

2019 年度 前期

個別学力検査

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は 21 ページあります。解答冊子には解答用紙 6 枚が綴じられています。
3. 試験時間は 90 分間です。
4. すべての解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください(氏名は記入しないでください)。
5. 問題冊子と解答冊子に印刷不鮮明や落丁などがある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
6. 試験中に気分が悪くなったときは、手を挙げて監督者の指示に従ってください。
7. 問題冊子は試験終了後に持ち帰ってください。ただし、無断で複写、複製、転載などを行うことはできません。

個別学力検査

英語

第1問 (配点 25点)

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Do you know what the full name of the “UK” is? It’s “The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,” and it actually consists of four countries, namely, England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. I suspect that the majority of Japanese university students don’t realize that Scotland is a part of the United Kingdom, while also being recognized as a nation with its own culture.

(ア) comes to mind when you hear “Scotland”? Perhaps you think of mountains, lochs, bagpipes, kilts, Dolly the sheep, or Nessie the Loch Ness monster. For me, the eighteenth century economist Adam Smith, and the lovely woolly highland cattle come to mind. I think many Japanese students will be familiar with Adam Smith and the Loch Ness monster Nessie, but probably few know about the highland cattle. They are a Scottish cattle breed, with long horns and long wavy coats that are colored black, brown, yellow, white, and so on. When I was a very young child, I remember seeing a picture of highland cattle in a picture book and ever since, I have been charmed by the lovely animals, and wanted to see them in their home. Then, some years later when I became a university student, I encountered a book by Adam Smith titled “An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.” My originally vague idea of going to Scotland to see the cattle gradually took a stronger hold on me, although I still was not able to visit until several decades later. When I did finally manage to visit Scotland, there was a growing demand and support for Scottish independence from the United Kingdom.

After three different flights and more hours travelling, I arrived in Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland. My first impression of Scotland was a rather confused one. Although it was my first visit, I had a strong feeling of nostalgia, as though I had visited previously. もしかすると、その場所は、当時私が住んでいた日本の北部である東北地方を思い出させたのだろう。 (イ)

Tohoku, Scotland is located in the northern part of a larger island, has a cool climate, and is less densely populated relative to the southern part. It was summer in Scotland when I arrived and the landscape was covered in lush greenery, much like the summer in Tohoku.

Scotland and Japan have had a long historical relationship that continues into the present day. 400 / as / ago / can be / traced as / the relationship / years / far back /, ⁽³⁾ to the period soon after Ieyasu Tokugawa assumed the position of Seii Taishogun and established the Edo Shogunate in 1603. Japan began to contact Scotland; both countries exchanged letters, and presents on occasion, some of which are kept in the Tower of London even today. (ウ), it is well known that a number of Scottish pioneers such as Thomas Blake Glover came to Japan and contributed significantly to the industrialization and modernization of Japan. Many of the everyday articles and brands in modern Japan and around the world are as a result of this strong Scottish influence on science and technology. For instance, steam engine developer James Watt, rubber tire inventor John Boyd Dunlop, and telephone inventor Alexander Graham Bell were all from Scotland. The origin of the “Lipton” tea brand name is Sir Thomas Lipton, from Scotland.

However, Scottish influence was not limited to just science and technology. The period known as the Scottish Enlightenment, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is as famous for its intellectual achievements as its technological ones. Adam Smith is regarded as a member of the Scottish Enlightenment school, and may actually be more famous as a philosopher than as an economist. ⁽⁴⁾ The most famous philosopher from this school, though, would be David Hume. The ideas of these Scottish thinkers influenced European thought, and then the American and French Revolutions. One of the reasons that such a fabulous culture bloomed in the northern part of Great Britain was its location; that is, they could make direct contact with continental Europe by ship. ⁽⁵⁾ Since they could deal directly with these other advanced countries, Scotland was not

disadvantaged geographically even compared to the southern capital of the kingdom, London.

Although there are so many excellent things from Scotland, I would say the best “Scottish made” thing must be the Scottish education system. From several centuries ago, Scotland had a system to support poor students to allow them go to school. Sometimes scholarships were given those poor students, and towns funded tuition and expenses for students who could not afford them. Because of this system, children from all levels of society could study somehow. Any talented young person, even if from a poor (or “low class”) background, had the opportunity to gain an education and make their circumstances better. This system, where children from different classes studied together, also helped lower social tensions, as they learned to understand each other. It created a working class that was educated, which went on to be a hugely useful resource for not only Scotland but also for the capital, London - just as the workforce in the Tohoku region in Japan has helped support Tokyo.

(工) my first visit in Scotland, I ended up being so busy with the immediate business at hand, that I was unable to leave the city and see the highland cattle or visit places connected with Adam Smith. I had to make a second visit; happily, that time it was possible to tour the country to my heart's⁽⁶⁾content.

In recent years, the popularity of the game of curling, TV dramas set in Scotland, and changes in Scottish and UK politics have led to this beautiful northern nation becoming better known in Japan. At the moment, Scotland's future status within the United Kingdom is uncertain and still is a common topic for debate among scholars and the general public. These debates are becoming more heated given the recent move by the UK to formally withdraw from the⁽⁷⁾European Union. (才) happens politically though, I am sure that I will visit Scotland again, hopefully in the not too distant future, in order to enjoy its culture, cuisine, nature, and history.

問題 1 空欄(ア)~(オ)に入る最も適切な語を下の(a)~(e)から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を2回以上選んではいけません。

- (a) Thereafter
- (b) Whatever
- (c) What
- (d) During
- (e) Like

問題 2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 3 下線部(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

問題 4 下線部(3)の部分が「その関係は、はるか400年前に遡ることができる」という意味になるように、語句を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してあります。

問題 5 下線部(4)の日本語訳として、前後の文脈からこの場合最も適切と思われるものを下の(a)~(d)より選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) 学派
- (b) 教育
- (c) 試験
- (d) 教科書

問題 6 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 7 下線部(6)は具体的にどのようなことか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問題 8 下線部(7)は一般的に何と呼ばれているか。下の(a)~(d)より選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Brexit
- (b) Escape
- (c) Independent
- (d) Retire

第2問 (配点 25 点)

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Last month my uncle and aunt were honored by their hometown for their devoted actions. They have spent more than thirty years participating in volunteer work all over Japan to help people. Sometimes they help people who suffered from disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis. Or sometimes they shovel heavy snow for elderly people in severe winter. Or they act as volunteer guides for foreign people visiting sightseeing spots in their hometown, because they have good English conversation skills. One day, I was ⁽¹⁾ very impressed to hear this episode of the nice couple. They helped clear out dirt and mud from houses collapsed by violent rain that caused massive flooding and landslides. The owner of one of the houses invited my uncle and aunt to dinner to express their gratitude, although the family lived in a temporary small house. My honorable relatives politely refused, “We can’t accept your invitation because we are just volunteers.”

A few days ago, I found a book at the library introducing one veteran ⁽²⁾ volunteer. He would go anywhere with his old microvan loaded with instant food, many plastic bottles of water, and a sleeping bag from his house. He has a surprising belief in his spirit of volunteerism: A true volunteer can do everything for her/himself. He spends his pension ⁽³⁾ paying for all the expenses, and always eats and sleeps in his narrow car during volunteer activities. He devoted himself to volunteer work after retiring the executive of a very famous worldwide trading company. In the book he was interviewed about the reason why he started volunteering for himself. He answered, “ that / me / , / life / a / person / ⁽⁴⁾ living / society / am / fulfilling / grow / made / so / a / I / business / Japanese / as. Next is my turn to give back to society.”

As I introduced in the two cases above, the spirit of volunteer work is the

expression of goodwill any person has. By the way, have you ever done any volunteer work? I have been engaging in volunteer activities with my family members and the great couple. Once I picked up garbage along the street in my town. Another time we took part in a greeting campaign at the street corner early in the morning. I went to a nursing house to hold a small concert for elderly people with members of my brass band club. My family volunteered to help clear one of Mt. Fuji's climbing courses, because mountain climbing is my father's hobby. Out of many activities, one of my most impressive experiences was to help disaster victims affected by a series of earthquakes in Kumamoto in 2016. My family and I were there to help clean up and to search for the keepsakes of those affected by the disaster, such as photo albums buried in debris, and return them to their owners. People who received their keepsakes and objects of memories thanked us with tears. Their words and tears were our precious reward.

I would also like to do volunteer work with my friends, but I am feeling that⁽⁵⁾it is very difficult to expand the circle of volunteering with my friends because of some reasons. The first is how busy student life is. We need a lot of time to study and do club activities both after school and on weekends. Some of them say to me that they can gain little advantage from volunteer work for their entrance examinations. In addition, it is thought that working in the affected areas is so hard and dangerous that there is sometimes a risk of secondary disaster.

However, I think there is another big problem in school education. The school system in Japan doesn't grow awareness of volunteering, because volunteer work is conducted almost mandatorily in the curriculum; picking up some garbage in the park, visiting kindergartens or nursing homes, and so on. Is volunteer work an activity students should be forced to do at school? Absolutely not. The work should be done in good faith for people, not for money and individual profit. I think volunteer work that students don't do voluntarily is not⁽⁶⁾

true volunteer work at all, and I am afraid that forcing students to engage in volunteer work will lead to growing hypocrites.

I would like to propose ⁽⁷⁾an idea to change the system of volunteer work in schools. In volunteer work, a spontaneous attitude in students should be respected above all. If a student is forced to do volunteer work that she/he is not interested in, she/he may associate volunteering with unpleasant experiences. Instead of giving undesired work, schools should provide students with the chance to think of whether they want to take part in volunteer activities or not. Students can select the courses they want to take if some optional courses, as well as volunteering, are set. In the case that students don't want to do volunteer work, they can do other courses in that period. If the mandatory volunteer system is abolished, the autonomy of the students will develop, and they will take part in volunteer activities of their own will.

Still, it is also true there are a lot of young people hoping to take part in volunteer work. I hear that many younger volunteers come to my uncle to work with him. They are like his disciples because they look up to him. When he received a citation from his hometown, my uncle said, "We will continue volunteer activities as long as our bodies allow. I hope there are more people who decide to take action in case of emergency."

Before dawn on the morning of September 6, 2018, there was a huge earthquake in Hokkaido. I was awoken by the emergency earthquake warning on my smartphone. The earthquake, which was centered in the Iburi region in southwestern Hokkaido, recorded the highest level, of 7, on the Japanese seismic intensity scale, causing immense damage. My uncle and fellow volunteers left for Hokkaido two days after the earthquake had occurred. 私は彼らが安全第一の⁽⁸⁾原則に基づいて被災地で自分たちの役割を果たしてほしいと願った。

問題 1 筆者はなぜ下線部(1)のように感じたのか、その理由を日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。

問題 2 下線部(2)の人は、以前どのような職業に就いていましたか。日本語で答えなさい。

問題 3 下線部(3)の意味に最も近い表現を下の(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) check
- (b) benefit
- (c) bank account
- (d) rental house

問題 4 下線部(4)の単語ないし記号を、「日本社会が自分をビジネスマンとして育ててくれた。その結果、今自分は満ち足りた生活を送ることができているのだ。」という日本語になるように並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してあります。

問題 5 筆者は下線部(5)のように考えていますが、これについてあなたはどのように思いますか。あなたの意見を 20 語以上 35 語以内の英語で書きなさい。

問題 6 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 7 下線部(7)とはどのようなものですか。日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問題 8 下線部(8)を英語に訳しなさい。

第3問 (配点20点)

次の英文と図より、以下の設問に答えなさい。

(*を付した語句には本文末に注が示されています。)

The electricity consumption of a country is sometimes seen as one barometer of how civilized that country is. Certainly, it is clear that our everyday life becomes suddenly very difficult and inconvenient if the power fails for a significant time. Accordingly, electricity, along with water and gas, are called “lifelines.”

Meanwhile, it is critically important that we reduce the emissions of greenhouse gas such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), which we understand to be the cause of the current continuing global warming. To do this, we need to stop using fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum or liquefied natural gas (LNG). While all of these are fossil fuels, coal emits the largest amount of CO₂ per unit of energy produced, with petroleum releasing somewhat less, and LNG comparatively small quantities of CO₂.

Currently, the option for helping solve this greenhouse gas problem which is considered most realistic is the change in vehicle power sources from fossil fuels to electricity. Electricity is regarded as a “clean energy” in the sense of emitting no CO₂ when used, but of course many methods for generating that electricity in the first place do emit CO₂. The “power supply configuration” indicates what kind of energy is used to generate electricity.

Figures 1 and 2 show the power supply configuration in Japan in 2010 and 2014. Among the power sources shown, hydropower, renewable energy* and nuclear power are generally considered as not being direct emitters of CO₂ during the generating process. In 1973, the largest power source was petroleum (71.4%), while second place went to hydropower generation (17.2%), and the third position was taken by coal (4.7%), trailed by nuclear power (2.6%) in

fourth place. In contrast, in 1991, the top position in the power supply configuration was nuclear power (27.8 %), followed by petroleum (24.5 %), then by LNG (23.1 %) and then by hydropower generation (12.7 %) in fourth place. These figures together with figure 1 show that between 1973 and 2010, Japan's power supply configuration changed in the following way: (3).

Leaving aside the question of whether this change resulted in a decrease in the absolute volume of CO₂ being released or not, it seems clear that the overall tendency was a positive one. What changed this and created the situation shown in figure 2 was the complete halt of nuclear generation after the Great East Japan Earthquake (even now, extremely few nuclear power plants have been re-activated). In this new and suddenly different situation, the question of what new power supply configuration Japan should aim for is an urgent issue. One important guide when considering this question is the situation in other countries, as shown in figure 3.

Anyway, from now on, various new technologies that use electricity will doubtless appear: like electric cars, for example. Figure 4 shows the change in electricity demand since 2005, and shows that demand decreased significantly from 2007 to 2009 and again from 2010 to 2011. This is most probably because of the economic downturn precipitated by the so-called “Lehman shock” and the influence of the Great East Japan Earthquake. In this way, the demand for electricity is influenced by many different factors; but it is important to note that from 2012, the demand fell quite consistently, with only slight increases showing in some years. This seems a little strange, since Japan's economy was in a⁽⁴⁾generally good condition over this period. I wonder whether this is a sign that Japan actually does not need to take steps to greatly increase its electrical production capacity, for example by building more nuclear power plants.

While considering these issues of electric supply and supply composition, I would like to point out one more thing. In general, the amount of electricity being produced at any one time needs to be about the same as the amount of

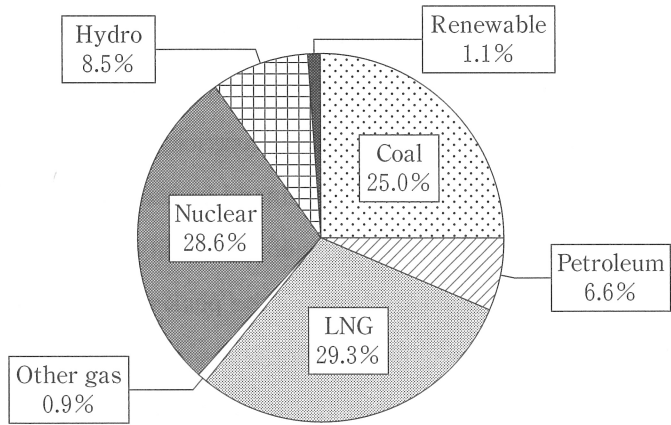
electricity being used at that time (while some excess power can be used to charge storage batteries, this is not currently a large-scale solution). In other words, when the demand for electricity is high, supply must be high enough to meet it; and when electricity demand is off-peak, supply must also be reduced. We can see regular changes in the level of electricity demand each day and each year. Figure 5 illustrates the change in demand by month for 2017 (fiscal year).

Therefore, because of the nature of electricity, electric suppliers must prepare power generation facilities to meet the peak demand - indeed, to be some margin above the peak demand. This means that many power generation facilities remain halted, except during the peak hours and months of power consumption. This is an inefficient situation. One way to help improve this situation is to use pumped storage power plants**. However, it is difficult to find locations suitable for such facilities. So, the best way to allow the efficient use of power generation facilities may be to develop storage batteries that have a much higher capacity and are highly efficient. If such batteries can be developed, surplus electricity generated during low demand periods can be stored, allowing us to greatly reduce the number of new power plants we have to build.

* Renewable energy is energy that is collected from renewable resources, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

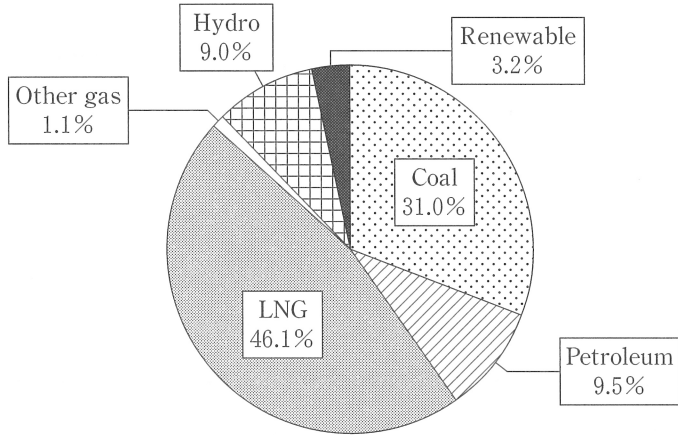
**A pumped storage power plant uses excess electricity during periods of low demand to pump water up to a hydropower lake. When demand rises, the stored water can be used to generate electricity in the usual way (by letting the water run back down and drive a turbine which makes electricity).

Figure 1 Japan's power supply composition (2010)



(From: <http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/about/faq/001/>)

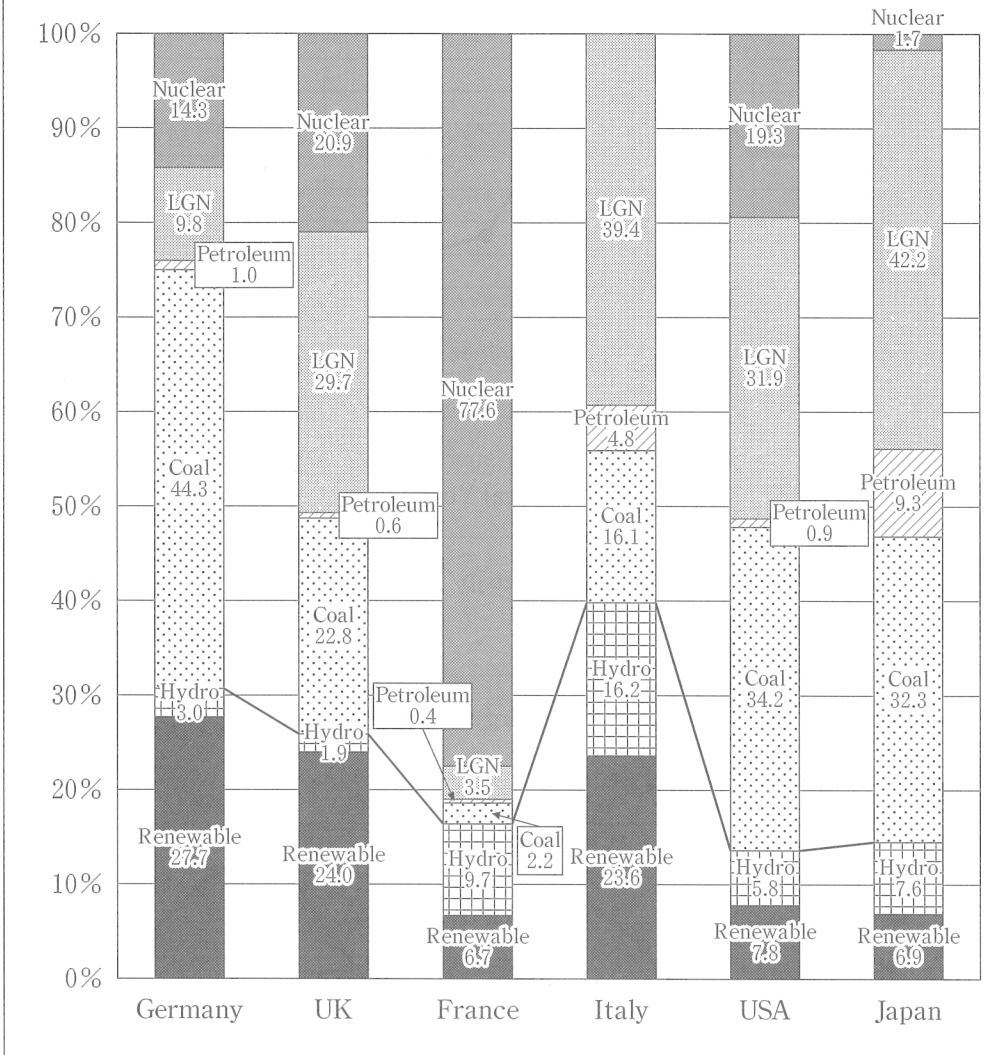
Figure 2 Japan's power supply composition (2014)



(From: <http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/about/faq/001/>)

Figure 3 Power supply composition by country (2015)

*Data shown for Japan is for the 2016 fiscal year

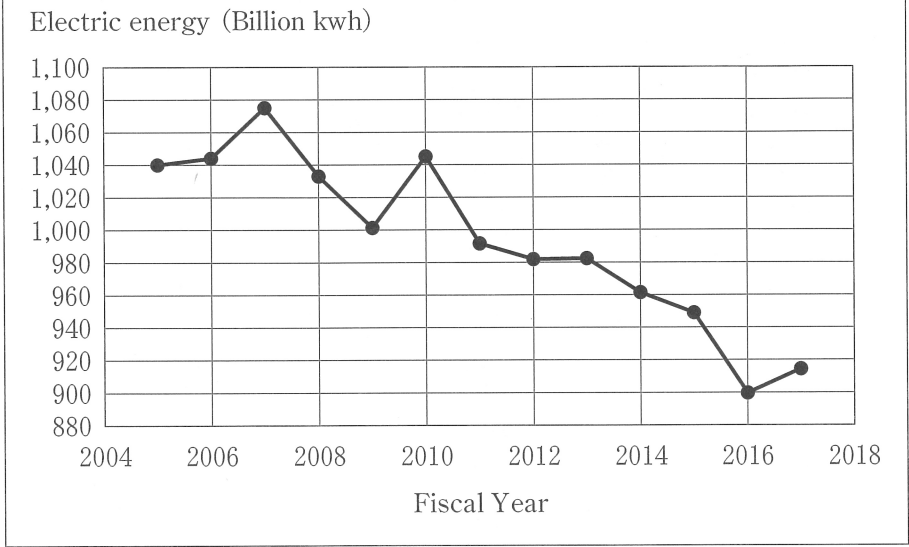


(From: http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/about/pamphlet/pdf/energy_in_japan2017.pdf)

※このページには、以下のとおり問題訂正があります※

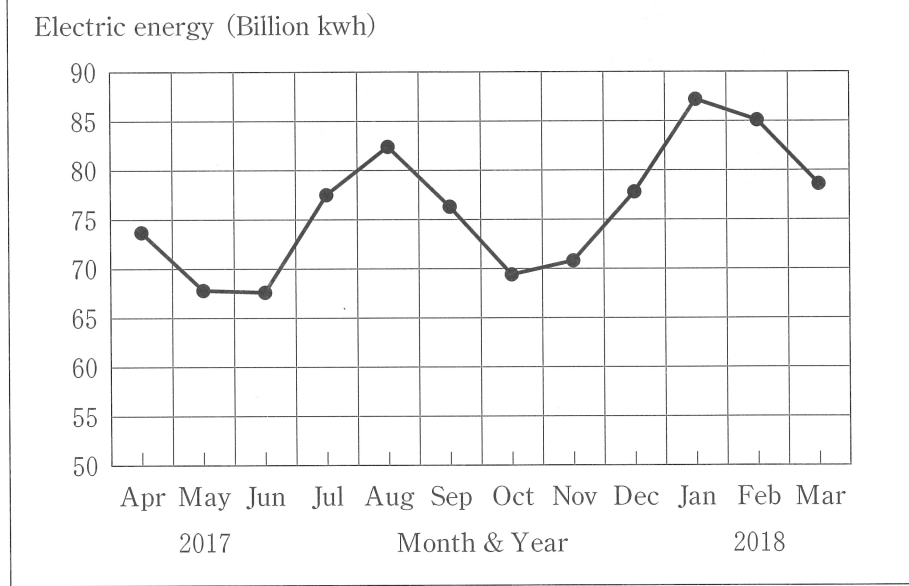
上記Figure3のうち、帯グラフ中の表記の中のLGNは誤りで、LNGが正しい。

Figure 4 Japan's energy demand by year



(From: http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/statistics/electric_power/ep002/results_archive.html)

Figure 5 Japan's energy demand by month



(From: http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/statistics/electric_power/ep002/results_archive.html)

問題 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 3 空欄(3)に入る文として、最も不適切なものを下の(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) The dependency on nuclear power is growing.
- (b) The dependency on petroleum is decreasing significantly.
- (c) The dependency on coal is growing.
- (d) The dependency on renewable energy is growing significantly.

問題 4 筆者は、なぜ下線部(4)のように考えているのか、その理由を本文の内容に即して日本語で答えなさい。

問題 5 筆者は、今後の日本の電源構成、ひいては電力のあり方について、どのように考えているか。本文の内容から推論し、最も不適切と考えられるものを次の(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) 電気自動車のように、今後、さらに電力を必要とする新技術が実用化されるとしても、充電を、比較的、電力需要の少ない夜間などに行うという工夫をしたり、高性能蓄電池の開発を進めることによって、必ずしも発電設備の大増設は必要ではない。
- (b) 諸外国の電源構成と比べると、日本では、再生可能エネルギーの比率は、まだまだ低い。これをヨーロッパ諸国並みの比率にまで引き上げられれば、2016年度の発電電力量を前提とすれば、原子力に頼らずとも、発電に伴う温室効果ガスをかなり削減できる。
- (c) 今後、望まれるべき経済成長や、電化製品をはじめ、さまざまなモノがインターネットに結びつくIoTの進展などを考えると、電力の需要はますます高まっていく。したがって、現在、停止中の原子力発電所の再稼働を含めて発電設備の増強を急ぐべきである。
- (d) ここ数年、好調と言われている日本経済を考えると、電力の需要量が減少している要因として、省電力型の電化製品の普及や工場における製造プロセスの改善があるだろう。さらに、国民の間に省エネルギー意識が根付いた、ということもあるかもしれない。

問題 6 本文も参考にし、Figure 5 から読み取れることを日本語で述べなさい。

第4問 (配点20点)

問題1 次の各英文を完成させるため、空欄に入れる最も適切な語句をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

問1 If my father _____ his office earlier, he would have caught the last train.

- (a) leaves (b) had left
(c) left (d) should have left

問2 We have two cats. One is brown and _____ is white.

- (a) another (b) the another (c) other (d) the other

問3 His mother suggested that he _____ abroad.

- (a) will go (b) goes (c) go (d) have gone

問4 You can do it _____ you like.

- (a) however (b) whichever (c) whoever (d) whatever

問5 Because my car _____ now, I can go to the hospital by car.

- (a) has repaired (b) repairs
(c) is repairing (d) has been repaired

問題 2 次の語を並べ替えて日本文に合う英文を作りなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してあります。

問 1 would / into / change / giant / supposing / economy / corporation /
Japanese / bankruptcy / the / how / went / ?

その大企業が倒産したら、日本経済はどうなるのだろう。

問 2 people / me / once / offer / can't / a / such / at / as / I / tempting /
business / trust / give / .

すぐおいしい話をするビジネスマンなんて信用できないよ。

問題 3 次の日本文を英文に訳しなさい。

(*を付した語句には注が示されています。)

日本は、中小企業*が多いことで知られている。日本経済にとって、中小企業は経済を活性化させる重要な役割を果たしており、中小企業の活躍は不可欠である。だからこそ、国は、中小企業を支援する経済政策を進めていくべきである。

中小企業* : medium-sized and small enterprises

第5問 (配点10点)

問題 1 次の会話文を読み、各設問の答えとして最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

Yuki : Are you doing anything this evening? I thought we could try a new Italian restaurant in Shibuya.

Emma : What's the name of the restaurant?

Yuki : It's POMODORO, which means tomato in English.

Emma : I've never heard of it. Is it good?

Yuki : The restaurant has a good reputation. I hear the tomato-garlic spaghetti is very popular among young people because it is an extra-large serving. Moreover, we can have any soft drinks on the menu for 100 yen.

Emma : Oh, that's good, but I'm going to the photobook signing at ABC Books in Marunouchi today. My favorite Japanese artist is going to give a small concert and a talk, then sign his photobook.

Yuki : Is he Fumiya?

Emma : That's right. He is now a leading artist in Asia. Why don't you come with me? Can we have a late dinner afterwards?

Yuki : Well, I'm not really a fan of him. I am into K-pop.

Emma : OK, how about going to POMODORO next weekend?

Yuki : No, I really want to eat it today.

Emma : OK, well, can you call John? I'm sure he will absolutely come because he eats like a horse and he likes …….

Yuki : Please stop, Emma. Next weekend works the best for me.

Emma : Oh, he is poor.

問 1 Why does POMODORO have a good reputation among young people?

- (a) Because they can feel European atmosphere.
- (b) Because they can practice Italian language.
- (c) Because they can eat more than the regular size.
- (d) Because they can drink any soft drinks for free.

問 2 What is the same meaning of “leading”?

- (a) top
- (b) educating
- (c) bottom
- (d) developing

問 3 What is the meaning of “I am into K-pop.”?

- (a) I am jealous of K-pop.
- (b) I am furious at K-pop.
- (c) I am disappointed in K-pop.
- (d) I am crazy for K-pop.

問 4 What does “he eats like a horse” mean?

- (a) He is a good sprinter.
- (b) He is a vegetarian.
- (c) He is a big eater.
- (d) He is a gentleman.

問 5 Why did Yuki give up going to POMODORO on that day?

- (a) Because she remembered something to do.
- (b) Because she didn't want to go with John.
- (c) Because she thought POMODORO was very crowded.
- (d) Because she really thought the next weekend was the best.