

平成 22 年 度

英 語

時間 90 分

問 題 : 7 ページ



解答用紙(記述用) : 1 枚

- 注 意
1. この中には上記の物が入っている。試験開始後確認すること。
  2. 解答は記述用の解答用紙とマークシート(別途配布)に記入のこと。
  3. 解答用紙(記述用 1 枚とマークシート 1 枚)のみ回収する。

英 語 (全7の1)

解答記入上の注意

- (1) 問いの文中に「マークせよ」とある場合は、解答用紙(マークシート)の所定箇所にマークすること。
- (2) (1)以外の場合は、解答用紙(記述用)の所定箇所に記入すること。
- (3) マークは**HB**黒鉛筆でていねいにすること。**HB**黒鉛筆以外は使用しないこと。

良い例	
悪い例	

- (4) マークを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
- (5) マークシートを汚したり、折り曲げたりしないこと。万一汚したり、折り曲げたりしたときは監督者に申し出ること。
- (6) **HB**黒鉛筆、消しゴムを忘れた者は、監督者に申し出ること。

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英 語 (全7の2)

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに答えよ。

When it first became practical and inexpensive enough to be mass-produced, plastic was ( a ) as a miracle material. Its resilience, light weight, flexibility, and imperviousness to water have made it useful in thousands of ( b ), from high-tech aerospace parts to low-tech milk jugs. But plastic is not a miracle. It is something more like a Pandora's box. And that is leading many to question the sustainability of its production.

The petrochemical factories that produce plastic consume about 270 million tons of oil and natural gas every year. These fossil fuels provide both the power and the raw materials that transform crude oil into common plastics. The world's known reserves of these fossil fuels are expected to run out in about 75 years. The ( c ) also creates massive amounts of pollution.

After it is used, plastic becomes a part of the waste stream. But unlike discarded paper, sewage, or steel, plastic is not readily reabsorbed into the environment. A discarded leather shoe, for instance, will have completely decomposed within a century or so after being taken to a landfill. A plastic ski boot, on the other hand, will still be intact tens and even hundreds of thousands of years later.

To solve these problems, scientists are developing new ways to create useful, readily biodegradable plastics. One of the most ( d ) of these is to grow it biologically or refine it from agricultural products. Currently, three basic technologies seem most promising. These include converting plant sugars into plastic, producing plastic inside microorganisms, and growing plastic granules in the stalks and leaves of common plants such as corn.

The first of these methods is most promising. Chemists have succeeded in turning the sugar from corn and other plants into a biodegradable plastic called polylactide (PLA). Microorganisms are used to transform the sugar into lactic acid, a natural acid found in milk. The lactic acid molecules are then chemically linked into chains to form PLA. A similar biodegradable plastic, known as polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA), is made by a simpler process, in which microorganisms convert the sugar directly into PHA.

Several problems have yet to be solved, such as the fact that decomposition of these plastics releases carbon dioxide and other pollutants into the air. But the day may come when both food and the plastic for the containers it is put in can be ( e ) from the same field.

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英 語 (全7の3)

1 本文の空所(a)~(e)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(1)~(4)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- |                         |                   |                 |                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) (1) hesitated       | (2) hated         | (3) hastened    | (4) hailed           |
| (b) (1) accomplishments | (2) architectures | (3) armaments   | (4) applications     |
| (c) (1) perspective     | (2) portent       | (3) provocation | (4) process          |
| (d) (1) interrogating   | (2) insulting     | (3) intriguing  | (4) indiscriminating |
| (e) (1) reaped          | (2) reflected     | (3) rescued     | (4) restricted       |

2 本文の内容と最もよく適合するものを下記の(a)~(h)から4つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) The main topic of the passage is alternative methods of producing plastics.
- (b) The author implies that the invention of plastic brought some advantages, but created a wide array of new problems.
- (c) Unlike a plastic ski boot, a discarded leather shoe will have completely decomposed, but is never readily reabsorbed into the environment.
- (d) The third paragraph shows the difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.
- (e) The author doubts that producing plastic inside microorganisms is most promising as a new way to create useful, readily biodegradable plastics.
- (f) The author assumes that converting plant sugars into plastic is most promising.
- (g) Both PLA and PHA are linked into chains to make the lactic acid molecules.
- (h) Many scientists who are worried that decomposition of the plastics releases carbon dioxide and others into the air regard the problem as the one which cannot be solved.

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英 語 (全7の4)

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、その文章に沿って、(1)~(3)の(a)から(g)をそれぞれ並べ替えよ。そして、1番目、3番目、6番目にくる最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

Both in popular imagination and still to a certain extent among the preconceptions of some modern historians, European rural (1)((a) cooperation, neighbourliness, and common enterprise (b) of relatively static, isolated, and self-sufficient (c) by ties of mutual (d) society before industrialization (e) local communities (f) consisted largely (g) bound together economically and emotionally). The reality, of course, was very different, as a great deal of recent research by social historians has demonstrated. European peasantries seem almost invariably to have been profoundly stratified, and (2)((a) ubiquitous in (b) was (c) although (d) both Eastern and Western Europe (e) and decision-making (f) "communal" self-regulation (g) some form of village assembly for), so also were the dominance of the large and the marginality of the small; we search in vain for village democracy or egalitarianism. Just as (3)((a) were (b) constant (c) obligations and (d) as rivalries within (e) disputes with (f) peasant communities (g) landlords and states over) rights, usually small-scale wars of attrition and occasionally assuming dramatic proportions as riots or genuine revolts.

英 語 (全7の5)

3 次の文章の下線部(A)の英訳と下線部(B)の和訳を解答欄に記入せよ。

Research into the past is not a way of explaining how we got the present we are in, in case we happened to want it explained and happened to want to employ someone with academic skills to help us. Rather, there is no knowledge of the present that is not constructed from ideas that were generated strictly in one's own past but were acquired or adopted through the kinds of communication that characterize our social life.

ということはつまり、「現在」の課題を検討すれば、必ずや「過去」の思想、出来事を検討することになるとい  
うわけである。<sup>(A)</sup> Or rather, because the present is itself constantly precipitating out of those ideas and events, any examination of the present is essentially a reexamination of those ideas and events from the past that we take the present to be. As we do this the present tends to lose whatever simplicity we thought it possessed, and it becomes more  
complicated, more ambiguous — and more generously endowed with possibilities.<sup>(B)</sup> An unexamined present yields a future that is more of the same.

英 語 (全7の6)

4 次の英文(1)~(5)の空欄(ア)~(オ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の(a)~(d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) My pictures (ア) until next week.  
(a) won't be developed (b) don't develop (c) aren't developing (d) won't develop
- (2) Something must be done quickly if endangered species (イ) saved.  
(a) have been (b) be being (c) will be (d) are to be
- (3) It is a beautiful car, but it is not (ウ) the price that I paid for it.  
(a) worth (b) worthy (c) balance (d) value
- (4) In negotiating a treaty, diplomats must be careful not to (エ) suspicion.  
(a) heed (b) discourage (c) tabulate (d) incite
- (5) In order to avoid (オ) a serious illness, most travelers receive medical advice and inoculations prior to leaving their countries.  
(a) coming down with (b) coming out with (c) coming after with (d) coming through with

5 次の英文(1)~(5)の下線部1~4の中で、英語の表現として最も不適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- (1) Fencing it is a sport based on the ancient practice of fighting with swords, which are no longer used as military weapons.  
1 2 3 4
- (2) It was the first of the many teachings about courage I have received in my life and it meant a great deal on me.  
1 2 3 4
- (3) Psychologists see folkloric materials as providing a window into the workings of the humanity mind.  
1 2 3 4
- (4) Although the U.S. boasts with the most advanced medical technology in the world, many Americans can't afford basic health care.  
1 2 3 4
- (5) Certain environmental changes are occurring to today at rates never seen in our planet's recent history.  
1 2 3 4

英 語 (全7の7)

6 次の英文(1)~(5)の応答として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の(A)~(D)の中から1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) I was just about to print out your letter of recommendation.  
(A) I really appreciate the help, Professor Michael.  
(B) O.K. Let's see. I'll just read through it real quickly here.  
(C) They're sure it would impress the people doing the hiring at Tea-Tech Corporation.  
(D) Good, I'll just print it out then.
- (2) Hi, Pamela. How's everything?  
(A) Great. I just found out that my application for that teaching job was accepted.  
(B) Yeah. Well, see you later. It's time for me to go get a lesson ready.  
(C) I can sympathize with you. Sometimes I wish there were 25 hours in a day.  
(D) Yeah. At least now I'll be able to pay my rent.
- (3) Why do I sometimes hear glaciers described as "rivers of ice"?  
(A) I don't see how that could be.  
(B) Good question, Judy.  
(C) I'm sure a lot of dirt and rock get pushed around.  
(D) Because that brings us to the second major type of glacier, the valley glacier.
- (4) You were promoted to sales manager, weren't you?  
(A) New sales manager should take a series of training courses.  
(B) How did you know that?  
(C) I guess somebody from the sales department is replacing our general manager.  
(D) Our client is on vacation until next Wednesday.
- (5) It's your turn to fix dinner tonight. You know you are a very good cook.  
(A) Sure, I'll do that. I'm pretty good at doing the dishes.  
(B) Thank you for the compliment. I'll fix some Chinese dishes tonight.  
(C) Who is going to cook dinner for a change?  
(D) What kind of dishes will be prepared tonight?

7 次のA. ~E. のそれぞれ4つの単語の中から、下線部の発音が他のものと異なるものを1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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|----|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. | 1. <u>r</u> eactionary | 2. <u>p</u> rotract  | 3. <u>a</u> ffable   | 4. <u>b</u> latant     |
| B. | 1. <u>s</u> ecession   | 2. <u>i</u> ndelible | 3. <u>c</u> oncede   | 4. <u>r</u> eferential |
| C. | 1. <u>d</u> eplorable  | 2. <u>p</u> rophesy  | 3. <u>w</u> obble    | 4. <u>a</u> dmonish    |
| D. | 1. <u>i</u> ndolent    | 2. <u>i</u> nfamy    | 3. <u>i</u> mplicate | 4. <u>c</u> apsize     |
| E. | 1. <u>c</u> lusters    | 2. <u>c</u> lueless  | 3. <u>b</u> ruise    | 4. <u>o</u> utdo       |



時間 90分

英 語 採点欄( )

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(A)

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(B)

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