

## 英語問題

I 次の 1 ~ 10 の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の <1> ~ <4> のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- 1 ( ) student in this course is required to study abroad for at least one year.  
<1> Some                    <2> Several                    <3> All                    <4> Each
- 2 I want to make ( ) with people from different countries.  
<1> friend                    <2> a friend                    <3> friends                    <4> friendship
- 3 James asked Daisy to marry him, but she ( ).  
<1> turned him down                    <2> turns over it  
<3> turned it over                    <4> turned him around
- 4 When I received the letter, I ( ) it up without reading it.  
<1> broke                    <2> returned                    <3> turned                    <4> tore
- 5 Eric Clapton is ( ) being one of the greatest guitarists.  
<1> refers to as                    <2> referred to as  
<3> referred to                    <4> referring as
- 6 The students were eager to ( ) part in the contest.  
<1> be                    <2> talk                    <3> take                    <4> play
- 7 Don't ( ) your teeth before you go on a date!  
<1> forget brushing                    <2> forget to brush  
<3> remember brushing                    <4> remember to brush
- 8 You ( ) to the party unless you want to.  
<1> don't have to go                    <2> should have gone  
<3> didn't go                    <4> went
- 9 I would be glad to help you, if I ( ).  
<1> am                    <2> could                    <3> will                    <4> might
- 10 The population of Tokyo is about ( ) that of Okinawa.  
<1> ten times as large as                    <2> as ten times large as  
<3> as large ten time as                    <4> as large as ten times

II 次の 11 ~ 15 は二人の会話文である。設問に対して最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の  
c1) ~ c4) のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- 11 Mami: There aren't many seats left. Row 2, numbers 10 and 11, is that okay?  
Tomomi: I would prefer to sit further back. It's hard to see the screen if we sit in the  
front.  
Mami: Okay. How about row 10, numbers 3 and 4?  
Tomomi: No problem. The surround sound is the same no matter where we sit.

Where are Mami and Tomomi most likely going?

- c1> To an airport
- c2> To an amusement arcade
- c3> To a concert hall
- c4> To a movie theater

- 12 Jeff: Patty, is there any pizza left in the kitchen? Where's my pizza?  
Patty: Oh, sorry it's all gone.  
Jeff: ( 12 )  
Patty: Yes, your pizza's on the way. Please wait a little while.

What would be the most appropriate thing for Jeff to say to Patty?

- c1> How many pizzas were left?
- c2> How do you like pizza?
- c3> Who ate all of it?
- c4> Did you order another for me?

- 13 Hiro: A study shows that we use more water in Japan than foreign people do.  
Aki: It is likely because our convenient lifestyle makes us feel as if water were free.  
As a result, we rarely realize how much water we use every day. How would  
you solve this problem?  
Hiro: I use bath water for washing my clothes.  
Aki: So do I. In addition, I frequently turn off the water while taking a shower.

What are Hiro and Aki talking about?

- c1> When to take a bath
- c2> How to save water
- c3> Where to do laundry
- c4> What to do to use free water

14

Emma: Are the steaks at this restaurant good?

Henry: Yes. The meat is delicious, and we can choose from different spices.

Emma: And why are the prices so low? Does it have something to do with the reduced number of staff?

Henry: Yes, it does. Customers grill the food themselves, which helps the restaurant cut down on labor expenses.

What can Emma and Henry do at the restaurant?

<1> They can eat their steak after the staff cuts it up.

<2> They can eat their steak as they like: rare, medium, or well done.

<3> They can eat as many steaks as they like.

<4> They can eat steaks made with different kinds of meat.

15

Ryuta: I wonder if we are lost. Which is the right direction?

Keisuke: Don't worry. Look at the screen of this smartphone. The GPS is showing us our correct position.

Ryuta: This is where our smartphones are out of network range.

Keisuke: This application allows us to use the map function even when our smartphones are out of network, regardless of height.

What activity are Ryuta and Keisuke most likely doing?

<1> Scuba Diving

<2> Birdwatching

<3> Mountain Climbing

<4> Sailing

Ⅲ 次の会話を読み、下の問い（16～20）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の  
c1～c4のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Lene: Hey, John! Where have you been? We've been looking all over for you!

John: Hi, Lene. What's got you so upset? Anything wrong? I was just having a coffee  
break outside.

Lene: John, don't you remember we'll have an important meeting this afternoon? We'll be  
delivering the sales presentation to our clients. They're coming here right away.

John: Yes, of course. I'm in charge of this project, so how can I forget that?

Lene: Well, I asked you to review some of the presentation slides you prepared last week,  
because there was some important data missing. Let me check this out before the  
meeting.

John: Alright. Here you are.

Lene: Umm... Did you really review all this beforehand? The charts and graphs are OK,  
but the budget plan is missing. Furthermore, font size in every slide is too small and  
difficult to read. Are you really sure you want our project to be successful? Do you  
really understand this meeting will be the key to our company's success? You  
shouldn't have been out enjoying a cup of coffee in this situation.

John: Oh, I am terribly sorry not to have reviewed it myself, and I know that to say sorry a  
hundred times wouldn't be good enough. But... to tell the truth, my computer hasn't  
been working since last night. I didn't know what the problem was, so I called Paul  
and persuaded him to review it on my behalf. Early this morning, he emailed the  
revised file to me. He said everything was alright, and I took him at his word. But,  
as it turned out, nothing's changed. I know that won't work.

Lene: What? Wait, wait! That Paul? Did you ask him and leave it up to him? Are you  
sure ( 19 ) he sent you was the revised file?

John: What're you talking about, Lene? It sure is... maybe. Hmm... let me look at the file  
again... oh, it's the same one I sent him last night. I can't believe this! He knew how  
much this meeting means to us.

Lene: Keep cool, John. He is trustable and responsible, but a little bit careless sometimes.  
I guess he must have fixed it all but sent you the previous version without checking  
the file name. He made the same mistake when we worked on a project last month.  
He often forgets to rename a file. Give him a call right away, and see if he has the  
revised file on his computer.

John: Thanks, Lene! Just ten minutes before the meeting! I'll call him right now. That's  
the last hope for us.

16

Why is Lene upset when seeing John having a coffee break?

- <1> She wanted him to ask her out for a coffee break before the meeting.
- <2> The meeting time is coming closer but they haven't finished their preparations yet.
- <3> They will be discussing the promotion of sales of coffee.
- <4> She ordered him not to go out in case their clients come earlier than arranged.

17

Why was John asked to revise the presentation materials?

- <1> There were many spelling mistakes.
- <2> Some pictures were inappropriate.
- <3> He forgot to rename the new file.
- <4> Facts and figures were missing.

18

What does John reveal after Lene finds serious mistakes in the revised file?

- <1> John reveals that the budget plan was dismissed by Paul.
- <2> John asked for help from Paul because he works in the same office.
- <3> John asked Paul to review the materials because of a problem with his computer.
- <4> John asked Paul to repair his computer because it had a software problem.

19

Which of the following best fills in the blank ( 19 ) ?

- <1> if
- <2> that
- <3> what
- <4> when

20

According to the conversation, which of the following is **NOT** true about Paul?

- <1> He is known to have never failed to do his job perfectly in any project.
- <2> Once he worked with Lene and forgot to change the name of a file.
- <3> It seems that he didn't realize he sent the wrong file to John.
- <4> He will get a call from John within a few minutes.

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問い ( 21 ) ~ ( 25 ) に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の  
c1) ~ c4) のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The idea that whales “sing”, commonly accepted today, is relatively recent. Until the late 1960s it was thought that whale noises were nothing more than expressive sounds or calls. But in 1967, a discovery by the marine biologist Roger Payne changed our understanding and ushered in a new way of looking at the world’s largest mammals. As the young Payne <sup>(21)</sup> listened on repeat for days to recordings made of humpback sounds captured underwater off the coast of Bermuda, he noticed the calls were organised in repeating patterns. He described it as his “wow” moment, spurring on the discovery—made alongside other researchers—that all whale species “sing” in some rhythmic form, even in the “clicks” of toothed whales, such as sperm whales.

Some whales even use the sonata form, ( 22 ) human music: a theme, followed by a variation, then a return to the theme. The zoologist Katy Payne—Roger’s collaborator (and former wife) —would go on to prove that whales use what can be described as rhyme, a technique whales seem to use to remember long and complex sections of repeating patterns, topped and tailed with “end phrases”. Katy Payne showed humpback whales in a given area sing different versions of the same song—essentially a “hit”—that changes slightly throughout the course of the season. Indeed, it was the humpback whale that quickly stood out as the most prolific singer, creating songs that are also emotionally affecting to human beings.

Why whales sing is still not comprehensively clear, but Roger Payne soon observed differences between their songs and their other social sounds: for example, between the “almost whispering” tone of mothers communicating to calves, and the long, loud broadcasts of males seeking a mate. It is primarily males that sing songs, though there are some recordings of females singing, too. The role of whale song in mating is still not fully understood. In 2020 Stanford University researchers found that blue whales sing at different times of day and night as their migration behaviour changes—though, again, precisely why is unclear.

What is known is that, given the distances whales travel in deep ocean, the volume and “broadcast” quality of song is key. Roger Payne’s assertion, early in his career, that a blue whale, in deep ocean free from human noise pollution, could transmit a song that might be heard by another whale as far as 13,000 miles away, was so controversial among biologists that he described the reaction as almost “career-ending”. Another theory of his was that music might predate human life, given that whales predate humans in evolutionary terms.



V 次の英文を読み、下の問い ( 26 ~ 35 ) に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の  
① ~ ④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Around the world, most of the 1.4 billion tons of food thrown away each year goes to landfills. As it rots, it pollutes water and soil and releases huge amounts of methane, one of the most ( 26 ) greenhouse gases. But not in South Korea, which banned food scraps from its landfills almost 20 years ago. Here, <sup>(27)</sup> the vast majority of it gets turned into animal feed, fertilizer and fuel for heating homes.

The system in South Korea, which keeps about 90 percent of discarded food out of landfills and incinerators, has been studied by governments around the world. While a number of cities have comparable programs, few if any other countries do what South Korea does on a national scale. That is because of the cost, said scientist Paul West. Although individuals and businesses pay a small fee to discard food waste, the program costs South Korea about \$600 million a year, according to the country's Ministry of Environment. Nonetheless, Mr. West and other experts say it should be <sup>(29)</sup> emulated.

South Korea's culinary tradition tends to result in uneaten food. For years, practically all of the leftovers went into the ground. But the country's mountainous terrain limits how many landfills can be built, and how far from residential areas they can be. In 1995, the government introduced mandatory recycling of paper and plastic, but food scraps continued to be buried along with other trash. Political support for changing <sup>(31)</sup> that was driven by people living near landfills, who complained about the smells, said Kee-Young Yoo, a researcher at the government-run Seoul Institute. Because stews are a staple of Korean cuisine, discarded food tends to have a high water content, which means greater volume and worse odors.

Local governments have built hundreds of facilities for processing food waste. Consumers, restaurant owners, truck drivers and others are part of the network that gets it collected and turned into <sup>(32)</sup> something useful. However, critics note that for all its benefits, South Korea's program hasn't attained one of its goals: getting people to throw away less food. The amount of discarded food nationwide has stayed more or less steady, according to data from the Ministry of Environment. The system has had other flaws. There have been complaints: People in one village said the odor from a processing facility was so bad that they couldn't leave their windows open. That plant has been inactive since 2018 because of neighbors' protests. "When the plant shut down, all the problems ( 34 )," said a local resident.

But most of the plants nationwide—unlike the landfills they are essentially replacing—have drawn few serious complaints from neighbors. Government officials say steadily

improving technology has led to cleaner and more efficient operations. It's also made disposal easier for many. At apartment complexes around the country, residents are issued cards to scan every time they drop food waste into a designated bin. The bin weighs what they've dropped in; at the end of the month they get a bill. "The bins have gotten cleaner and less smelly," said Eom Jung-suk, who lives in one such complex. Ms. Eom has never been charged more than a dollar for the service. In April, she paid 26 cents. But the monthly bill makes her more aware of how much she throws away. "Just today, at breakfast, I told my daughters to take just enough to eat," she said.

(How South Korea puts its food scraps to good use by John Yoon  
© The New York Times Company.)

- 26 Which of the following best fills in the blank ( 26 )?  
c1> colorful      c2> harmful      c3> leading      c4> warming
- 27 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase the vast majority of it?  
c1> almost 90% of the methane gas      c2> nearly everyone in the country  
c3> most of the fertilizer and fuel      c4> almost all of the food waste
- 28 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?  
c1> Many other countries have the same system as South Korea.  
c2> Some cities have similar schemes to South Korea's.  
c3> South Korea's system is only being studied by other Asian countries.  
c4> No other country in the world has a system like South Korea's.
- 29 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word emulated?  
c1> copied      c2> dismissed      c3> forgotten      c4> rewarded
- 30 According to the passage, it is difficult to have enough landfill sites due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
c1> South Korea's geography.      c2> South Korea's climate.  
c3> South Korea's legal system.      c4> South Korea's traditional food.
- 31 What does the underlined word that refer to?  
c1> food scraps being buried with other trash  
c2> mandatory recycling of paper and plastic  
c3> South Korea's culinary tradition  
c4> South Korea's political system

