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## 1 リスニング問題

【各2点×8=16点】

A: 英文を聞き、その後に読まれる5つの説明文が英文の内容に合っていればT、間違っていればFをそれぞれ解答欄に書きなさい。

Q1( ) Q2( ) Q3( ) Q4( ) Q5( )

B: 英文を聞き、その後に読まれる質問の答えとして適切なものをア～エより選び記号で答えなさい。

問1 (ア) Consumer Products.

(イ) Leisure and Entertainment.

(ウ) Most Important Invention of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

(エ) Future Invention.

問2 (ア) 300.

(イ) 13.

(ウ) 72.

(エ) 39.

問3 (ア) They could not imagine it.

(イ) It would be invented by one of the students.

(ウ) They believed it would be the greatest of future inventions.

(エ) It would easily become familiar.

## 2 次のA, Bに答えよ

【5点】

A 各組で下線部の発音が違うものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。【各1点×3=3点】

(1) ア remain イ patient ウ height エ alien

(2) ア vote イ poll ウ improve エ both

(3) ア achieve イ biotech ウ school エ character

B 次の各組で、最も強いアクセント（第1強勢）のある位置が他の3つと異なるものを、それぞれ下のア～エのうちから一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。【各1点×2=2点】

(1) ア sci-en-ti-fic イ in-ter-fe-re ウ in-tel-li-gent エ gener-a-tion

(2) ア al-ler-gen イ con-tri-bu-tion ウ deli-cate エ con-stant-ly

3 次の英文の( )に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下のア～エのうちから一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。【各1点×5=5点】

(1) ( ) she tries, she will not be able to make her friend agree.

ア As though イ Even if ウ How much エ Nevertheless

(2) There ( ) be a book store around the corner.

ア used イ used to ウ is used エ is used to

(3) It's very cold tonight. The lake ( ) by tomorrow morning.

ア has frozen イ has been frozen ウ would have frozen エ will have frozen

(4) The policeman forced the driver ( ) the car.

ア to stop イ stop ウ stopped エ stopping

(5) He entered the room ( ) that the guest had already gone.

ア of finding イ found ウ only to find エ only to be found

4 次の各組の文が同じ意味になるように( )に適語を入れなさい。【各1点×5=5点】

(1) She seems to have studied in Canada when young.

It seems that she ( ) in Canada when young.

(2) The older generation thinks that the television is very important.

The older generation thinks that the television is of great ( ).

(3) Do you mind if I open this window?

Do you mind ( ) opening this window?

(4) My wallet was stolen while I was in the store.

I ( ) my wallet stolen while I was in the store.

(5) As soon as he arrived at Arles, Vincent wrote a letter to Theo.

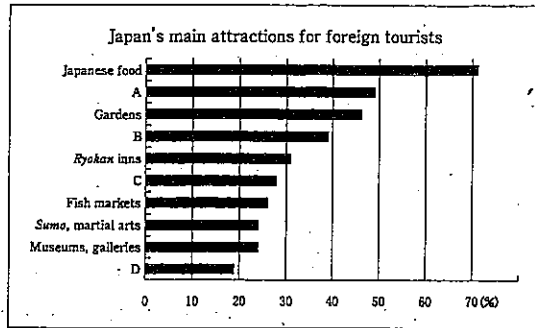
On ( ) at Arles, Vincent wrote a letter to Theo.

5 次の文章とグラフを読み、下の問い（問1～3）の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。【2×3=6点】

Mt. Fuji and Kyoto have traditionally been popular sightseeing spots for foreign tourists to Japan. However, as the number of incoming tourists increases, their reasons for coming to Japan seem to be diversifying as they develop new interests. A recent survey by Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) lists hot springs, fish markets and anime characters among the top reasons for visiting Japan, as shown in graph below.

The top place was taken by Japanese \*cuisine, mentioned by 71% of the respondents, with traditional \*architecture and gardens in second and third places. Modern architecture was also mentioned (by 28% of tourists asked). Hot springs and ryokan inns, long enjoyed by Japanese people, have now caught the attention of foreign tourists, too, and both of these are among the five most popular types of attractions. Sumo and other traditional sports also feature prominently on the list. Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market has been a draw for visitors to Japan for a number of years, but now it is joined by places Akihabara, which sell

goods related to *anime* characters.



(Data: Japan National Tourist Organization, 2007)

One reason for the increased variety of tourist hot spots appears to be the greater availability of information, not only in the long-established form of guidebooks but also through websites, especially those catering to specific interests. Tour guides report that many visitors now arrive in Japan with a clear idea of where they want to go and what they want to see.

*cuisine*=料理      architecture=建築

問1 According to the passage, what appears to be true of foreign tourists visiting Japan?

They are

- ① more interested in seeing where fish is sold than eating it
- ② no longer interested in traditional Japanese culture
- ③ visiting a wider selection of attractions than in the past
- ④ wealthier than tourists who came in previous years

問2 In the graph, which letter represents "anime characters"?

- ① A      ② B      ③ C      ④ D

問3 Which of the following reason is given by the writer to explain the change described in the passage?

- ① Guidebooks have been available for so long that most tourists do not need a tour guide.
- ② Japan now attracts richer overseas visitors than it used to in the past.
- ③ JNTO has succeeded in spreading information about traditional Japanese culture overseas.
- ④ Many visitors now use online resources to choose places of interest in advance.

⑥ 次の英文は一関一高で行われた遺伝子組み換え食品についての討論会の一部である。(1) ~ (3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下のア~エのうちから一つずつ選べ。

【2点×3=6点】

Ms. Fujita: Good morning everyone. We will now going to have a discussion. The topic of this discussion is whether the Japanese government should promote growing GM foods or not. What do you think about this, Nao?

Nao: Well, I agree with this plan. Some of the benefits are better food quality and taste and making crops disease resistant, so we have higher yields and more efficient production. In Japan, the average age of Japanese farmers is over 65 years old and the farmland area is about only one-hundredth of that of the U.S. To change this situation, we should promote growing GM foods in Japan.

Ms. Fujita: Thank you Nao, I guess you are saying that ( 1. )

- ア Japanese farmers are old, but have more land than the US.
- イ Growing GM foods is more efficient, but they don't taste good.
- ウ GM foods provide many benefits, so we should promote growing them.
- エ More efficient production is the only benefit of growing GM foods.

Shin: I don't agree with her idea. The biggest concern is that there has not been enough testing of GM foods and no real long-term testing to detect possible problems. We may suffer from uncertain sickness in the future.

Ms. Fujita: So Shin, your idea is that ( 2 )

- ア GM foods may be dangerous and there has not been enough testing.
- イ There has been enough testing of GM foods and it shows they will make us sick.
- ウ There are no long term problems for GM foods.
- エ There is only a little testing of GM foods, but all of it is good.

Akiko: Experts say 60% to 70% of processed foods on U.S. grocery shelves have genetically modified ingredients. The most common genetically modified foods are soybeans, maize, cotton, and rapeseed oil. But we do not hear any health problems caused by GM foods at the moment. Also I am sure we have already eaten them as they are in the processed food. Personally I don't mind eating GM foods but I am more concerned about another risk. Modified genes may escape into the wild. If \*pesticide resistant genes cross into wild weeds, a super weed that is resistant to pesticides could be

created. Making plants resistant to bacteria can cause bacteria to become stronger and harder to kill.

Ms. Fujita: Akiko, that's a very interesting point. You're saying that ( 3 )

- ア 70% of all foods are genetically modified so we need to be careful.
- イ If modified genes cross into wild weeds, plants will become easier to kill.
- ウ You love GM foods because they taste better.
- エ GM foods don't seem to be dangerous to our health, but may create super weeds.

Ms. Fujita: I appreciate getting all your ideas. Let's think about this issue more. Please bring more information and specific data for the next lesson.

\*pesticide=殺虫剤

[7] 次の英文を読み、以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。 【各2×5=10点】

Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in the south of the Netherlands. Four years later, Vincent's favorite brother, Theo, was born. After leaving school at the age of 14, Vincent tried many jobs, including art dealer, bookstore clerk, teacher, preacher, and social worker. His work took him to England, Belgium, and France. Finally, at age 27, Vincent began to study painting and became an artist. After that, until his death at age 37, he produced almost 900 oil paintings and more than 1,000 drawings.

While Vincent's early works were dark pictures with strong shadows, he later came to paint light, bright pictures in his own highly expressive style with short, strong brushstrokes. One of the things that caused this change was his encounter with ukiyo-e.

In the second half of the 1880s, when Vincent was painting, Japonism was at its height in Europe. Vincent greatly admired Japanese prints, which had no shadows but were bathed in light. He began collecting them in Antwerp, from where he wrote to Theo: "My studio is not bad. I have pinned a lot of little Japanese prints on the wall, which amuse me very much." Having moved to Paris, he continued to buy Japanese prints and study them intensively. In 1887, he arranged an exhibition of Japanese prints at a Paris cafe, and he also made "copies" of Japanese prints in oils. Eventually, Vincent and Theo together collected almost 500 ukiyo-e prints. (\*cafeのeの上に')

Because of the vivid colors of ukiyo-e, van Gogh held an image of Japan being a country of bright light. He held Japanese artists in high regard and greatly admired Hokusai and Hiroshige. In fact, he came to believe that his whole work was founded on things Japanese. In February 1888, he moved to Arles in the south of France in search of the clear light and bright colors that he associated with Japan.

In Arles, he wrote to Theo: "Here my life will become more and more like a Japanese painter's,

living close to nature." In a letter to his friend, the artist Emile Bernard, he wrote: "Having promised to write you, I will begin by telling you that this country seems to me as beautiful as Japan, as far as the clear atmosphere and the bright color effects are concerned. Water forms patches of a beautiful emerald or a rich blue in the landscape." In Arles, van Gogh dreamed of creating a utopia for artists. Hoping to establish an artists' cooperative, he rented the "Yellow House," where he set up his studio. While waiting for Paul Gauguin to arrive, Vincent painted his famous pictures of sunflowers to decorate his friend's room.

- Q1. When did Van Gogh become an artist?
- Q2. What made Van Gogh change his art style?
- Q3. Who were the Japanese artists that Van Gogh greatly admired?
- Q4. What was Van Gogh in looking for when he moved to Arles in 1888?
- Q5. Why did Van Gogh rent the "Yellow House"?

[8] 次の英文は British Botanical Research Center (英国王立植物園) の Mr. Ghilleen Prance の書いた記事である。これを読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。 【18点】

Genetic modification has the power to save lives through its use in medicine, such as the making of \*insulin for \*diabetes or the treatment of genetic illness. However, many people are worried about genetic modification in food production these days.

Some of these worries are real but there are also some misunderstandings.

There is nothing new about crop modification; farmers have been doing it since farming began. The wonderful variety of apples or potatoes we now enjoy is the result of crossing different types. Cabbages, cauliflower, and broccoli all started from one plant species.

We can make even more changes through molecular biology. We can now find the gene for one characteristic of a living thing and put it in another species. (1) It is this practice of changing a plant with other genes — perhaps from an animal or another plant — that is making people worried.

There are three big problems. First, scientists can now take a gene that is strong against a particular weedkiller and put it into a crop plant: when these plants are sprayed with weedkiller, the weeds are destroyed but the crops are not. A great problem is the harmful effect this could have on the environment, since insects, birds and other animals depend on the "weed" species for food.

Another problem is that genes from a GM plant could escape into a natural population of a related species. Since plant seeds are often carried through the air, often for great distances, this is quite possible. A wild species modified in this way with resistance against weedkillers could become a "superweed." Also a species that becomes resistant to insects that feed on it could upset the food chain.

The third worry is connected to producing seeds for crops that cannot \*germinate to produce the next year's seeds. This would be of advantage to seed companies, since farms

would have to buy new seed each year. But the same technology could hurt poorer farmers in the developing world who always need to save some seeds for the next year's crop. Fortunately, this technology is not yet in use and there has been strong pressure to give it up.

(2) I personally would not hesitate to eat a GM vegetable — it is unlikely that the current modifications are harmful to the consumers, despite what we read in newspapers. However, the introduction of animal genes into food plants creates many moral problems for vegetarians and people whose religions don't allow the eating of certain animals.

(3) This is one of the reasons people are demanding that all GM food products be clearly labeled. The public have a right to know what they are eating — and a right to choose.

I believe that in my own country, Britain, GM foods are well controlled, but (4) this cannot be said for some other countries. One of the problems is that at the moment this technology is controlled by business. Because the companies developing GM foods want to introduce them as quickly as possible, in my opinion, the technology is being developed without enough research or \*precautions.

Genetic modification is here to stay, and it will surely save lives. But like so many other new ideas — such as splitting the atom — it can be seriously misused. Instead of criticizing the technique, we should make sure it is used carefully. We need to evaluate each application carefully, from environmental and moral concerns, and we must tell governments and companies to use it for good rather than for greed.

\*insulin = インスリン      diabetes = 糖尿病      germinate = 発芽する (させる)  
precautions = 用心・警戒

問1 下線部 (1) を日本語に直しなさい (3点)

問2 下線部 (2) について、なぜ筆者はこのように思うのですか? 理由を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。(3点)

問3 下線部 (3) は何を指していますか。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。(3点)

問4 下線部 (4) についてなぜ他の国々ではそのように言えるのですか。理由を日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。(3点)

問5 What do you think about GM foods? Are you for or against GM foods?

Write an essay about 50 words, including specific reasons. (6点)

[採点基準]

- (1) 意見が明確である (2点)
- (2) 理由が書かれている (2点)
- (3) 構成が適切である (2点)

⑨ 次のA~Cの間に答えよ。

[29点]

A 次の1~4を日本語にあうように[ ]内の語(句)を並べ替えて、英文を完成せよ。  
ただし、文頭の文字も小文字にしてあるのでなおすこと。[ ]外の語句は書いても書かなくても良い。  
[各2点×4=8点]

1. 私は宇宙人がナスカの地上絵と関係があるとは思わない。

I don't think [ anything / to / with / aliens / do / have ] the Nazca Lines.

2. 私は彼が成功するのは当然のこととっていました。

[ for / granted / he / I / succeed / that / took / would / it ].

3. 貧しい国には環境問題の心配をしている余裕はない。

Poor countries [ issues / afford / be concerned with / to / environmental / can't ].

4. このまま商売を続ければ、最後にはすべてのお金を失うだろう。

You will [ up / if / go on / all the money / you / losing / end ] doing your business.

B 次の3つの表現を全て使って文脈のある英文(物語、会話文等)を完成させなさい。なお使用した文法の箇所にアンダーラインを引き、番号を明記しなさい。語数は問わない。

[12点]

1. used to

2. in order to

3. If S were to ~ / If S should ~

[採点基準]

(1) 指示された文法を使って文を作っている (1文3点×3=9点)

(2) 文脈がある。(3点)

C 次の会話を読んで(1)~(2)を英語に直せ。また(3)には文脈に合うように自分の意見を英語で書きなさい。  
[各3点×3=9点]

A: ソチオリンピックが始まったね

B: 日本は何個金メダルが取れるかな。

A: (1) 大会の終わりには3つは取れていると思うよ。

B: そんなに取れるかな。どうも日本人はメンタルが弱い気がする。私もテストや大会ですごく緊張するんだよね。(2) どうしたらこの問題に対処できるんだろう。

A: [ ] (3) [ ]