

英 語

＜監督者の指示があるまで開いてはいけない＞

1. 試験開始後、まず解答用紙に自分の受験番号と氏名を正しく記入しなさい。
2. 試験開始後、速やかに問題冊子に落丁や乱丁がないか確認しなさい。
落丁や乱丁があった場合は、手を挙げなさい。
3. 下書きは問題冊子の余白を利用しなさい。
4. 記入中でない解答用紙は必ず裏返しにしておきなさい。
5. 問題冊子は各科目の試験終了後、持ち帰ってもよい。
ただし、試験途中では持ち出してはいけない。

I. 次の(A)～(E)において、意味が通じるように、1～5のそれぞれの()に与えられた文字で始まる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Beth: Hanna, would you like to take home this bag of cashew nuts?

Hanna: Not really. I think nuts don't (a 1) with me.

(B) Jimmy: Do you know the doctor you have just talked to?

Betty: Of course, I do. He is known the world (o 2) for his research and his textbooks.

(C) David: Congratulations to your son for passing the entrance examination.

Tom: Thank you. At (l 3) last my prayers have been answered.

(D) Joe: The situation seems pretty bad, doesn't it?

Mary: Yes, but take (h 4)—we will find a way out of it.

(E) Jack: How many (s 5) do you have?

Kathy: Three. I have two brothers and one sister. They're all older than I.

II. 次の(1)～(6)において、語法、文脈から判断して()に入る最も適当なものを(a)～(d)より1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) The minister met yesterday with a special () Rome.

(a) deploy of (b) envoy from (c) crave in (d) shove for

(2) The instructor has the ability to () young minds.

(a) engage with (b) be sure (c) worm up (d) teaching by

(3) With most men, unbelief in one thing () blind belief in another.

(a) versus against (b) springs from
(c) equate with (d) census on

(4) These film critics continue to hold him ().

(5) No one was allowed to () in the sanctuary.

(a) crow feet (b) mule heads (c) cat walks (d) bear arms

(6) The construction of a nuclear power plant caused quite a () locals.

(a) stir among (b) sling at (c) gorge on (d) grown in

III. 左の(1)から(4)につづく英語として、語法、文脈から判断して最も適当なものを右の(a)～(d)より1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。なお、(a)から(d)はそれぞれ1回のみ使用可能とします。

(1) His old clothes lay	(a) to this discussion.
(2) He was seized	(b) in a heap on the floor.
(3) He put up a hand to ward	(c) off the blows.
(4) He was not a party	(d) by pangs of conscience.

IV. 次の(1)～(5)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) (a) Another system that devices a method in reducing errors was user-centered designs.
(b) To reduce errors the other systems which device a method has user-centered designs.
(c) Another system that devises methods to prevent errors is user-centered design.
(d) To detect errors other system which devices a method have a user-centered design.

(2) (a) I have heard tell that there is a man who may know the whereabouts of this book.
(b) I have tell heard that there is a man who may know about where of this book part.
(c) I have heard that tell there is a man who know the whereabouts of this book may.
(d) I have tell that heard there is a man who may know about where is this book sold.

(3) (a) They fervent whether the common denominator for the fever was the bite of tick.
(b) They maintain that denominator commonly for fevers were the bites of a tick.
(c) They argue that the common denominator for the fevers was the bite of a tick.
(d) They assume if were not for the bite of a tick, the common denominator for the fever.

(4) (a) Our doctors have unable to pine it down the likely cause of his symptoms.
(b) Our doctors have been unable to pin down the exact cause of his symptoms.
(c) His doctors have unable to pin it down to the root causes of his symptom.
(d) His doctors have been unable to pine down to the sue cause of his symptom.

(5) (a) Talent has if anything a little do with a finance successive or gain.
(b) Talent has little if anything to do with financial gain or success.
(c) Talent has anything a little to do with financial gain or success.
(d) Talent has a few if anything do with a finance successive or gain.

V. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Many of us remember (A) into ponds as children, watching bubbles rise from the muddy bottom, and recoiling at the rank smell. This gas — mostly methane, or 'marsh gas' — is the by-product of microbes breaking down leaves and other organic matter in oxygen-starved water. Billions of years ago, when life on ^{the} earth was still in its infancy, the microscopic organisms which evolved from the *primeval soup found two ways of harnessing energy from the environment. One (B) atmospheric oxygen; the other could occur without it, anaerobically. In the early phases of the earth's history, when the atmosphere consisted primarily of water vapor and carbon dioxide, anaerobic conditions dominated. (V) It was only after millions of years during which photosynthetic organisms absorbed carbon dioxide and pumped the earth's atmosphere full of oxygen that aerobic respiration took over. This was disastrous for those microbes that could survive only in anaerobic conditions, and their niches slowly receded. (W) In bogs, marshes and at the bottom of stagnant ponds, anaerobic microbes still reign, slowly releasing methane.

(3) Methane is flammable, and it has been said that as early as the tenth century B.C. Assyrians were using it to heat their bath water. < XX > China had such plants in place by the end of the nineteenth century, channeling in manure and pouring out gas, compost and effluent that nourished aquatic plants and fish. By the 1980s, the Chinese government had helped to construct millions of biogas digesters (C) methane into rural homes while also creating a hygienic treatment of animal and human feces.

Today, anaerobic digestion is used to treat sewage and, increasingly, farm *slurries across the industrial world. Methane from farm manures was recently found to be among the most environmentally beneficial biofuels currently available. Increasingly, these systems are also being touted as one of the best ways of treating food waste. (Y) In the developing world, they receive funding under the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism and have the potential to reduce deforestation if the gas collected is burnt as fuel instead of wood.

When food waste, manure, slaughterhouse by-products or other organic *feedstock is digested in large tanks, the gas can be burnt to produce electricity, and the hot 'waste water' used to provide heating to nearby industries or homes. Alternatively, it can be purified and pumped directly into the gas mains and used in people's homes for heating, or it can be bottled and used instead of petrol or diesel — as it is in Switzerland, Germany and particularly Sweden, where a fleet of buses, taxis and a train line are currently run on gases from slaughterhouse waste. (Z) In effect, these are all being run on green, clean solar energy, stored in the food during the plant or animal's life and released as the organism (D).

[Adapted from Tristram Stuart, *Waste*, 2009]

〈注〉 *primeval soup: 「初期の地球に存在したとされる生命誕生の母体となる有機物の
混合溶液」

*slurries: 「液状の堆肥」

*feedstock: 「(バイオガスを生み出すための)供給原料」

問 1. 語法、および前後関係から考えて、〔 A 〕, 〔 B 〕, 〔 C 〕, 〔 D 〕に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ1~4の中から1つずつ選び、その番号を書きなさい。なお、同じ語を2回以上使用してはいけません。

1. decomposes 2. piping 3. required 4. wading

問 2. 下線部(1), (2), (3), (4)の語の本文中での意味と最も近い意味を表す語を、それぞれ1~4の中から1つずつ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(1) rank	1. bracing	2. exotic
	3. foul	4. wholesome
(2) harnessing	1. expecting	2. exploiting
	3. suspending	4. sustaining
(3) reign	1. maneuver	2. prevail
	3. survey	4. throb
(4) beneficial	1. advantageous	2. affectionate
	3. apprehensive	4. approximate

問 3. 次の文を(V), (W), (Y), (Z)のいずれかに挿入する場合、どこが最も適切な箇所か。1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

However, there were many places on earth where oxygen was still in short supply.

問 4. < XX >に入る最も適切な文を、1~4の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. One recent study estimated that avoiding landfill could save emissions of between 0.4 and 1 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per ton of food waste.
2. Sophisticated systems were developed by British imperial engineers in the nineteenth century to collect organic matter such as human sewage and siphon off the 'biogas' to burn in street lamps.
3. It is for these reasons that many governments are now promoting anaerobic digestion as the solution to their food waste problems.
4. One significant disadvantage, however, is that anaerobic digesters are expensive to construct and difficult to maintain.

問 5. 筆者の趣旨と内容が一致する文を、1～4の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. Anaerobic microbes cannot release methane in oxygen-starved water.
2. The earth's atmosphere has become full of carbon dioxide produced by photosynthesis.
3. Methane was used to heat bath water in China in the 10th century B.C.
4. Gases from slaughterhouse waste are used to run buses in Sweden.

問 6. 下線部(5)を和訳しなさい。

VII. 次の日本語の文の下線部を英語に直しなさい。

東京出身者が地方に行き、その土地の方言を使った場合、好意的に受けとられることもある反面、その方言がこなれていないと、おもねっているように感じられ、不快さを生むこともある。

[石黒圭(著)『日本語は「空気」が決める』(2013)から一部改変]