

英語

1 次の問1～7の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問1

In 1939, when World War II (), my grandfather was born in London.

- ① broke out ② broke up ③ broke away ④ broke down

問2

If you don't understand a word, () it up in the dictionary.

- ① use ② open ③ bring ④ look

問3

If he had not bought that expensive car, he () a lot of money now.

- ① has ② had ③ will have ④ would have

問4

The IT industry is really making rapid progress, and new products keep coming out one after ().

- ① another ② other ③ others ④ the others

問5

Our success was () the hard work of the whole team.

- ① close to ② next to ③ prior to ④ due to

問6

When I was a child, I could travel on buses () free and get into museums without paying any money.

- ① by ② for ③ from ④ with

問7

Kenya has three runners in the 1500 meters, any of () may win the gold medal.

- ① who ② whom ③ whose ④ that

2

次の会話を読んで空所 ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑥のうちから1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Ryan : I teach English in Australia to students from all parts of the world.

Andrea : What do you think is the most fascinating part of culture?

Ryan : Medicine.

Andrea : Can you give me an example?

Ryan : Once when I had a fever, my Cambodian students rubbed my head and back really hard with coins. I felt much better, but for a few days I had red lines across my skin.

Andrea :

Ryan : Years ago, I injured my knee, and I felt pain every day after that, but a Japanese student stopped my pain with her hand. I felt energy coming from her hand, but she never touched my knee.

Andrea : Can you explain how she stopped your pain without touching you?

Ryan : But it was a strange but fascinating experience.

Andrea :

Ryan : Now, most Australians prefer Western medicine, but many Asians are moving to Australia, so in the future more Australians will probably try traditional Eastern medicine.

- ① Some of my international students really surprised me when I was ill.
- ② I can't explain.
- ③ What other surprising things have you experienced?
- ④ They've taught me a lot about culture.
- ⑤ Are many Australians trying different types of medicine?
- ⑥ I hear Asian people today no longer try traditional medicine.

3

次の問1～4について、それぞれの日本語と合うように（ ）内の語（句）を並べかえた場合、[]内で3番目に来るものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問1 大学は、学生たちが卒業後どんな仕事に就いているかについて統計をとっている。

Universities collect statistics on[] after they graduate.

(① into ② jobs ③ go ④ what ⑤ their students)

問2 裁判官は模倣犯を防ぐために、ハリスに懲役6か月の刑を言い渡した。

The judge sentenced Harris to six months in prison to [].

(① copying ② from ③ his actions ④ others ⑤ prevent)

問3 この国では、ほとんどの若者はセントラルヒーティングの無い生活の経験がないので、それがあるのは当たり前だと思っている。

In this country, most [] because they've never lived without it.

(① granted ② young people ③ central heating ④ for ⑤ take)

問4 日本語が今ほど乱れている時代は歴史上いまだかつてない。

Never in history has the Japanese been [] today.

(① confused ② so ③ is ④ as ⑤ it)

4

次の英文と図を読み、それぞれの問いの答えとして最も適切なものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

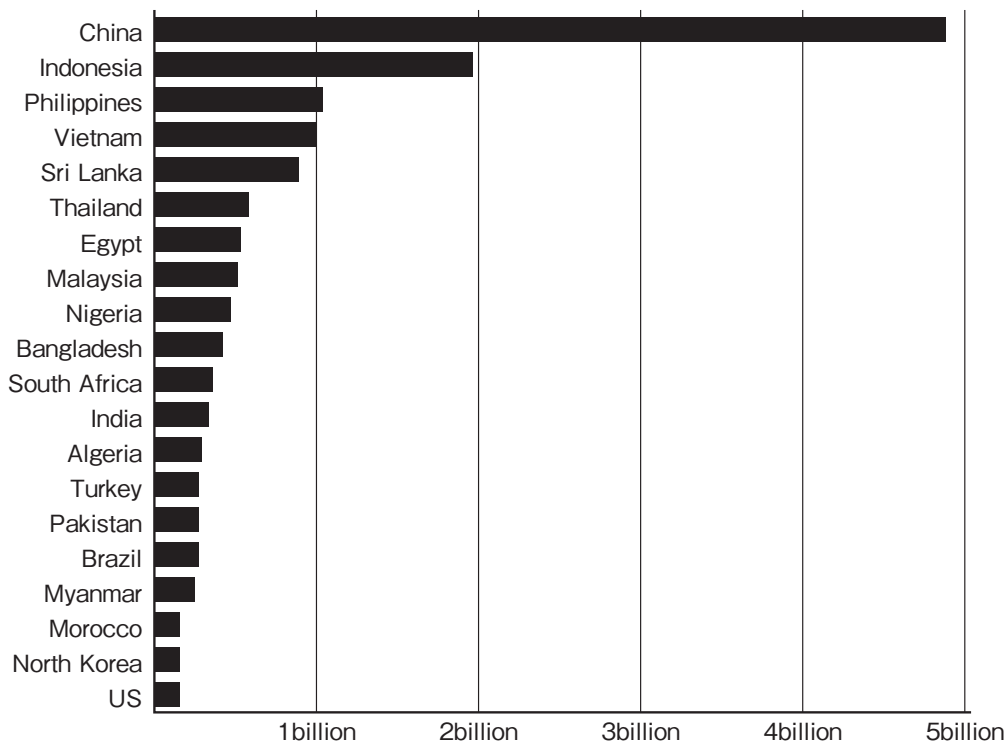
A study led by University of Georgia environmental engineer Jenna Jambeck estimated that in 2010, between 10.5 and 28 billion pounds of plastic entered the oceans. This study calculated how much ocean plastic originated from each of the world's coastal countries, considering factors like the amount of waste produced per person, the population living near the coast, and the proportion of waste that is plastic.

The study revealed that rapidly developing countries with coastal populations and insufficient waste management systems^(注1) are major sources of ocean plastic. The United States was also ranked in the 20 top worst plastic offenders due to its large waste output per person, despite having better waste management.

(出典：CLIMATEDESK “Worst Plastic Offenders” Data from Jambeck et al, 2015)

Worst Plastic Offenders

Primary sources of ocean plastic debris^(注2) in 2010, pounds



(注1) waste management system：廃棄物処理システム

(注2) plastic debris：プラスチックごみ

問 1 Which country was the worst offender in terms of the amount of plastic waste that went into the ocean in 2010?

- ① US.
- ② Brazil.
- ③ South Africa.
- ④ China.

問 2 Which of the following was the worst offender among African countries in 2010?

- ① Morocco.
- ② Algeria.
- ③ Nigeria.
- ④ Egypt.

問 3 Based on the graph, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Thailand was a worse offender than Vietnam.
- ② Bangladesh was the tenth worst offender.
- ③ China is believed to have dumped more than twice the amount of plastic into the ocean than Indonesia did.
- ④ Most of the countries listed are Asian and African countries.

問 4 Which of the following is true about the study led by Jenna Jambeck?

- ① It determined the exact amount of plastic waste that entered the world's oceans in 2010.
- ② It analyzed the waste management situation in every country around the world.
- ③ It considered waste output per person as one of the factors in the study.
- ④ It found that the US ranked high because of its poor waste management.

5

次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu was born on August 26, 1910, to Albanian parents in a town that is now the capital of Macedonia. By the time she was twelve years old, Agnes decided that she would live a religious life. When she was eighteen years old, she ⁽¹⁾fulfilled this promise and left home to join the Sisters of Loreto, a group of nuns* who do charity work around the world. She never saw her mother again.

In 1929, after learning English in Ireland, Agnes went to Darjeeling, India, to begin teaching at a school. When she was accepted as a nun in 1931, she was given the religious name Teresa. She was now known as Sister Teresa.

Sister Teresa went to work at a school in Calcutta, where she stayed for almost twenty years. However, she was always ⁽²⁾concerned about the ⁽³⁾poverty she saw on a daily basis in Calcutta. In 1946, she realized her true ⁽⁴⁾calling: she was to leave the convent* where she lived and to begin living and working among the poor. She felt that this was a direct order from God, and so she did just that.

Sister Teresa received some medical training and began working with the poor in 1948. She wandered through the slums of Calcutta to give aid to anyone who seemed to need it. But it was difficult just to find shelter and food for herself, ⁽⁵⁾let alone supplies and facilities for the sick and the poor. Sister Teresa was tempted to return to the comfortable life she had at the convent, but she refused to give up and continued to work.

In 1949, a group of young women ⁽⁶⁾were moved by her work and joined in her mission. In 1950, she started an organization that later became the Missionaries of Charity. As the head of the organization, and for the care she was giving to so many people, she came to be known as Mother Teresa.

Mother Teresa also began to open orphanages* and clinics for people with leprosy*, and her organization expanded to other countries. By the 1970s, she had gained international ⁽⁷⁾fame, and in 1979, she was (8) the Nobel Peace Prize. In addition to all this, if there was a crisis somewhere in the world that left people without food, money, or shelter, she was there to help. She traveled to ⁽⁹⁾war-torn Lebanon to evacuate* children from a Beirut hospital during a battle between Israelis and Palestinians. She helped the victims of Chernobyl, and gave food to the people in need.

Mother Teresa suffered from her first heart attack in 1983. After falling too ill to work, she stepped down from her position as head of the Missionaries of Charity. She passed away in 1997, when she was eighty-seven years old. The government of India held a public funeral for her,

and her death was mourned* internationally. Today, Mother Teresa is considered one of the greatest humanitarians of the century.

(注) nun: 修道女 convent: (女子の) 修道院 orphanage: 孤児院
leprosy: ハンセン病 evacuate: 避難させる mourn: (人の死を) 悼む

問1 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 断念した ② 考え直した ③ 実現させた ④ 思い出した

問2 下線部(2)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① worried ② curious ③ guilty ④ confident

問3 下線部(3)の語と最も強く発音する音節の位置が同じものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- pov-er-ty ① re-li-gious ② char-i-ty ③ how-ev-er ④ ad-di-tion

問4 下線部(4)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 試練 ② 覚悟 ③ 情熱 ④ 使命

問5 下線部(5)の語句を言い換えたものとして最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① to get rid of
② to say nothing of
③ to take care of
④ to make use of

問6 下線部(6)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 動揺した
② 誘いを受けた
③ 危機感を抱いた
④ 感銘を受けた

問7 下線部(7)の語と下線を引いた部分の発音が同じものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

fame ① expand ② attack ③ battle ④ basis

問8 空所(8)を補う語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

① awarded ② considered ③ named ④ assigned

問9 下線部(9)の語句の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 好戦的なレバノン
- ② 戦争で荒廃したレバノン
- ③ 休戦状態にあるレバノン
- ④ 戦闘開始直前のレバノン

問10 本文の内容と合致するものを、次の①～⑥のうちから2つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
(解答の順序は問いません。) ・

- ① At the age of twelve, Agnes joined the Sisters of Loreto.
- ② Agnes never saw her mother again after leaving home at the age of eighteen.
- ③ Agnes learned English in England and then went to India to teach.
- ④ Agnes became a nun in 1931 and she was called Sister Teresa after that.
- ⑤ When Sister Teresa started working with the poor in 1948, she had no medical training.
- ⑥ As the founder of the Missionaries of Charity, Mother Teresa became internationally famous in the 1950s.