

ク ラ ス		受験番号	
出席番号		氏 名	

2012年度

第1回 全統記述模試問題

英 語

2012年5月実施

(100分)

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かず、下記の注意事項をよく読むこと。

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は18ページである。
2. 解答用紙は別冊になっている。(解答用紙冊子表紙の注意事項を熟読すること。)
3. 本冊子に脱落や印刷不鮮明の箇所及び解答用紙の汚れ等があれば試験監督者に申し出ること。
4. 解答すべき問題数は5問で、リスニングを必要とするか否かによって次のようになっている。指示に従って解答すること。

リスニング	問 題 番 号
必要とする	① ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
必要としない	② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

5. 試験開始の合図で解答用紙冊子の英語の解答用紙(2枚)を切り離し、下段の所定欄に**氏名・在・卒高校名・クラス名・出席番号・受験番号**(受験票の発行を受けている場合のみ)を明確に記入すること。なお、氏名には必ずフリガナも記入のこと。
6. 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。解答欄外に記入された解答部分は、採点対象外となる。
7. 試験終了の合図で上記5.の事項を再度確認し、試験監督者の指示に従って解答用紙を提出すること。

英語の問題は次のページから始まる。

1 【2との選択問題】 (配点 15点)

これから英文とその内容に関する5つの質問文が読まれる。その質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、英文と質問文は2度繰り返される。また、放送を聞きながらメモをとっても構わない。

1.

- (A) About 1,500 years ago.
- (B) About 5,200 years ago.
- (C) About 15,000 years ago.
- (D) About 52,000 years ago.

2.

- (A) Amulets.
- (B) Crops.
- (C) Crystal balls.
- (D) Lighted candles.

3.

- (A) To cure disease and lengthen life.
- (B) To search for valuable substances.
- (C) To change iron into gold.
- (D) To do something sinful.

4.

- (A) Because Isaac Newton began to study alchemy.
- (B) Because highly educated people believed in its power.
- (C) Because scientists revealed that magic involved playing tricks on people's minds.
- (D) Because people began to lose interest in science.

5.

- (A) Ancient Romans tried to tell the future with amulets.
- (B) Ancient Greeks didn't believe in the power of magic.
- (C) Today no one believes in witchcraft.
- (D) Now magic is usually considered a form of entertainment.

2 【①との選択問題】 (配点 15点)

次の英文を読み、英文中の空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

Ozone, a gas that is produced naturally up in *the stratosphere, surrounds the Earth (1) a protective blanket. This ozone layer keeps us safe because it absorbs many of the sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays.

Scientists report that this year the hole over Antarctica is a record-breaker: "From September 21 to 30, the average area of the ozone hole was 10.6 million square miles (27.4 million square kilometers) — the largest (2) observed," said atmospheric scientist Paul Newman of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

Two things (3) the record-breaking hole. The first is that even though more than 180 countries agreed to phase out *ODS use in 1987, there are still a lot of these substances up in the stratosphere from years past. That's because they last a long, long time, some of them more than a hundred years.

The second factor has to do with clouds and cold temperatures over the South Pole. "The polar stratosphere is a very cold, dry place," explains Newman. "It's hard for clouds to form there. But polar stratospheric clouds form when it gets extremely cold: minus 109 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 78 degrees Celsius)." Newman says that's when some interesting chemistry takes place: "The clouds release *chlorine in a form (4) rapidly destroys ozone."

The good news, (5), is that the situation would be a lot worse if people hadn't started doing things to protect the ozone layer. By the year 2070, the big ozone holes will be a thing of the past, predicts Newman.

(注) the stratosphere: 成層圏 ODS: オゾン層破壊物質(ozone depleting substance)
chlorine: 塩素

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) (ㄱ) by | (ㄷ) for | (ㄴ) like | (ㅁ) on |
| (2) (ㄱ) always | (ㄷ) ever | (ㄴ) never | (ㅁ) still |
| (3) (ㄱ) account for | (ㄷ) consist of | (ㄴ) get over | (ㅁ) result from |
| (4) (ㄱ) how | (ㄷ) that | (ㄴ) what | (ㅁ) where |
| (5) (ㄱ) for example | (ㄷ) however | (ㄴ) in short | (ㅁ) therefore |

3 次の設問 A・B に答えよ。(配点 20点)

A 次の 1～8 の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)の中から 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

1. The oil spill brought () the death of tens of thousands of birds living in that area.

- (ア) about (イ) to (ウ) up (エ) with

2. In 2011, Cadel Evans became the first Australian () the Tour de France.

- (ア) to win (イ) to be won (ウ) won (エ) had won

3. I feel like crying () I think about that day.

- (ア) even (イ) over (ウ) every time (エ) still more

4. Her pride didn't allow () her disappointment in public.

- (ア) her to appear (イ) her to show
(ウ) her that she appeared (エ) her that she showed

5. The meerkat is a small mammal () to the mongoose family.

- (ア) belonged (イ) belonging
(ウ) belongs (エ) which is belonging

6. "Do you have any more coffee?" — "Yes, please () yourself."

- (ア) make (イ) help (ウ) get (エ) take

7. She is always complaining about her room () too small.

- (ア) is (イ) to be (ウ) being (エ) has been

8. Do you know () grounds they rejected our offer?

- (ア) for which (イ) in that (ウ) as such (エ) on what

B 次の1, 2の各組の英文a, b, cの空所に共通して入れるのに最も適当な語を,
それぞれ1語の英語で書け。

1.

- a. If you have any questions, please feel () to ask.
- b. At the airport shop I bought a camera () of tax.
- c. In spite of the negotiations, the guerrillas wouldn't () the hostages.

2.

- a. The rain will () to snow after midnight.
- b. The children read out their English essays in ().
- c. You have to () the TV off when you are not watching it.

4 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

Our attention to some animals seems to be instinctive. When I give talks about human-animal relationships, I usually include a couple of slides that inevitably draw a chorus of *oohs* and *aahs* from the audience. The pictures are of kittens and puppies. The audience's responses to the photographs reflect a component of human nature that makes most behavioral scientists feel uncomfortable: instinct. The notion that humans are instinctively drawn (1-a) anything that looks like a baby — infants, puppies, ducklings, you name it — is called the “cute response.” The idea was first proposed by the Austrian *ethologist Konrad Lorenz. Young animals share features (1-b) human infants: large foreheads and *craniums, big eyes, round cheeks, and soft, curving outlines. Lorenz referred to these characteristics as “(2) baby releasers” because they automatically bring out our parental urges.

Bambi is the classic example of how easily our feelings are controlled by baby releasers. Walt Disney originally urged the animators working on the film to draw the baby deer as accurately as possible. (3) The problem was that the sketches of Bambi that the animators produced, while realistic, were not cute enough to grab the hearts of the movie-going public. The solution was babyfication; Disney told the artists to reduce the length of Bambi's *muzzle and make Bambi's head bigger. Then they gave Bambi huge eyes with lots of white in them. Bambi was made to look a bit like a human baby.

Mickey Mouse is a similar proof of Disney's ability to design characters that bring out our parental urges. Mickey started life in 1928 as a not-so-nice trickster named Steamboat Willie. (1-c) the next fifty years, Disney systematically changed his image. To accomplish this shift to a kinder and gentler Mickey, his features became more baby-like. Mickey's head grew to nearly half the size of his body, and the size of his eyes and braincase nearly doubled. (4) Does our instinctive tendency to be affected by a pair of oversized eyes affect our attitude toward the treatment of other species? Of course. Stephen Jay Gould, the late

Harvard biologist who traced Mickey's evolution, said it best: "We are, in short, fooled by an evolved response to our own babies and we transfer our reaction to the same set of features in other animals."

The role of cuteness in our attitudes toward animals is illustrated by public outrage over the killing of baby *seals off the Atlantic coast of Canada. The seals are irresistible right after they are born; for the first two weeks of their lives, their fur is pure white and their eyes dark and as deep as pools. ⁽⁵⁾In the 1970s and 1980s, photographs showing the bloodstained newborns being beaten to death with clubs were the most important features of the pamphlets and placards of anti-hunt protesters. In 1987, the Canadian government gave (1-d) to public pressure — sort of. They prohibited killing seal pups under fourteen days old, ⁽⁶⁾[be / happens / to / when / which] their fur becomes darker and the animals begin to look less infantile. Then it is open season. The Canadians did not stop the baby seal hunt; they stopped (7).

(注) ethologist: 動物行動学者 cranium: 頭蓋 muzzle: (ウマなどの) 鼻口部 seal: アザラシ

問1 (1-a)～(1-d)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| (1-a) | (ア) from | (イ) on | (ウ) to | (エ) without |
| (1-b) | (ア) against | (イ) by | (ウ) on | (エ) with |
| (1-c) | (ア) At | (イ) Over | (ウ) Until | (エ) While |
| (1-d) | (ア) away | (イ) in | (ウ) out | (エ) up |

問2 下線部(2)が表すものとして最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) 育児がどうしても続けられない人
- (イ) 母性の人並み外れて豊かな人
- (ウ) 親としての愛情に訴えるもの
- (エ) 赤ん坊を主人公とするアニメ

問3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問4 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。

問5 下線部(5)による抗議行動に対して、カナダ政府は結局どのような対応をとったか。句読点を含め、20字程度の日本語で説明せよ。

問6 下線部(6)の[]内の語を正しく並べ換えよ。

問7 空所(7)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) the *cute* baby seal hunt

(イ) the *large* childish seal hunt

(ウ) the *little* adult seal hunt

(エ) the *ugly* old seal hunt

英語の問題は次のページに続く。

5 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

Not long ago, when I mentioned to a friend that I was writing a book about the middle-aged brain, her first question was about the younger, trainee brains she had at home. As a mother of three girls, all in adolescence, she wanted to know, in a wishful way, only one thing: Does judgment improve? Do we get better at dealing with other humans, at making the right decisions?

Yes — and such insight is rooted in brain biology. We can now detect mature judgment in our brains — and even watch it grow. ⁽¹⁾The nerve connections that help us identify the bad guys or the wrong road get stronger, and they may be at their strongest at middle age.

Thomas Hess, a psychologist at North Carolina State University, has done dozens of studies of what he calls “social expertise,” which he finds peaks in midlife, when we are far better than those younger *and* older at judging the true character of others. Such tricky evaluations get easier — and ⁽²⁾closer to the mark — as we approach middle age. And it’s the nature of our brain development that gives us that advantage.

⁽³⁾By middle age, not only do we have more years of experience with real people in the real world but the brain cells devoted to coping with life and human relationships turn out to be exceptionally durable. Scanning studies show that parts of the *frontal cortex that deal more with emotional regulation *atrophy less quickly than other areas of the brain as we age. And it’s that mix of emotional control, mental *prowess, and life experience that helps us make the right decisions.

“Some areas of the brain that appear to be involved in processing of socioemotional information exhibit relatively less *neuronal loss than other parts of the brain,” Hess told me. ⁽⁴⁾As individuals progress through life, they interact with others and acquire culturally based knowledge about why people behave the ways that they do.”

“The fact that middle-aged adults appear to be the most expert is (5) notions that midlife is the time we function best,” he added. “Basic cognitive

abilities are still relatively high, and there's also a fair amount of experience, so they function at high levels in everyday settings.”

And those everyday settings include a wide range of activities. David Laibson, at Harvard University, for example, has done fascinating studies in the emerging field of “neuroeconomics” — how people use their brains to make financial decisions — and he, too, finds we're most skillful at ⁽⁶⁾this in middle age. Laibson has found that when confronting complex money issues, such as mortgages or interest rates, those in middle age make the best choices. In studies around the world, Laibson has found that people roughly between the ages of forty and sixty-five more easily grasp the consequences of financial decisions and have better judgment overall.

In fact, Laibson goes so far as to (7) the peak of all this: his research finds that those who use the best judgment in matters of personal economics are in their fifties.

“That seems to be the sweet spot in terms of all this,” Laibson told me.

(注) frontal cortex: 前頭部皮質 atrophy: 衰える prowess: 優れた能力
neural: 神経細胞の

問1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部(2)の意味に最も近いものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) less energetic
- (イ) more accurate
- (ウ) nearer to the person
- (エ) more easily forgotten

問3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問4 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。

問5 空所(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) contradictory to

(イ) consistent with

(ウ) irrelevant to

(エ) independent of

問6 下線部(6)の内容を、句読点を含め、15字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

問7 空所(7)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) generalize

(イ) neglect

(ウ) survey

(エ) pinpoint

英語の問題は次のページに続く。

6 次の設問 A～C に答えよ。(配点 45 点)

A 次の 1～4 の日本文の意味になるように、それぞれ()内の語(句)を並べ換えて英文を完成せよ。ただし、()内では、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。解答は、解答用紙の所定欄に()内の並べ換えた語句のみを記入すること。

1. その女性は私の本当の母親かもしれないという思いが、私の心をよぎった。

(my / be / the idea / that / crossed / real mother / that woman might) my mind.

2. 本に夢中になって気がついたら夜明けだった。

I was so (in a book / absorbed / I found / that / reading it / myself) at daybreak.

3. 新聞は政府だけでなく反対派の意見も反映しなければならない。

Newspapers (of / as well as / the opposition / those / reflect / of / the views / must) the government.

4. 残念ながら、物事は多くの人たちがそうあってほしいと思うほどには単純明快なものではない。

Unfortunately, (as / as / many people / would like / are not / cut and dried / things).

B 次の１・２の日本語の意味になるように、下線部を補い英文を完成させよ。解答は、
解答用紙の所定欄に下線部分のみを記入すること。

１．彼は性格が父親に似ている。

He _____.

２．家に着いてはじめて私は学校に傘を忘れてきたことに気づきました。

It was not _____ at school.

C 次の日本語の下線部を英訳せよ。

電子書籍のせいで、紙の書物はやがてなくなってしまうのだろうか。何種類もの辞書、数々の古今東西の名作、マンガでさえもがスマートフォンやタブレット端末に収まってしまう。これを進歩と呼んでいいのだろうか。子どものころに読んだ古びた本を本棚から抜き出してページをめくってみると、思い出がよみがえるが、電子書籍(e-books)にそんな力があるとは思えない。

