

平成 31 年度 入学者選抜試験問題

英 語

実施日時：平成 31 年 1 月 22 日（火） 10：15～11：05

* 次の〈注意事項〉をよく読み、監督者の指示を待ちなさい。

〈注意事項〉

— 開始前 —

1. 監督者の〈開始〉の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開けない。
2. 解答用紙には、解答欄のほかに 2 つの記入欄がある。その説明と解答用紙の「注意事項」を読み、2 項目のすべてに記入またはマークする。
 - ・ 受験番号欄 上段に受験番号を記入し、下欄にマークする。
 - ・ 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入する。
3. 解答用紙に汚れがある場合には、挙手で監督者に知らせる。
4. この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入する。

— 開始後 —

1. 問題は 2 ページから 10 ページまでの各ページに印刷されており、第 1 問～第 3 問の 3 題で構成されている。
開始後確認してページの落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明等がある場合は、挙手で監督者に知らせる。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行う。たとえば、

3

と表示のある問いに対して 2 と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号 3 の解答欄③をマークする。

〈例〉

1	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

3. マークする際は HB の鉛筆でマーク欄を適切にマークすること。
4. 質問等がある場合は、挙手で監督者に知らせる。
5. 試験開始後の途中退出はできない。

受 験 番 号

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(問題は次のページから始まる)

第1問 次の英文を読んで、後の問い（問1～問8）に答えなさい。

We all need to drink water. How much water you need is variable. (x)It depends on physical activity, age, health, and environmental conditions. In a ^{*1}temperate climate under normal conditions, (a)adequate water intake is about 2.7 liters for adult women and 3.7 liters for adult men. Physical exercise and heat ^{*2}exposure cause loss of water and (1) may induce thirst and greater water intake. Physically active individuals in hot climates may have total daily water needs of 6 liters or more. The European Food Safety Authority (b)recommends 2.0 liters per day for adult women and 2.5 liters per day for adult men. A person can live for weeks without food, but cannot live more than a few days without water.

Some of the water required by the body is obtained through foods (2) a high water content, such as soups, tomatoes, oranges, but most comes through drinking water and other beverages. During everyday functioning, water is lost by the body, and (y)this needs to be replaced. We notice that we lose water through activities such as sweating and ^{*3}urination, but water is lost even when breathing.

(c)Approximately 97 percent of the earth's water is in the oceans, and 2 percent is the ice. All the fresh water that people use comes from the last 1 percent. Almost 80 percent of all living matter is in the oceans. More than 90 percent of the world's drinkable water comes from either surface water or (i)ground water. Surface water collects in streams, rivers, lakes, and ^{*4}reservoirs. Ground water is water (p)[① ground ② where ③ the ④ located ⑤ below] it collects in ^{*5}pores and spaces within rocks and in underground ^{*6}aquifers. We obtain ground water by drilling wells and pumping it to the surface.

(3), there is not an endless supply of water. Rain does not fall continually. To support growing populations, we need more fresh water than we get from the skies. But (ii)every time a factory uses water to produce goods, every time one person flushes a toilet, the supply of fresh water in a stream or a reservoir is lowered and our precious supply of ground water is reduced.

With its many uses for drinking, recreation, ^{*7}sanitation and industry, water is our most precious global resource. Clean and safe drinking water is critical to sustain human life and without it ^{*8}waterborne illness can be a serious problem. Water, which is necessary for recreational water activities like swimming, also helps promote

healthy living. Often, water's vital role is most (d)apparent during an emergency or disaster.

We should now fully recognize that any kind of water can become polluted, (4) of its size or location. The groundwater and surface water consist of swimming pools, ponds, lakes, rivers, seas and oceans that may all become polluted at some point.

The effects of water pollution may appear (e)immediately after exposure and be more or less violent in the case of drinking water with a high amount of *⁹pollutants. (5), the effects may appear some time after constant exposure to water polluted with lower amounts of pollutants. The health effects of drinking polluted water may range from simple *¹⁰intoxication and stomach aches (q)[① deadly ② or ③ sudden ④ diseases ⑤ to] death. Unsafe water kills more people each year than war and all other forms of violence combined.

- (注) *1 temperate 温暖な *2 exposure 露出・晒すこと
*3 urination 排尿 *4 reservoir 貯水池 *5 pore (岩石の) 細孔
*6 aquifer 帯水層 *7 sanitation 衛生
*8 waterborne 水で媒介される *9 pollutant 汚染物質
*10 intoxication 中毒

問1 下線部(a)~(e)の意味として最も適当なものを、①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (a) adequate
① general ② sufficient ③ average ④ routine
- (b) recommends
① requires ② exclaims ③ develops ④ suggests
- (c) Approximately
① Roughly ② Clearly ③ Logically ④ Probably
- (d) apparent
① important ② radical ③ obvious ④ realistic
- (e) immediately
① vaguely ② instantly ③ suddenly ④ finally

問2 空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1)
① even ② therefore ③ still ④ already
- (2)
① among ② inside ③ beyond ④ with
- (3)
① However ② So ③ For ④ Then
- (4)
① instead ② in front ③ regardless ④ for the purpose

(5)

- ① On the contrary ② On its own
 ③ On the whole ④ On the other hand

問3 下線部 (X), (Y) の内容として最も適当なものを、①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(X) It

- ① That we all need to drink water
 ② Why we are dependent on water
 ③ That water is used for our activities
 ④ How much water is necessary for us

(Y) this

- ① water consumed by the body while functioning
 ② water included in other beverages like juice
 ③ water required by the body when breathing
 ④ water replaced by soups, tomatoes and so on

問4 下線部 (P) [① ground ② where ③ the ④ located ⑤ below] の [] 内の語を並べかえて正しい英文にすると、4 番目にくる語を、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① ground ② where ③ the ④ located ⑤ below

問5 下線部 (Q) [① deadly ② or ③ sudden ④ diseases ⑤ to] の [] 内の語を並べかえて正しい英文にすると、4 番目にくる語を、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① deadly ② or ③ sudden ④ diseases ⑤ to

問6 下線部 (i) ground water を得る具体的な方法の説明として最も適当なものを、
①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 15

- ① 川，湖，貯水池などに集められた水を地下で保存する。
- ② 井戸を掘り，地下にある水を地表に汲み上げる。
- ③ 雨水や溶けた氷を地下に貯めて，ポンプで汲み上げる。
- ④ 多くの地表水は地下に溜まるので，井戸から汲み上げる。

問7 下線部 (ii) every time a factory uses water to produce goods, every time one person flushes a toilet, the supply of fresh water in a stream or a reservoir is lowered and our precious supply of ground water is reduced. の和訳として最も適当なものを，①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 16

- ① 毎回工場は商品生産のために水を使い，人はトイレの水を流すので，川や貯水池の新鮮な水の供給量は下がり，地下水の貴重な供給も減る。
- ② いつも工場は良い物を作るために水を使い，人はトイレの水を流すので，川や貯水池の淡水の補給量は下がり，地下水の大量の補給も減る。
- ③ 工場が水を使って優れた物を作り，人がトイレの水を流すたびに，川や貯水池の新鮮な水の補給量は下がり，地下水の大量の補給も減る。
- ④ 工場が製品生産のために水を使い，人がトイレの水を流すたびに，川や貯水池の淡水の供給量は下がり，地下水の貴重な供給も減る。

問8 本文の内容に合うように、(1)~(3)の英文の空所を補うのに最も適当なものを、
①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) The daily amount of water needed for physically active people in hot climates (). 17

- ① is the same as that needed for individuals in a temperate climate
- ② differs from that needed for European people in terms of exercise
- ③ is greater than that needed for those living in a temperate climate
- ④ varies from person to person under different conditions

(2) Most of the water in the world we can drink (). 18

- ① is obtained from rivers, lakes, reservoirs or underground
- ② comes chiefly from the skies in the form of rain
- ③ is available by digging wells and detecting aquifers
- ④ runs through the earth's surface and pours into the oceans

(3) Any kind of water can be polluted. (). 19

- ① But we can prevent it from being polluted by modern technologies
- ② And once it gets dirty and unsafe, it can cause serious illness
- ③ So we should be careful not to drink polluted water by mistake
- ④ If it runs into underground, it can be a serious problem

第2問 次の会話文の空所 (1) ~ (5) に入れるのに最も適切なものを, ①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(M=Manager, B=Betty)

B : Hello. I'm calling about the apartment you advertised.

M : Yes. (1) apartment are you interested in?

B : I'm interested in a one-bedroom. Do you have any available?

M : Yes. I have one. When do you need it?

B : Sometime around next week. (2) about this apartment?

M : Well, it's a one-bedroom apartment. The monthly rent is \$650, with a \$300 security deposit. (3). Gas and water is included. Both the heat and stove are gas. You'll be assigned a sheltered parking space at no extra charge. And ... that's probably it.

B : Sounds good. May I come over tomorrow (4)?

M : Sure. What time would you like to come?

B : (5)?

M : Good. May I have your name, please?

B : My name is Betty Smith.

M : Ms. Betty Smith. I'll see you tomorrow.

(1)

- ① How many kinds of
- ② What kind of
- ③ Any other kind of
- ④ Whose kind of

(2)

- ① What can you tell me
- ② When would you tell me
- ③ Why do you tell me
- ④ Where will you tell me

(3)

22

- ① You can use anything
- ② You need extra charges
- ③ You buy some furniture
- ④ You pay electricity only

(4)

23

- ① to take a look
- ② to try it on
- ③ to make sure
- ④ to have a nice day

(5)

24

- ① Why not this evening
- ② How about 10 AM
- ③ What time shall we fix
- ④ When do you want me to come

第3問 次の英文（問1～問10）の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1 If it hadn't been rainy yesterday, we **25** camping now.

- ① are ② were ③ would be ④ will be

問2 You can show it to **26** wants to see it.

- ① who ② whoever ③ whom ④ whomever

問3 The higher we go up, **27** it becomes.

- ① the colder ② more cold ③ very colder ④ much cold

問4 All things **28**, what she said is quite right.

- ① to consider ② considering ③ considered ④ consider

問5 Hey, look at that big cockroach **29** the ceiling.

- ① on ② under ③ to ④ below

問6 Old **30** she is, she walks her dog every morning.

- ① since ② even if ③ although ④ as

問7 This exit **31** be used except in case of emergency.

- ① is not to ② is to not ③ not is to ④ haven't to

問8 Could I ask you something if you aren't busy? — Yes, of course you **32**.

- ① could ② can ③ might ④ will

問9 She is **33** by everyone in our class.

- ① well speaking of ② speaking well of
③ well to be spoken of ④ well spoken of

問10 Hardly **34** at the table when they started quarreling.

- ① did they sit ② had they sat
③ have they sat ④ would they have sat