

英 語

コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ 英語表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ

(注意事項)

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子と解答用紙は別になっています。解答はすべて解答用紙に記入ください。
3. 問題冊子には別紙があります。
4. 解答用紙の各ページの所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入ください。
5. 試験終了後は問題冊子を持ち帰りください。

英語

I Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Everyone knows what is supposed to happen when two Englishmen who have never met before come face to face in a railway compartment — they start talking about the weather. In some cases this may simply be because they happen to find the subject interesting. Most people, though, are not particularly interested in analyses of climatic conditions, so there must be other reasons for ^(A)conversations of this kind. One explanation is that it can often be quite embarrassing to be alone in the company of someone you are not acquainted with and *not* speak to them. If no conversation takes place the atmosphere can become rather strained. However, ^(B)by talking to the other person about some neutral topic like the weather, it is possible to strike up a relationship with him without actually having to say very much. Railway-compartment conversations of this kind — and they do happen, although not of course as often as the popular myth supposes — are a good example of the sort of important social function that is often fulfilled by language. Language is not simply a means of communicating information — about the weather or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. ^(C)Probably the most important thing about the conversation between our two Englishmen is not the words they are using, but the fact that they are talking at all.

There is also a second explanation. It is quite possible that the first Englishman, probably subconsciously, would like to get to know certain things about the second — for instance what sort of job he does and what social status he has. Without ^(D)this kind of information he will not be sure exactly how he should behave towards him. He can, of course, make intelligent guesses about his companion from the sort of clothes he is wearing, and ^(E)other visual clues, but he can hardly ask him direct questions about his social background, at least not at this stage of the relationship. ^(F)What he *can* do — and any reasoning along these lines on his part is again usually subconscious — is to engage him in conversation. He is then likely to find out certain things about the other person quite easily. He will learn these things not so much from what the other man says as from *how he says it*, for whenever we speak we cannot avoid giving our listeners clues about our origins and the sort of person we are. ^(G)Our accent and our speech generally show what part of the country we come from, and what sort of background we have. We may even give some indication of certain of our ideas and attitudes, and all of this information can be used by the people we are speaking with to help them formulate an opinion about us.

(Approximately four hundred and seventy-one (471) words from SOCIOLINGUISTICS: AN INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY by Peter Trudgill (Penguin Books 1974, Revised edition 1983, 1995, 2000). Copyright © Peter Trudgill, 1974, 1983, 1995, 2000.)

1. (A), (D) について、具体的に何を指すのかを本文中より探し、日本語で説明しなさい。
2. (E) について、“the sort of clothes he is wearing” 以外にあなたが想像するものを少なくとも 3 点あげ、日本語で書きなさい。
3. (F) について、同様の内容を伝えている文を (a) ~ (d) から選び、記号を答えなさい。(a) ~ (d) は本文中に出てくる表現をもとにしています。
 - (a) It can be quite embarrassing to be alone in the company of someone you are not acquainted with.
 - (b) A conversation takes place.
 - (c) The first Englishman would like to get to know certain things about the second.
 - (d) All of this information can be used by the people we are speaking with.
4. (B), (C), (G) を日本語に訳しなさい。

II Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions that follow.

Coral reefs may not relate to people's daily lives, but their role in nature cannot be (1) dismissed. They provide (A) for various types of animals and offer fishing and tourism resources. They also serve as natural banks to protect land against big waves, including tsunami. However, the ecosystems that embrace coral reefs are under threat from (2) the serious danger of coral bleaching* — apparently due to rising seawater temperatures linked to (B) change. The government and the public should realize that a key component of measures to protect coral reefs is the fight against global warming, and act accordingly.

According to the Environment Ministry, coral reefs from the Amami Islands of Kagoshima Prefecture to the Yaeyama Islands of Okinawa Prefecture suffered large-scale bleaching last summer. In the lagoon lying between Ishigaki Island and Iriomote Island, both in Okinawa, more than 90 percent of the coral was found bleached, and 70 percent of the coral was found to be dead. The ministry says that the current situation affecting coral in the sea off southern Japan is the most serious since large-scale bleaching in 1998. High temperatures (3) prevailed in seawater around the world in 1997 and 1998, killing 16 percent of reef-building coral worldwide.

As the extensive coral damage in the late 1990s shows, bleaching of coral reefs is a (C) phenomenon. The Environment Ministry cites NOAA* as saying that El Niño events* — warming of surface waters and reduced upwelling of cold, nutrient-rich water off the western coast of South America — from 2015 to 2016 have caused unprecedented widespread and long-running coral bleaching, leading to the worst damage ever in the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and Kiribati in the central Pacific Ocean. This coral bleaching mentioned by NOAA continues to this day.

The ministry also quotes a report by the IPCC* that a rise in seawater temperature by 2 degrees Celsius can cause large-scale coral bleaching every year, inflicting (4) devastating damage to coral reefs.

While rising water temperatures are causing coral bleaching, it is believed that acidification* of the ocean caused by higher concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may also damage coral. There is a forecast that unless stronger measures to (5) mitigate the effects of global warming are taken, rises in seawater temperatures coupled with acidification could cause the total disappearance of coral near Japan by the 2070s.

In view of this serious situation, the government held a meeting of experts in late April in Onna on Okinawa Island. The participants adopted an "emergency declaration" calling for accelerated measures to protect coral against bleaching. Proposed measures include correctly confirming the facts about the coral bleaching that occurred in 2016, continual and effective monitoring of the ecosystems of coral reefs with particular attention on their diversity, and sharing information on the conditions of coral reef ecosystems on a global scale through international networks such as the International Coral Reef Initiative*.

As measures more directly related to protecting the environment in which coral lives, the experts at the meeting proposed long-term nationwide observation and forecasting the impact of rising sea-water temperatures, acidification of the ocean and social and economic changes. They recommended identifying areas where healthy

coral reef ecosystems can be maintained with a view to designating them as protected areas and reducing (D) there. They urged development of coral transplant and culturing technologies to revive dying coral reefs, reducing the flow of red clay, soil and sand, and polluted water into coral habitats, measures to prevent a mass generation of crown-of-thorns starfish — a natural enemy of coral — and the promotion of ecotourism designed to educate people on coral.

The crucial thing that people can and need to do to protect coral is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to prevent rises in seawater temperatures. The ability of coral to survive will increase if reefs are given time to adjust to environmental changes by reducing as much as possible increases in temperature and acidification. Japan and other countries must spare no efforts to achieve the goals set by the 2015 UN conference in Paris: limiting rises in global temperatures from pre-industrial levels to below 2 degrees and closer to 1.5 degrees.

(Adapted from *Japan Times*, May 13, 2017)

(*注) bleaching 白化 NOAA 米海洋大気庁 El Niño events エルニーニョ現象
 IPCC 気候変動に関する政府間パネル acidification 酸性化
 International Coral Reef Initiative 国際サンゴ礁イニシアティブ

1. Choose the meaning for (1), (3), (4) and (5) from the options below.

- ① reduce ② destructive ③ ignore
 ④ strengthen ⑤ be widespread ⑥ constructive

2. Choose the most appropriate word from the options below to fill in (A) to (D).

- ア pollution イ local ウ habitats エ global
 オ housing カ climate キ basic ク diversity

3. Answer the following three questions in English regarding the underlined part marked (2) based on the information provided in this article.

- 1) How serious is the danger? Report the data on Okinawa.
- 2) What are the causes of this problem? List at least two causes.
- 3) What are the possible solutions? List at least three solutions.

英語

Ⅲ Read the passage and answer the question below in English.

Dear Editor,

I am an 8-year-old girl. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says, “If you see it in *The Sun* newspaper, it’s so.” Please tell me the truth: Is there a Santa Claus?

Virginia O’Hanlon

(September 21, 1897, adapted from *The New York Sun*)

Question:

If you were the editor of *The Sun*, how would you answer Virginia?

Conditions:

1. Begin your answer with If I ..., and include there is a ~, there is not a ~, or there is no ~.
2. State ONE reason.
3. Answer with 60-90 words in English.

Ⅳ Using the advertising pamphlet included with this test, complete the dialog. The dialog must include 50 words of your own English, and should consider all factors. Write your answer on the answer sheet.

Scenario: Shinobu and Hiromi have just graduated from high school, and have successfully passed the university admissions test. Now that they are university students, they want new cell phones (mobile phones) and are discussing what to do.

Look at the answer sheet, and finish the dialog.

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