

**3 月 期**

〈出典一覧〉

国語 藤田正勝 『日本文化をよむ 5つのキーワード』

国語 保坂和志 『世界を肯定する哲学』

岩波書店

筑摩書房

第1問 下の各文の [ 1 ] ~ [ 15 ] に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれA~Dの中から一つ選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

- The price of raw materials continues to increase, but people want to see this trend [ 1 ].  
A. reversible B. to reverse C. reversed D. reversibility
- Recent medical advances have allowed doctors to treat diseases better if they [ 2 ] them in the early stages.  
A. detect B. had detected C. get detected D. are detected
- The [ 3 ] of employed women continue to work in occupations where women have traditionally been represented, such as teaching and nursing.  
A. more B. main C. major D. majority
- The Japanese government is promoting gender equality, but women are still paid [ 4 ] men in similar jobs.  
A. as much as B. less than C. further than D. more than
- Following the global financial crisis, manufacturing jobs have [ 5 ] and the recovery from the recession has been slow.  
A. declined B. grown C. inclined D. reserved
- The globalized media have [ 6 ] a radical change in people's attitudes and behavior in the last 20 years.  
A. brought about B. given up C. taken over D. come up

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- The government's Housing White Paper is expected to include [ 7 ] of measures to encourage greater investment in the private rental sector.  
A. extensive B. a wide range C. various D. diversity
- He is an admirer of Children's Charity, [ 8 ] \$5 million and a collection of paintings by contemporary artists.  
A. where it donated B. who donated to  
C. to which he donated D. whom he donated
- The company's president announced his resignation, but he intends to remain in office until a [ 9 ] is found.  
A. succeed B. succeeding C. successive D. successor
- In this film, he plays a driver [ 10 ] is stolen and who chases the thief until he gets it back.  
A. of the car B. whose car C. who D. whom
- When Mike announced his trans-Pacific cruise, his friends and family wanted to know [ 11 ] he would do at sea for 15 days.  
A. whether B. what C. where D. that
- Her greatest weakness is that she cannot refuse [ 12 ] she is asked to do a favor.  
A. what B. why C. who D. when
- These days junior high school students exchange their contact information [ 13 ] LINE.  
A. use B. uses C. using D. used

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- The government is planning to urge company employees [ 14 ] more paid holidays in 2018 than in the previous year.  
A. to taking B. to take C. took D. taken
- Japanese fathers actively [ 15 ] in child-rearing and family duties are welcomed and praised by working mothers as *ikumen*.  
A. involving B. to involve C. involved D. involvement

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第2問 次の各文のA~Eの語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な文章を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は [ 16 ] ~ [ 25 ] に入るものの記号をマークしなさい。

[ 16 ] ~ [ 17 ]

She was born in a rural \_\_\_\_\_ [ 16 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ 17 ] \_\_\_\_\_ internet service.

- A. no B. area C. there D. where E. is

[ 18 ] ~ [ 19 ]

Even though the methods \_\_\_\_\_ [ 18 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ 19 ] \_\_\_\_\_ changed, the human instinct to communicate remains unchanged.

- A. have B. communicate C. use D. we E. to

[ 20 ] ~ [ 21 ]

There are a number of \_\_\_\_\_ [ 20 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ 21 ] \_\_\_\_\_ not reported to the police.

- A. crimes B. reasons C. why D. many E. are

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22 ~ 23

In Greece, there are a lot of archeological sites, but this is one place that \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ are interested in ancient history.

- A. visiting      B. you      C. is      D. worth      E. if

24 ~ 25

Despite its efforts, the Japanese government has not been \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ birthrate.

- A. to      B. the      C. able      D. stop      E. falling

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第3問 次の対話が成立するように、26 ~ 31 に入る最も適切なものを A ~ D の中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

Anne: Time to go to the market. Are you ready?

Ben: I have my cloth bag all ready to go.

Anne: You don't need it. We can just get plastic bags at the market. 26

Ben: But it's not so good for the environment. Did you know that we produce a million tons of plastic every day?

Anne: A million tons is such a big number. 27 But we recycle most of it, right?

Ben: We recycle only about 10%. Most gets washed out to sea, where it is collecting.

Anne: 28 I have heard of those big plastic garbage patches in the middle of the sea.

Ben: In the Pacific Ocean, there are two. One is near Japan and the other is near Hawaii. Each one is about the size of Texas.

Anne: I've seen pictures of the poor animals who get caught in plastic, or eat the plastic, and die. It's terrible. But what can we do about it? I mean one bag is just a tiny amount.

Ben: 29 With more countries getting richer, there is more plastic produced every year. We have to lead the way.

Anne: But it really doesn't affect us too much.

Ben: Have you ever eaten sea salt? It is delicious. Some people say it is the best salt for cooking. They found last year that every kind of sea salt, from every part of the world, had plastic in it.

Anne: 30

Ben: Yes. The big pieces of plastic get ground down into little pieces. It is everywhere in seawater. It is called micro-plastic. We eat it in sea salt, too.

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Anne: Is anyone doing anything about this?

Ben: Not very much. There is a new way to collect the plastic, a big net.

Anne: That doesn't sound very practical. You would need a lot of ships to pull the nets.

Ben: No, they don't use ships. The ocean currents pull the plastic into the nets. Then ships come by and get the plastic from the nets and take it back for processing.

Anne: 31 I guess taking our cloth bags will help a little.

Ben: The important thing to remember is that plastic never goes away.

26. A. I can make it easier.  
B. It's a lot easier.  
C. They are more expensive.  
D. Easy or difficult, it doesn't matter.

27. A. I can't imagine it.  
B. Imagination is too big.  
C. You're imagining it.  
D. You have a good image.

28. A. I don't think so.  
B. My friend told me that wasn't true.  
C. What do you want to say?  
D. That's right.

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29. A. I have to start shopping.

- B. We have to stop at the store.  
C. It has to start somewhere.  
D. We can start later.

30. A. Sea salt has plastic in it?  
B. Sea salt is ground down?  
C. Don't you eat any sea salt?  
D. Sea salt is the best for cooking?

31. A. I don't think it is a big job.  
B. Big jobs are good for the environment.  
C. I like a big job like that.  
D. That sounds like a big job.

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第4問 (第1部) 次の文章が完成するように、～に入る最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

The Mad Monarchist

A monarchy is a country headed by a monarch: a king, queen, or other royal ruler. Republics are countries without monarchs, whose head of state is usually democratically elected; in theory, anyone can become the country's leader. Republican forms of government  but for most of history, monarchies were common and republics were rare. However, in the last two centuries republics have rapidly replaced monarchies. Of about 200 nations in the world today, only about 40 are monarchies. In many modern monarchies the king has very little power and, just as in many republics, politicians are elected by popular vote. **Absolute** monarchies, which are non-democratic, are now uncommon. One example is Saudi Arabia.

Many people like this trend, and view monarchies as old-fashioned and possibly dangerous. Republics are commonly seen as **progressive** and democratic.

One man, however, is fighting to improve the image of monarchy. He calls himself the Mad Monarchist. He hopes to see  and dreams of a future in which monarchies are once again usual. With his blog and YouTube channel, he features essays and articles on monarchies around the world. But his main focus is to explain why he believes monarchies are superior to republics.

He argues, for example, that republics are not always democratic. There are countries that call themselves republics which are essentially non-democratic (such as North Korea) and monarchies in which people can vote (such as the United Kingdom). However, he also believes that a powerful monarch is best for any country, and says that democracy

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He asserts that, despite the existence of evil kings in history, monarchy-destroying revolutions have killed more people than monarchies. For reasons such as this, the Mad Monarchist is convinced that the typical arguments against monarchies and in favor of republics are false.

Whether he is right or wrong, it is quite rare for a country to  once it has become a republic. Therefore, it seems unlikely that the Mad Monarchist's dream will ever come true.

32. A. have existed for many centuries,  
B. have never been popular,  
C. will not be allowed in the future,  
D. were not properly identified,

33. A. republican revolutions  
B. monarchies continue  
C. superior republics  
D. more people voting

34. A. is the best system.  
B. has a long history.  
C. chooses bad kings.  
D. is not always a good thing.

35. A. maintain a system of voting  
B. elect a president  
C. change back to a monarchy  
D. hold an election

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第4問 (第2部) 次の単語は、前掲の“The Mad Monarchist”の中で使用されています。この単語の意味を文章の文脈 (context) から推測し、最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

36. In the context of the passage, **absolute** means .

- A. complete  
B. partial  
C. conditional  
D. private

37. In the context of the passage, **progressive** means .

- A. prohibited  
B. protective  
C. advantage  
D. advanced

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第5問 次の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて～までの英文を完成させるために最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

No Limits?

Though there are many things that human beings will never be able to do, it is also true that human beings continually do things that were once thought to be impossible. In the past year, for example, the mountain climber and runner Kilian Jornet has amazed the world.

In May, 2017, Jornet climbed Mount Everest. Even though Everest is, at 8,848 meters, the highest mountain in the world, a lot of people have made it to the top. In fact, as of December, 2016, 4,469 different people had summited Everest 7,646 times. Still, even though a lot of people have been to the top of Everest, what Jornet did was special, and what made it special was the way he got to the top.

Almost everyone who climbs Everest depends on large crews who carry their food and gear for them to the camp at the base of Everest from which the climb begins. The crews also help carry the gear climbers need on the actual ascent, too. Among that gear will be tanks of oxygen, because, as the climbers move upward, there is less and less oxygen in the air they breathe. It is as if they are climbing while holding their breath. When a climber goes higher than about 8,000 meters, he or she is said to have entered the “death zone.” It is called this because, due to the lack of oxygen at this elevation, the body begins to break down, or to put it another way, the body begins to die. Needless to say, supplemental oxygen can help a lot.

Jornet's climb, however, was different. He made it to the summit and back to base camp in 26 hours with no crew, no tanks of oxygen, and only the gear he could carry himself. One might think that, with this amazing achievement, Jornet had done enough, but he was not satisfied. During

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his climb he experienced stomach problems at about 7,500 meters, and this slowed him down. He knew that if he had been healthy he could have climbed the mountain faster. Less than a week later, when he was feeling better, he set out again, and completed the climb in just 17 hours. This achievement is made more remarkable by the fact that Jornet's second ascent took place just five days after his first.

What Jornet has done would surely have been thought impossible before 1953, when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first people known to have reached the top of Everest. Hillary and Norgay (who travelled with 362 porters, 20 guides, and 10,000 pounds of gear) did something amazing. They expanded our idea of what human beings can do. Now, climbing alone, and only with what he could carry, Jornet has done the same.

38. The author is interested in Kilian Jornet because

- A. Jornet climbed Everest.
- B. a lot of people have climbed Everest.
- C. climbing Everest is impossible.
- D. of the way Jornet climbed Everest.

39. At higher elevations, climbers often

- A. need less oxygen.
- B. hold their breath.
- C. don't have enough oxygen.
- D. help other climbers carry their gear.

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40. Jornet's first climb of Everest

- A. took less than one day.
- B. was not his fastest.
- C. satisfied him.
- D. was unsuccessful.

41. Jornet climbed Everest

- A. twice in 17 hours.
- B. twice in one week.
- C. with Hillary and Norgay.
- D. without food and gear.

42. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay

- A. believed it was impossible to climb Everest.
- B. climbed the world's highest mountain.
- C. carried as little gear as possible.
- D. wanted to beat Jornet's record.

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