

英語問題 (60 分)

(この問題冊子は 7 ページである。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・スマートフォンの電源は切ること。
3. 時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
4. 試験開始前に、監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の受験番号欄の番号が自身の受験番号かどうかを確認し、氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答用紙は 3 枚ある。解答は解答欄に記入し、その他の部分に何も書いてはならない。
6. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題の冊子が、上に記したページ数通りそろっているかどうか確かめること。
7. 筆記具は、H、F、HB の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆やボールペンなどを使用してはならない。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 問題冊子と解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。

以上

I 次の (1) ～ (5) の英文を読み、下線部に最も近い意味のものをそれぞれ A～D の中から選びなさい。

(1) Honestly, I don't think it's a good idea.

- A. Really B. Usually C. Formerly D. Utterly

(2) The hotel is within easy reach of the Olympic Park.

- A. open B. convenient C. comfortable D. straight

(3) Volunteering your time and energy will benefit you as well as those you help.

- A. harm B. entertain C. disappoint D. reward

(4) Some experts predict that the economy will have trouble next year.

- A. regard B. manage C. forecast D. transfer

(5) I'm calling about accommodations for this weekend. Is anything available?

- A. locations B. event schedules C. party times D. hotel rooms

II 次の (6) ～ (10) の英文を読み、空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～D の中から選びなさい。

(6) Smiling can () make you happier and increase your confidence.

- A. actually B. other C. either D. neither

(7) It is one thing to learn a language. It is quite () to teach that language.

- A. somewhat B. second thing C. another D. that thing

(8) Swimmers are safer () they stay together in the water.

- A. who B. if C. for D. about

(9) The children sometimes disagree, but () they get along very well.
A. gradually B. unfortunately C. completely D. generally

(10) I have the courage to try new things () you are by my side.
A. when B. why C. that D. however

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(11) ～ (15) の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

People read books for different reasons. Some read to learn about new topics and some read for entertainment. Books are usually (11) () into two main areas: non-fiction and fiction. Non-fiction books often explore real-world issues, (12) () may be complicated and need to be explained carefully. Fiction books are stories. They may rely on (13) () important facts, but the author creates the world in the story. People, especially young people, should read both types of books and not restrict themselves to just one. From non-fiction, a deep understanding of facts can help us (14) () an issue. On the other hand, through fiction, we can experience how characters (15) () difficult situations, and this may make us better people.

(11) A. divided B. completed C. featured D. informed

(12) A. while B. moreover C. which D. despite

(13) A. an B. both C. either D. some

(14) A. have grasp B. to grasp C. are grasped D. having grasped

(15) A. deal with B. fall for C. settle in D. look up

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問 (16) ～ (27) に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には注があります。

- ① Dogs are often called ‘man’s best friend.’ But what about wolves*? All of our dogs today are descended directly from wolves, but wild wolves are usually seen as evil characters in children’s stories and other fiction. (あ) Interestingly, while recent Disney movies show wolves as dangerous enemies of man, the original fairy tales did not do so. How did wolves, who are so closely related to dogs, come to be seen as the opposite of ‘man’s best friend’?
- ② There used to be wild wolves over much of Europe, Asia, and North America. However, they have now been hunted almost to extinction* in many of these areas. Humans seem to feel that wild wolves are extremely dangerous animals, and that makes us fear them. When humans fear something, they often destroy it. For centuries in England, kings had a policy to exterminate all wolves that could be found in their kingdoms. Servants were even forced to hunt for wolves as a condition for using the king’s land. This wolf extermination campaign was a success and wolves are estimated to have become extinct there around 1500.
- ③ Since then, bad or evil characters in stories have often been compared to wolves. For example, William Shakespeare, the famous English author, called a character who seems nice, but is actually bad, ‘a wolf in sheep’s clothing.’ Or a character that does something wrong and then runs away might be ‘hunted like a wolf.’ Finally, someone who is greedy, or wants too much of something, may be compared to a wolf as well. All of these things combined reflect the idea of the wolf as a bad character. True, wolves are carnivorous animals, meaning they survive by killing and eating other animals, but our fear of them may be more cultural than real. Our view of the nature of wolves has been so influenced by stories of ‘the big bad wolf’ that many of us grow up thinking that wolves really are bad or evil, and that they actually want to do us harm.
- ④ The truth is very different. Wolves in the wild are afraid of humans. Unlike the way they sneak after people in stories, wolves are much more likely to run away from you if they hear you coming. They do not naturally consider humans food, so they have no interest in following people. Like us, wolves are very social animals. Of course they cannot speak like us, but they do have a number of ways of communicating with each other. Most famously, they howl*. They howl especially at dawn and dusk to call to other

members of their group, or pack, and warn them of danger, or to tell other packs to stay away from their territory. They also howl more often during the winter, which is their breeding season. So, is our idea of wolves completely made up — a fiction for no reason? Not entirely.

⑤ (ㄨ) Wolves' bad reputation may be because if they get used to humans, they are no longer afraid of us. In this situation they may become a threat. When humans move into areas where wolves also live, it changes their natural habitat* and the wolves may come to think that humans are another source of food for them. This is not because they 'hate' us, but because we have become part of their territory. Nature conservationists, specialists who try to teach humans how to live side by side in harmony with nature, suggest that if humans live near wolves, we should try to stay away from them as much as possible so that they remain totally wild and maintain their fear of us.

⑥ Over the past few decades, there has been some support for wolves. In 1963, with the publication of *Never Cry Wolf*, a sympathetic story about wolves in the Arctic, we got a chance to learn about wolves interacting with each other in a natural way. In nature, they do not seem evil at all, and our impression of them may be changing. The author of the book, Farley Mowat, after watching wolves in nature, wrote that the image of the wolf as 'a savage, ruthless* killer' is nothing but a mirror image of ourselves.

*wolves	wolf の複数形
*extinction	絶滅
*howl	遠吠えする
*habitat	生息地
*ruthless	冷酷な

Selected References

“Wolves and Humans.” *Wolf.org*, International Wolf Center, www.wolf.org/wolf-info/basic-wolf-info/wolves-and-humans/.

Briggs, Helen. “‘Big, bad wolf’ image flawed — scientists.” *BBC.com*, Oct. 16, 2017, www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-41639176.

MacKinnon, J.B. “No One’s Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf — And That’s a Problem.” *hakaimagazine.com*, Oct. 23, 2017, www.hakaimagazine.com/features/death-modern-wolf/.

- (16) According to paragraph 1, what is the relationship between dogs and wolves?
- A. Dogs have been living together with wolves for centuries.
 - B. Disney movies show wolves as less dangerous than dogs.
 - C. The dogs that we keep as pets today come from wolves.
 - D. Dogs in nature soon become exactly the same as wolves.
- (17) According to paragraph 2, what was one result of the policy concerning wolves?
- A. Servants were forced to move from their farmland.
 - B. There were no wolves left in England.
 - C. The government was responsible for increased attacks by wolves.
 - D. The policy had no lasting effect; it was a failure.
- (18) According to paragraph 2, why did servants hunt wolves?
- A. They believed the wolves put their families, villages and the king in danger.
 - B. Killing wolves increased the amount of land available for farming.
 - C. It was necessary for them to continue working on land owned by the king.
 - D. Hunting wolves was a cultural tradition that had been done for centuries.
- (19) Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'nature' in paragraph 3?
- A. personality and characteristics
 - B. danger and evil
 - C. outdoors and wild
 - D. culture and reality
- (20) What is the best summary of paragraph 3?
- A. Be careful that someone you meet is not 'a wolf in sheep's clothing.'
 - B. There is a long history of showing wolves in a negative way.
 - C. Wolves are greedy and bad animals, and this is shown in literature.
 - D. Recently, a population of wolves has been discovered in England.
- (21) In paragraph 4, what is meant by 'The truth is very different'?
- A. Wolves do not actually kill and eat other animals in nature.
 - B. Wolves deserve their evil reputation and are dangerous to us.

- C. Wolves will usually destroy anything that they fear.
- D. Wolves are not really as bad as they are shown in stories.

(22) According to paragraph 4, how are wolves and humans alike?

- A. They prefer to be around others of their kind.
- B. They use a language system very similar to ours.
- C. They are careful with their young.
- D. They prefer to live away from nature.

(23) According to paragraph 5, what might make wolves dangerous to humans?

- A. not being able to howl freely with each other
- B. moving into another wolf's territory
- C. changes to their natural habitat
- D. lack of access to a good food source

(24) According to paragraph 6, why is 1963 an important year for the reputation of wolves?

- A. The number of these 'ruthless killers' was reduced in the world.
- B. People were finally able to see wolves shown in a positive way.
- C. Farmers moved into areas previously controlled by wolves.
- D. Farley Mowat developed a strategy to use mirrors against wolves.

(25) What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. How to Stay Safe in Wolf Territory
- B. The Natural Habitat of Wolves in England
- C. Conservationists and the Danger of Wolves
- D. Wolves: Dangerous or Misunderstood?

(26) 下線部 (あ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

(27) 下線部 (い) を日本語に訳しなさい。

V

(28) 次の英文 (う) か (え) のどちらかひとつを選び、示された書き出しに続けて、英語で文章を書きなさい。具体例や理由をなるべく多く挙げて書きなさい。ボックスの中の語彙や表現は必要に応じて文章中に用いたり、内容の参考にしたりしてもかまいません。これらの語彙や表現の使用の有無は評価には影響しません。

(う) What are your favorite subjects at school? Why?

My favorite subjects are ...

career	strong points	mathematics	physics
biology	language	art	culture
technology			

(え) Do you think the Olympics will be positive or negative for Japan? Why do you think so?

I think the Olympics will (not) be good for Japan because ...

gymnastics	swimming	spending	competitions
economy	taxes	Paralympics	medals
crowds	money		