスで長期間座っていることは喫煙と同様の効果をもたらす。

According to a study, sitting _____ 13 _____ long periods has a similar _____ 14 _____ smoking.

(① for ② effect ③ in ④ to ⑤ an office)

3. サマーズさんは講義の始めにリスク管理の最も重要な要素は何かと学生に問いかけた。

Ms. Summers started her _____ 15 _____ 16 _____ the most fundamental element of risk management is.

(① by ② students ③ lecture ④ what ⑤ asking)

4. 特別チームが20時間以上もサーバーのエラーの処理に当たっている。

The special team _____ 17 _____ troubleshooting _____ on the _____ 18 _____ more than twenty hours.

(① been ② server ③ for ④ has ⑤ an error)

5. 昨夜このインターチェンジには高速道路の再開を待つ車の長い行列ができていた。

There was a long line of _____ 19 _____ the highway _____ 20 _____ at this interchange last night.

(① for ② reopen ③ waiting ④ cars ⑤ to)

Ⅲ 次の会話文を読み、空所 ～ に入る最も適当なものを、①～⑤からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

A: Hi, Lauren. Would you like to come into town this evening? Sandra and I are going, and Simone and Paula said they are keen to go, too.

B: Hi, Jun. Thanks, but I'm not going anywhere for a while.

A: What do you mean?

B: I sprained my ankle at soccer training yesterday.

A: Oh, no! I guess that means you're not going to be able to play in the regional finals at the end of the month, right?

B: I don't think so. We'll see. I have some rehabilitation starting on Monday.
 Fingers crossed, I guess.

A: What a shame! Hey, maybe we could come over this evening and cheer you up. We can bring some snacks and stuff and watch something on TV.

B: Yeah, I do. Oh. That's very sweet of you. If you are free, that would be really kind. I'm feeling a bit low at the moment and you guys always make me laugh.

A: How about six? I think Simone has her gymnastics class until five. I'll double-check and send you a text later.

B: Great. Hey, thanks, Jun.

A: No problem. See you later!

- ① What time are you thinking?
- ② I'm not very optimistic, though.
- ③ What a nightmare!
- ④ Do you have a NetMovie account?
- ⑤ I just got back from the hospital.

- IV** 次の英文を読み、各設問の答えとして最も適当なものを、①～④からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

There are many different ways to learn a second language outside of formal education, such as going to a language school or studying by yourself at home. Most people agree that one of the most efficient ways to learn a second language is to live in the country where the language that you are trying to learn is used as a national language. That way, you will be surrounded with the language being used naturally in its many forms. You can see it being used in a number of contexts in your daily life and in all forms of media. Of course, for many people, moving to another country just to learn a new language is financially impossible! Many researchers believe that children are more likely to be able to use a second language fluently than adults. However, this doesn't mean that people are ever too old to learn. If you are thinking of learning a second language, you should be realistic about your goals. What do you want to learn it for? How proficient do you want to become? Learning a second language takes hard work, but it can be really fun and rewarding.

1. What does the article say about learning a second language?

26

- ① It is impossible after a certain age.
- ② There are different ways of doing it.
- ③ Going to a language school is the most common way.
- ④ It is easier than most people think.

2. What does the article say is one of the most efficient ways to learn a second language?

27

- ① Learning it in school.
- ② Studying it for many hours with children.
- ③ Living in a foreign country.
- ④ Listening to the radio and watching TV in your home country.

3. What does the article say about the advantages of learning a second language in a foreign country? 28

- ① While hearing the language being spoken on TV, you can read the subtitles.
- ② You can witness the language being used in different ways.
- ③ It is the least expensive way to study.
- ④ The teachers will often come to your house to teach you.

4. What is said about the best age to learn a second language? 29

- ① Although children are more likely to become fluent, any age is OK.
- ② The older, the better.
- ③ Adults who can afford to travel to a foreign country are more likely to succeed.
- ④ Children less than eight years old are at the best age to learn.

5. What does the article say is important when thinking about learning a second language? 30

- ① People should think about their goals for learning.
 - ② People need to consider how much free time they have every day.
 - ③ People should ensure they can travel abroad to study the language.
 - ④ People need to consider whether or not the language is popular.
-

V 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Delicate wash cycles should be avoided whenever possible, according to scientists who found they can release hundreds of thousands more plastic microfibres into the environment than standard wash cycles. Researchers at Newcastle University ran tests with full-scale machines to show that a delicate wash, 31, releases on average 800,000 more microfibres than less water-hungry cycles. “Our findings were a surprise,” said Prof. Grant Burgess, a marine microbiologist who led the research. “You would expect delicate washes to protect clothes and lead to less microfibres being released, but our careful studies showed that in fact it was the opposite. If you wash your clothes on a delicate wash cycle, the clothes release far more plastic fibres. These are microplastics, made from polyester. They are not biodegradable and can build up in our environment.”

The findings challenge the assumption that more aggressive washing cycles, 32, change direction more frequently and spin at higher speeds, release more fibres into wastewater. Instead, the volume of water used per wash appears to be the most important factor in (33) dislodging fibres from clothing, the study found. “If the water volume is high, the water will bash the clothes around more than if less water is used,” Burgess said. “The water forces its way through the clothing and plucks fibres of polyester from the textiles.”

The clothing industry produces more than 42 million tonnes of synthetic fibres every year. The vast majority, about 80%, are used to make polyester garments. Previous tests have found that washing synthetic items can release between 500,000 and 6 million microfibres per wash. Because many washing machines lack filters that can remove microplastics from their wastewater, the fibres are carried into water treatment plants and can eventually reach the seas. The particles, 34, are now ubiquitous in the environment, from the deepest marine trench in the Pacific Ocean to the pristine wilderness of Antarctica. Scientists have found the plastics in organisms at every level of the

food chain from plankton to marine mammals.

It is unclear what health risk easily ingested microplastics pose to marine life, but researchers fear toxic chemicals in the plastics, and other compounds such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) 35, could be harmful to the animals. The particles may also help spread disease-causing viruses and bacteria. The Newcastle team measured the amount of microfibrils released from black polyester T-shirts, first in a series of lab tests that mimicked full-scale washing machines, and then in real washing machines at a Procter & Gamble research centre. The results showed that earlier recommendations to use more water and less aggressive washing cycles may actually be releasing more microfibrils into the environment.

Some washing machine manufacturers are introducing microfibre filters, but Mark Kelly, the first author of the study published in *Environmental Science and Technology*, said avoiding delicate washes and 36 would help to reduce the amounts of microfibrils released by washing. “This research is important as it helps to identify how microfibrils are reaching the marine environment,” said Prof. Tamara Galloway, an ecotoxicologist at the University of Exeter, who was not involved in the study. “We have found microplastics in most of the marine animals we study, including turtles, seals and dolphins. Microfibrils are the type of microplastics we find most frequently. While we can’t say for sure what the health impacts of ingesting microfibrils from textiles might be, minimising exposure has got to be a high priority for protecting the marine environment and the food chain.”

注

biodegradable 生分解性の（微生物によって無害な物質に分解しうる）

pluck むしる, 引っ張る

pristine 手つかずのままの

ingest 摂取する

ecotoxicologist 環境毒物学者

1. 空所 , , , に入る最も適当なものを ①～④ からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

, , ,

- ① which stick to them
- ② which come from a variety of sources
- ③ which uses up to twice as much water as a standard cycle
- ④ which use less water

2. 下線部 (33) の意味に最も近いものを ①～④ から選びなさい。

- ① knitting
- ② defending
- ③ separating
- ④ cleaning

3. 空所 に入る最も適当なものを ①～④ から一つ選びなさい。

- ① more cleanser
- ② full electric power
- ③ half loads
- ④ all textiles

4. 以下の各文が本文の内容と一致していれば解答欄の①を、一致していなければ②をマークしなさい。

37

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40

37

There are not many washing machines equipped with filters that keep microplastics from releasing into the environment.

38

Water quality is closely related with how many microplastics are released in washing.

39

The common estimation of the correlation between wash cycles and microplastics release was largely accurate.

40

Washing a lot of clothes at a time may cause viruses to spread in a washing machine.

(問題 終 わ り)