

'23

前期日程

英 語

(理工学部)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(16頁)です。解答用紙は、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)(第1問, 第2問を解答)と解答用紙(英語 記述)(第3問を解答)の2枚です。落丁, 乱丁, 印刷不鮮明の箇所があった場合には申し出てください。
3. それぞれの解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号と氏名を記入してください。また, 解答用紙(英語 マークシート)には受験番号を正しくマークしてください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の各欄に記入してください。
5. 第1問, 第2問の解答は, 解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば,

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 と表示がある問いに対して③と解答する場合は, 次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ④

6. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
7. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

第1問 次の問い(A, B)に答えなさい。

A. 次の問い(問1～15)の ～ に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 Please remember some milk at the supermarket on your way back.

- ① get ② getting ③ to get ④ got

問2 I forgot my pen! May I one from you?

- ① borrow ② lend ③ give ④ donate

問3 Hardly gone to bed when the telephone began to ring.

- ① I have ② have I ③ I had ④ had I

問4 We have been on very good with Jimmy since we were children.

- ① terms ② connection ③ relationship ④ friendship

問5 I would like you to consider a little more active in the meeting.

- ① having ② be ③ being ④ is

問6 I can't go out for lunch with you. I am of money today.

- ① small ② little ③ short ④ none

問14 My friend never ignores a red light because he is very .

- ① sensational ② sensible ③ sensitive ④ severe

問15 It was challenging for me to up with her running speed.

- ① bound ② come ③ keep ④ stay

B. 次の問い(問16～30)の各文は誤った英語表現を含んでいます。訂正が必要な箇所を下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問16 I am completely confusing! I would appreciate it if you could tell me again.
① ② ③ ④

問17 The number of patients who suffered from the disease were more than we had expected.
① ② ③ ④

問18 In 1918, when he was born, the war had ended only a few months ago.
① ② ③ ④

問19 The newly licensed driver tried stop the car, but he could not avoid hitting the pole.
① ② ③ ④

問20 When I arrived at the party there was only a few people there.
① ② ③ ④

問21 If we want to lead healthy lives, we ought eat balanced meals and do some exercises.
① ② ③ ④

問22 I should give up for buying this mountain bike because this is about three times as expensive as earlier models.
① ② ③ ④

問23 Before giving a speech in front of a large audience, Nancy had Takashi to correct her Japanese pronunciation.
① ② ③ ④

問24 Homeless cats never look at each other directly to escape to fight,
because eye contact is often a sign of challenge in the animal world.

問25 I am keen on collecting antique coins, and this is which I have
searched for many years!

問26 This school had a sports festival yesterday, so all students should have
at home for recovery.

問27 They will have reading over 50,000 words in English by next month
at this rate.

問28 Some people sleep eight hours a day, while other only need five or
six hours of rest.

問29 My small dog named Toby is always eager for play with large stuffed
toys.

問30 He is known as a reliably person, because he is never late for work
and treats everyone fairly.

第2問 次の問い(A, B)に答えなさい。

- A. 次の英文を読み, 下の問い(問1～5)の ～ に入る最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び, 解答用紙(英語マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

What is garbage and what happens to it? It is not something that people like to think about too often. When we throw away our garbage, we usually forget about it. Somebody takes it away and it is no longer our problem. Or is it? What happens to the garbage that everyone throws away every week? Where does it go? Why should people recycle garbage? Why not just put it into the garbage can? The fact is that there is not enough room for everybody's garbage anymore. A lot of garbage goes into big holes in the ground called landfill sites*, but after a time these fill up. Finding new landfill sites is a problem almost everywhere in the world.

So why don't we just burn our garbage? Burning garbage sounds like a good idea, but there are problems. If you burn garbage, it can make unpleasant smoke which is bad for people's health. People who live near the fires can become very ill, so burning garbage is not the best answer.

How do you throw away a television, a battery, or an old car? This kind of garbage is called toxic waste*. It contains things (metals or chemicals) that can be dangerous for people and animals. They can also be very bad for the land, the rivers, and the sea. Most countries in the world have laws about toxic waste. Usually, these laws say that you have to take toxic waste to a special place where the dangerous parts can be removed safely. The problem is that this process is very expensive and difficult.

For this reason, some countries decided to give the problem to someone else. Rich countries put their toxic waste into old ships and paid poorer countries to take it. But after a time, the poorer countries began to say "No"

to this dangerous garbage. Toxic ships began to sail around the world. They tried to stop at one country after another, but nobody wanted them.

Every day, all over the world, the problem of garbage continues to get bigger. While acting today to recycle our garbage in better ways, perhaps we can also think of more solutions to solve this serious problem.

*landfill site : 埋め立て地

*toxic waste : 有毒廃棄物

(Sue Stewart (2008) から一部内容を変更して引用)

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問 1 Why is it a problem to send garbage to landfill sites? 31

- ① The landfill sites attract large animals and insects.
- ② The landfill sites are too far from the city center.
- ③ The landfill sites eventually run out of space.
- ④ The landfill sites only accept garbage on the weekend.

問 2 From this passage, what is a negative effect of burning garbage?

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- ① It is one cause of global warming.
- ② It can make people extremely sick.
- ③ It affects the water temperature of local rivers.
- ④ It creates large holes in the ground.

問 3 What does the passage say about toxic ships? 33

- ① They can only sail in calm waters.
- ② They can only travel to large port cities.
- ③ They are used to transport highly dangerous garbage.
- ④ They are used to take people on holidays to distant places.

問 4 What is NOT mentioned in the passage? 34

- ① Recycled garbage can be used for repairing cars.
- ② People throw garbage away very frequently.
- ③ Many countries have rules about toxic waste.
- ④ Burning garbage is not the most suitable solution.

問 5 What is the best title for this passage? 35

- ① How to Reuse, Recycle, and Reduce Garbage in Daily Life
- ② How Recycling Garbage Wisely is Important for Everyone
- ③ How the Word “Garbage” is Used in Different Languages
- ④ How to Recycle Old Televisions, Batteries, and Cars

B. 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の

36

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40

 に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙(英語マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

There are millions of different animals, plants, and other living things on the Earth. It took about four billion years for all these species to develop, but many of them are in danger today. The danger is from climate change, pollution, and the destruction of the habitats* of many species. In the next one hundred years, scientists estimate that between 30% and 50% of all the animal and plant species on the Earth will become extinct—none of these species will be alive anymore.

The world's rainforests are home to about half of all the living things on the Earth, but every year, the world loses about 119,000 square kilometers of rainforest. Companies are cutting down and selling the trees, and using the land to build roads, houses, and cattle farms. The rainforests are also disappearing because climate change is producing drier and hotter summers in some places, so more forest fires are happening by accident.

The world's waters are changing, too. People catch billions of fish and sea animals every year, so the populations of many species are getting smaller. Fishing, pollution, and the rise in sea temperatures are also destroying coral reefs*—the only home of many sea animals and plants.

Many of the Earth's animals are in danger from hunting. In the 1990s, there were more than 100,000 tigers around the world. Now, scientists think that there are only between 3,000 and 3,600 living in the wild. Like other animals, they are killed to make things like useless medicines or clothes.

Modern farming puts many species in danger, too, because of the chemicals that are used. Strong chemicals used on farms kill the insects that eat crops, and they are also killing the insects that many plants need in order to grow and produce fruit and seeds. This is a big problem for

farmers who are trying to produce things like apples, tomatoes, and coffee beans.

*habitat : 生育地

*coral reef : サング礁

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問 1 According to the passage, what is true?

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- ① Humans are increasing the species of animals and plants.
- ② Only ten percent of species are in danger.
- ③ Fewer people are living in cities.
- ④ Experts think many species are threatened.

問 2 According to the passage, what is true about rainforests?

37

- ① Rainforests are getting damaged by cutting trees and also by climate change.
- ② Cattle farms increase the variety of plants where rainforests used to be.
- ③ Rainforests are wet, so fires are not a likely problem.
- ④ Warming the Earth increases rainforest areas.

問 3 What does the passage say about oceans?

38

- ① Heavy fishing and rising water temperatures are problems now.
- ② Coral reefs are spreading to new areas.
- ③ The oceans are too big to be impacted by humans.
- ④ Sea populations are increasing year by year.

問 4 What does the passage say about hunting?

39

- ① Hunting wild animals has mostly been stopped.
- ② Hunting tigers are reducing the human populations.
- ③ In these thirty years, wild tigers have been reduced by about 97%.
- ④ Tigers are the only animals that might go extinct by hunting.

問 5 What is the best title for this passage?

40

- ① Disappearing Species
- ② Progress in Nature Protection
- ③ Rainforest Problems
- ④ Reduced Hunting in Recent Years

第3問 次の二つの英文(A, B)中の下線部 ~ に入る最も適切な英単語を、解答用紙(英語 記述)の解答欄に書きなさい。

- 注意 1. 一つの下線部につき単語一つを書くこと。
2. 例にならって書き出しの文字で始まる英単語を書くこと。

例

I went to the lib to return a book but it was closed.

解答：library

A.

Mobile Phones

The first mobile phone call was made in New York in 1973, however it was more than ten years be you could buy a mobile phone in a shop. In 1985, you could buy o in the United Kingdom (UK) for about 2,000 pounds*. It was as big as a laptop computer, and it had only enough p to talk for twenty minutes. Although it was very easy for somebody with another phone to listen to your conversations, they still became popular with rich young business people.

After about ten years, mobile phones suddenly st to become very popular. At that time, a particular mobile phone company needed nine years to get their first million users, but only eighteen months to get their se million. The change happened because people began to use mobile phones not only for business, b also to talk to their family and friends.

People's idea of a phone began to change. In the p , a phone number was something that belonged to a place: a house, a restaurant, or a business. Now, phones are things that people carry with

them, and the number belongs to the person, not the place. Today it is difficult to talk about the number of users in the world because it is changing so quickly. In 2004, the number passed 1 billion; it passed 2 billion only two years later, in 2006. Some places — for e_____ 48, Hong Kong — have more mobile phones than people.

In the late 1990s, people using their phones to send text messages increased rap_____ 49. In 2000, 17 billion messages were sent in the world. In 2001, 250 billion messages were sent, and in 2004, 500 billion. That is 100 messages for ev_____ 50 person in the world. Nowadays as new technology is introduced, it will be interesting to see how mobile phones will change and how many more people will use them in the future.

*2,000 pounds : 約60万円(当時の為替レート)

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B.

The Internet

The Internet began in the 1970s as a new sy 51 to send information from one computer to another. It was only used by people who worked in governments and universities. But in the 1990s, it suddenly began to be more popular.

In the ea 52 1990s, a British man named Tim Berners-Lee cr 53 a method to make it much easier to find information on the Internet. This is called the Web, and with the Web it became easy to move from one part of the Internet to another. By the end of the 1990s, millions of people around the world were using the Web for many different things, such as working, sho 54, playing games, and studying.

In the first half of the 1990s, it was clear that the Internet and the Web were changing the world forever. Hundreds of new companies appeared on the Internet. They knew that the Internet was gro 55, and that it offered an easy way to do business w 56 millions of people. Banks were wil 57 to lend money to these new “Internet start-up” companies because they seemed to be the future. However, by the end of the 1990s there were too many of these companies. They could not all be successful, and many of them fai 58. Now, only the best of the Internet start-up companies are making profits.

Although most Internet start-up companies are not successful, a few of them have become some of the biggest companies in the world. In 1996, two students at Stanford University, California, invented a new and be 59 kind of search engine — a program that helps people find information on the Web. Their names were Larry Page and Sergey Brin, and they called their search engine “Google”. They established a company in 1997, with an

office in a friend's garage. The company became successful very quickly, and today has ne 60 14,000 people working for it. The Google search engine does more than 5 billion searches every day for users around the world. Larry Page and Sergey Brin are now among some of the richest people in the world.

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