

英語問題 (60 分)

(この問題冊子 8 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。消しく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) I do not plan to attend the event on Saturday.

- A. watch B. schedule C. miss D. join

(2) She was too nervous to say anything in front of the large audience.

- A. depressed B. anxious C. conscious D. disturbed

(3) He answered my question almost immediately.

- A. without fear B. without hope C. without delay D. without thought

(4) There has been a shift of emphasis from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

- A. stress B. policy C. empathy D. change

(5) The president proclaimed a state of emergency.

- A. produced B. complained C. proposed D. declared

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) Those photos () me of my high school days.

- A. reduced B. reminded C. remembered D. remained

(7) We found the dog () on the couch.

- A. lay B. to lie C. was lied D. lying

(8) Look at the house () roof is covered with blue plastic sheets.

- A. which B. that C. whose D. where

(9) There is room for no more () five cars in this parking lot.

- A. less B. than C. for D. as

(10) I would () walk than take the bus to the station.

- A. like B. prefer C. better D. rather

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。

In the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, volunteers set up refrigerators on street corners in cities around the United States. The refrigerators were used to provide free food to people who (11) _____ lost their jobs during the pandemic and could not afford to buy food. Due to rising food prices, these efforts continue today. Volunteers (12) _____ fill the refrigerators with homemade meals or food (13) _____ by restaurants and supermarkets. This not only helps feed people but reduces food waste as well. One volunteer says that the refrigerators in her community are usually empty (14) _____ an hour, and that the need is still very high. In addition to supplying food, volunteers have started to provide baby items such as diapers to (15) _____ the needs of their community.

- | | | | | |
|------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| (11) | A. were | B. had | C. could | D. was |
| (12) | A. hardly | B. rarely | C. regularly | D. likely |
| (13) | A. donated | B. eaten | C. consumed | D. wounded |
| (14) | A. for | B. about | C. until | D. within |
| (15) | A. find | B. respond | C. meet | D. reply |

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 Sadako Ogata (1927-2019) was known as a “diminutive giant” for her work at the United Nations as the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR*). The word *diminutive*—meaning short or small in size—referred to the fact that Ogata was less than five feet (152 cm) tall, a rather physically small person. At the same time, she was fearless in her work at the United Nations, was guided by a strong vision, and worked extremely hard in difficult situations to improve the lives of many people. (あ) Due to such qualities, she was respected by many for her contributions as a leader at the UN.
- ② Ogata was raised with a strong international background and was highly educated. As a child, she lived in various parts of the world, including the United States, China, and Hong Kong. When she was living in China, her family hired a tutor to help with her English study so that she could maintain her English ability. She later returned to Japan and graduated from a Japanese university in 1951, and soon afterwards she went to the U.S. to complete further studies. She earned a Master’s degree in international relations from Georgetown University in 1953; ten year later, she received her PhD in political science from the University of California at Berkeley. From the mid-1960s, she taught at a number of universities in Japan, becoming a professor at Sophia University in 1980.
- ③ Ogata could have chosen to live a comfortable life as a university professor, but even before she became a professor at Sophia, she had already become involved in work at the UN. In 1968, she served as a member of the Japanese delegation* to the UN, dealing with refugee issues in Cambodia and Thailand. Later, she joined the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and spent time working in Myanmar. Through this work related to refugees and human rights, she became known to the UN leadership and was asked to take the important position of High Commissioner for Refugees. She started this new job in 1991, at age 63. (い) She was the first Japanese person to ever hold this position, as well as the first woman to do so.
- ④ From the moment she became High Commissioner in 1991, there was no time to rest. Due to the Persian Gulf War and fighting within Iraq, more than a million Kurdish people living in northern Iraq suddenly had to leave their homes and leave Iraq for their own safety. Some died in the mountains of northern Iraq as they tried to escape. Many

others became refugees in nearby countries, especially Turkey and Iran. To better understand the situation, she flew by helicopter to the mountains to talk directly with refugees who were trying to escape from Iraq. She then flew to Turkey and Iran and successfully negotiated to get support from those countries in helping the refugees. She also negotiated with Iraqi government officials and was allowed to establish camps for refugees in northern Iraq. A Japanese diplomat said about her, “She was not afraid to tell the world... what needs to be done and how she proposed to do it.”

⑤ In addition to the Kurdish situation, at the time there were conflicts in other parts of the world such as Rwanda, Yugoslavia, and Cambodia, and many refugees who were suffering. Until she retired from her job as the High Commissioner for Refugees at the age of 73, Ogata’s leadership was guided by a strong determination to help such people. As High Commissioner, she visited more than 40 countries, even though it was often dangerous. “I have to be on the ground and see how people flee or how those displaced suffer even after returning home,” she explained. Under her leadership, she greatly expanded the role of the UNHCR so that the UN could help millions more refugees.

⑥ In speeches and reports, Ogata emphasized the importance of “human security.” Rather than thinking mainly about “state security”—that is, the security of states or countries—she emphasized that what matters most is the safety and well-being of refugees and other people who need help, and “giving them opportunities to lead happier lives.” In this regard, she urged Japan to do more, especially by accepting more refugees into Japan. In 2016, as war in Syria resulted in a large flow of refugees, more than 10,000 refugees asked to enter Japan. The Japanese government accepted only 28. In an interview that year, three years before she died, Ogata said that Japan should not be such a “closed nation” and should instead “open a door” to more who are in need.

* UNHCR 国連難民高等弁務官事務所

* delegation 代表団

Selected References

Ogata, S. (2015, Sept.). Striving for Human Security. *UN Chronicle*, LII (1&2).

<https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/striving-human-security>

Rich, M. (2019, Oct. 29). Sadako Ogata, First Woman to Lead U.N. Refugee Agency, Dies at 92.

The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/29/world/asia/sadako-ogata-dead.html>

- (16) In paragraph 1, the word “diminutive” indicates that Sadako Ogata was...
- A. a “giant” in some ways.
 - B. physically small.
 - C. respected by many.
 - D. a fearless leader.
- (17) About Ogata’s English, paragraph 2 suggests that...
- A. she had learned some English before living in China.
 - B. she needed a tutor to learn how to read and write English.
 - C. her English ability was not as good as her Chinese ability.
 - D. her tutor was a native English speaker.
- (18) According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about Ogata’s education?
- A. She did not receive any of her education in Japan.
 - B. She earned a degree from Sophia University.
 - C. She studied international relations at an American university.
 - D. She could not enter United Nations University.
- (19) According to paragraph 3, Ogata...
- A. had wanted to live a comfortable life.
 - B. worked at Sophia until 1968.
 - C. started working as the UNHCR at age 63.
 - D. had never wanted to work for the UN.
- (20) According to paragraph 4, the Persian Gulf War and fighting in Iraq...
- A. created many refugees.
 - B. were caused by the United States.
 - C. killed more than a million Kurdish people.
 - D. spread to Turkey and Iran.

(21) In paragraph 4, which of the following is suggested about Ogata?

- A. She was fearless and a good negotiator.
- B. She liked flying to various countries.
- C. She wanted the UN to build peace in Iraq.
- D. She told refugees it was safe to go home.

(22) According to paragraph 5, Ogata thought that...

- A. the situation in Iraq was more serious than the situation in Rwanda.
- B. it was important to visit areas with refugees.
- C. she was too old to continue her job in her 70s.
- D. she should avoid dangerous situations.

(23) Paragraph 5 suggests which of the following is an important achievement of Ogata?

- A. She expanded the role of the UNHCR.
- B. She showed refugees how to help themselves.
- C. She continued working at the UN after age 73.
- D. She created a new department at the UN.

(24) According to paragraph 6, “human security”...

- A. is really the same as “state security.”
- B. was the most important thing to Ogata.
- C. is easier to achieve than “state security.”
- D. was difficult for many people to understand.

(25) According to paragraph 6, Ogata thought that Japan...

- A. accepted enough refugees in 2016.
- B. should try to reduce the flow of refugees.
- C. can be a model for other countries.
- D. should allow more refugees into the country.

(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 is your favorite animation? Why do you like it?

My favorite animation is ...

character	Disney	Japanese anime	Ghibli
story	cartoon	subculture	animal
technology	film	game	adventure

（え） What do you do to relax or change your mood? Give examples of how this relaxes you or changes your mood.

To relax or change my mood, I ...

nature	aroma	exercise	music
ocean	flower	art	meditation
eating	walking	friend	yoga