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1. この科目の問題用紙は15ページ、解答用紙はマークカード1枚である。
 2. 解答用紙(マークカード)に、氏名・受験番号の記入および受験番号のマークを忘れないこと。
 3. マークはHBの鉛筆で、はっきりとマークすること。
 4. マークを消す場合、消しゴムで完全に消し、消しきずを残さないこと。

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I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

The rich variety of nature provides us with the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe, and countless moments of personal inspiration spent in forests and mountains, exploring beaches and rivers, or even listening to a simple birdsong in a quiet moment. We have all assumed that nature would always be here for us and our children. However, our boundless consumption, shortsighted reliance on fossil fuels and our (1) of nature now seriously threaten our future.

Environmentalists, scientists and indigenous^{*1} peoples have been sounding the alarm for decades. Our understanding of the overexploitation^{*2} of the planet has advanced with grim, sharp clarity over that time. We have entered an era of rapidly accelerating species extinction, and are facing the irreversible loss of plant and animal species, habitats and vital crops, while coming face to face with the (2) of global climate change. In 2018 alone, there were deadly heatwaves across Europe and south-east Asia, while the US experienced record floods and wildfires. Insurance companies went under, unable to bear the costs of rebuilding after extreme weather events.

There is a rising wave of collective anger and anxiety. The specter^{*3} of such environmental damage has caused grave concern, especially among global youth, about our inability to sustain our health, productivity, security and wellbeing. Despite the profound threat of biodiversity loss, it is climate change that has long been considered the most pressing environmental concern. That changed in Paris in May 2019, when (3) 130 nations approved the most comprehensive assessment of global biodiversity ever undertaken. We must now consider the real and impending threats to the animals, insects, plants and all the places in which they live.

The report, spearheaded^{*4} by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), found that nature is being eroded at rates unprecedented in human history. The actual total number of species on Earth is not precisely known. Different approaches to determine the true level of biodiversity have given a very wide span of possibilities, ranging from 3 million to 100 million, although a consensus has built up around a narrower 5 to 20 million range. The IPBES Global Assessment used an estimate of 8.1 million animal and plant species. One million species are currently threatened with extinction and we are undermining the entire natural infrastructure (4) our modern world depends. Nature powers human endeavors — underpinning^{*5} productivity, culture and even our beliefs and identities. But our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide are under threat. We are exploiting nature faster than it can replenish^{*6} itself.

The IPBES assessment has shown the strong interrelationship between climate change, the loss of biodiversity and human wellbeing. Climate change has been identified as a primary driver of biodiversity loss, already altering every part of nature. Likewise, the loss of biodiversity (5) climate change, for example, when we destroy forests, we increase carbon dioxide emissions, the major “human-produced” greenhouse gas. We cannot solve the threats of human-induced climate change and loss of biodiversity in isolation. We either solve both or we solve neither.

The IPBES report shows that governments and businesses are nowhere close to doing enough. The world is (6) miss the targets of the Paris agreement, the Aichi biodiversity targets^{*7} and 80% of the UN sustainable development goals (food, water and energy security), because of our poor stewardship^{*8} of the natural world. However, the good news is that there are many policies and technologies that will limit global temperature rise and address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. These will also offer our last, best chance to limit human-induced climate change and preserve the greatest amount of biodiversity possible. The way we produce and use energy, and farm, use our soils, protect coastal ecosystems and treat our forests will make or break our future, but it can also help us have a better quality of life.

We still have time — though very limited — to turn things around. It won't be easy. It requires massive changes: from removing subsidies that (7) the destruction of nature and future warming of the Earth, to enacting laws that encourage the protection of nature; from reducing our growing addiction to fossil-fuel energy and natural resource consumption, to rethinking the definition of a rewarding life.

Our current agricultural system is broken. If we keep producing food using current unsustainable agricultural practices, we will undermine future food production. But we already have more than enough food to go around. Today 815 million people go to bed hungry, 38 million more than in 2015. Roughly one third of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year — approximately 1.3 billion tonnes — gets lost or wasted. Every year, consumers in rich

countries waste almost as much food (222 million tonnes) as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan^{*9} Africa (230 million tonnes). Hence, if food waste were a country, its emissions would rank third in the world, after China and the US, producing 8% of manmade emissions. We need to redirect^{*10} government subsidies towards more sustainable and regenerative^{*11} farming. This will not only contribute towards absorbing carbon and reducing the emissions of other greenhouse gases, it can also halt a frightening trajectory^{*12} where farmland is so overloaded that eventually it just stops growing crops.

We simply cannot afford the cost of inaction. Change of the magnitude required will mean a different life for everyone, but the costs of doing nothing will be much higher. As policymakers around the world grapple with the twin threats of climate change and biodiversity loss, it is essential that they understand the linkages between the two so that their decisions and actions address both.

The world needs to recognize that loss of biodiversity and human-induced climate change are not only environmental issues, but development, economic, social, security, equity and moral issues as well. The future of humanity depends on action now. If we do not act, our children and all future generations will never forgive us.

[出典：Loss of biodiversity is just as catastrophic as climate change by Robert Watson, Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2019]

- [注] *¹indigenous 「土着の、先住民の」 *²overexploitation 「乱開発」
*³specter 「恐怖」 *⁴spearhead 「先頭に立って行動する」
*⁵underpin 「…を下から支える、強化する」 *⁶replenish 「補給する」
*⁷Aichi biodiversity targets 「愛知目標(愛知ターゲット)」2010年に名古屋で開催の生物多様性条約第10回締約国会議(COP10)で採択された。
*⁸stewardship 「管理体制」 *⁹sub-Saharan 「サハラ砂漠以南の」
*¹⁰redirect 「…の方向を変える」 *¹¹regenerative 「再生可能な」
*¹²trajectory 「経路、道筋」

問1 本文中の(1)～(7)の各空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) ① maintained feedback ② secondary advantages ③ necessary treatment
④ unsustainable use ⑤ acceptable treatment
- (2) ① horrific impacts ② enormous benefits ③ spontaneous ideas
④ horrible bonuses ⑤ meaningless times
- (3) ① surroundings of ② representatives from ③ perseverances of
④ sacrifices for ⑤ impulses in
- (4) ① for ② that ③ on which
④ upon that ⑤ which
- (5) ① refrains from ② brings of ③ approves of
④ faces up to ⑤ contributes to
- (6) ① on track to ② definitely going for ③ likely to be
④ losing the chance to ⑤ heading for
- (7) ① change to ② make it ③ wear out
④ lead to ⑤ put out

問2 本文中の下線部(あ)と(い)の語句に最も意味の近いものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から選びなさい。

- (8) went under
① failed ② changed ③ sank below
④ profited ⑤ inquired into
- (9) grapple with
① avoid ② run from ③ hide from
④ keep denying ⑤ struggle with

問3 本文中の下線部(ア)の意味内容として最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (10) assumed that nature would always be here
 ① expected everything would change in our lives because nature would keep going on as before
 ② attempted to understand what nature actually does for human beings
 ③ been likely to miss the inspirational aspects of our natural world
 ④ expected to continue enjoying and receiving the life-supporting benefits provided by nature
 ⑤ remained generally ignorant of the role of nature in human society because we value our technological innovations

問4 (11)～(14)の英文の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(11) What is the author trying to communicate with “We cannot solve the threats of human-induced climate change and loss of biodiversity in isolation. We either solve both or we solve neither”?

- ① The author's intention is to focus attention on how the environmental damage now underway affects our ability to sustain our health, productivity, security and wellbeing.
 ② The author is trying to make the point that we now have many policies and technologies that will limit human-induced global temperature rise while also addressing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
 ③ The author's aim is to get policymakers around the world to address human-induced climate change and biodiversity loss in ways that will reduce the cost of inaction.
 ④ The author is addressing the problems we face, in the ways we produce and use energy, how we farm and use our soils, how we protect coastal ecosystems and treat our forests, because we are missing the Paris agreement targets and because of our poor stewardship of the natural world.
 ⑤ The author's purpose here is to make it very clear that the threats posed to humanity, by both human-induced climate change and by biodiversity loss, are very much interconnected so that focusing only on the one or the other will not be enough to keep us all safe.
- (12) Which of the following statements regarding our current agricultural system is accurate?
 ① About 1.3 billion tonnes, or one third of food produced for human consumption every year, is lost or wasted, meaning 815 million people are dying from starvation, which is 38 million more than the number who suffered such hunger in 2015.
 ② The list of worsening problems we face with our very heavily industrialized agricultural system includes overuse of fertilizer on our farmland, such that these soils can no longer actually grow the crops we need to feed our growing populations.
 ③ To avoid unacceptably high levels of food waste, reduce gigantic levels of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, and reverse the trend of ever more unproductive farmland, government subsidies must be redirected towards more sustainable and regenerative farming.
 ④ Food burning produces 8% of manmade emissions, which, if it were a country, would mean its emissions would be the highest in the world, lagging only behind China and the US.
 ⑤ Although we have never come close to having enough food to feed our global population, we are now very efficient or very effective at ensuring that all of that produced food reaches all the people who need it.
- (13) Which of the following details is NOT found in the passage?
 ① The US suffered wildfires and floods in 2018, even as Europe and south-east Asia endured deadly heatwaves.
 ② Scientists, environmental activists, politicians, and indigenous groups have expressed concern that the youth of the world are not doing enough to slow down environmental degradation.
 ③ Although time is very limited, we will be able to succeed in turning things around if, among many other things, we rethink how we define a rewarding life.
 ④ According to the IPBES report, there is some hope that if we effectively utilize the correct policies and technologies available, we will be able to both preserve biodiversity and to limit climate change.
 ⑤ Of the 8.1 million animal and plant species assessed by the IPBES, 1 million are threatened with extinction.

(14) Which of the following statements is best supported by the information in this passage?

- ① Because we do not know exactly how many species actually live on Earth, we are not able to reach any type of consensus on how much biodiversity exists.
 ② Nature is likely to remain unchanged because we will otherwise not be able to grow our food and we will not have any way to enjoy personal inspiration.
 ③ All the peoples of the world are not as worried about climate change as much as they are about how our health and wellbeing are being severely undermined.
 ④ We will not be able to meet most of the food, water and energy security targets we set in Aichi or in Paris because we have only very recently begun to study the problems that come with biodiversity loss.
 ⑤ Because the actions we must take to tackle biodiversity loss and climate change will dramatically change the ways we produce and consume food and energy, as well as how we treat and manage our natural land and ocean ecosystems, life will be different and possibly better for everyone.

II 次の(15)～(22)の各英文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (15) I believe it is a great advantage for a young man to do his work himself, but he should not () the slavery of doing it alone.
 ① subject to ② subjected to ③ subject himself to
 ④ object himself to ⑤ objected to
- (16) Critics may () it, but movie-goers clearly cannot resist the charm of the simple plot and of the characters in what is a typical summer blockbuster movie.
 ① had problems for ② have favorable reviews of
 ③ have given their approval of ④ have despised
 ⑤ have had no understanding
- (17) The () is expected to rise as volunteers and emergency workers search for bodies in the ruined buildings.
 ① rescue effort ② damage ③ crew
 ④ death toll ⑤ hope
- (18) My trainer strongly suggested that I () hard on my starting pace to be better able to compete in the sprint race championship.
 ① work ② worked ③ works
 ④ to work ⑤ would work
- (19) A recent study indicates that even after twenty years, young women still experience some of the effects of a divorce ().
 ① occurring when a child ② that was occurred as a child
 ③ that occurred when they were children ④ occurring when children
 ⑤ that occurred when each child
- (20) My pain () apparent the moment I walked into the room, because the first person I met asked, sympathetically, “Are you feeling all right?”
 ① must be ② had been ③ had be
 ④ must have been ⑤ should have been
- (21) My grandfather () hiking every other Sunday, but after having a stroke some time ago, he no longer keeps to this habit.
 ① is used to go ② is used to going ③ used to go
 ④ used to going ⑤ was used to go
- (22) A simple background check and analysis () this gun-owner as a potential danger to the public. Unfortunately, it was never done.
 ① would be identified ② will identify ③ would have identified
 ④ will have identified ⑤ will have been identified

III 次の(A)と(B)の各英文の空欄部に当てはまる最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(A) At 19 months old, Helen Keller suffered what was possibly scarlet fever or meningitis^{*1}, and this illness left her permanently blind and deaf. Helen Keller insisted that the gift of sight, as well as other blessings in life, should never be taken for granted. She advised us to make the most of all our senses as if we would lose them the next day. With this philosophy, she made the most of her life and achieved many great things. Indeed, despite the enormous challenges she faced in struggling to obtain an education, she refused to give up and became the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904. Hence, she proved to the world that _____ 23 _____.

注：*1meningitis 「髄膜炎」

- (23) ① quitters never win and winners never quit
 ② by failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail
 ③ a word is enough to the wise
 ④ mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind
 ⑤ an optimist laughs to forget; a pessimist forgets to laugh

(B) In recent years, Jane Goodall has been devoting herself to wildlife conservation in Africa and, in so doing, has faced many challenges. For example, the number of chimpanzees in Africa is steadily decreasing and, for too long, it has seemed that nothing could reverse this terrible trend. However, in an example of _____ 24 _____, things are finally changing. Goodall's courage in standing up for chimpanzees is being noticed, and some countries have gradually taken the necessary measures to prevent chimpanzees from dying out.

- (24) ① like mother, like daughter
 ② better late than never
 ③ appearances can be deceiving
 ④ nothing great was ever achieved without love and affection
 ⑤ never let a fool kiss you, or a kiss fool you

IV 次の英文が論理的に意味の通る内容となるように、(25)～(29)の各空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

An eccentric is by definition someone whose behavior is abnormal, someone who refuses to conform to the accepted norms of his society. This, of course, immediately begs (25), "What is normal?" Most of us, after all, have our quirks^{*1} and oddities. It may be a passion for entering newspaper competitions, a compulsion for collecting beer mats, a tendency to write indignant^{*2} letters to the press (26) every conceivable subject. Eccentricity is the assertion of our individuality. Within most of us that urge is constantly in conflict with the contrary force. (27) is as though in the depths of our psyche we have two trains head-to-head on the same track, pushing against each other. One is called individualism and the other conformity and in most of us it is (28) that is the more powerful. The desire (29) accepted, loved, appreciated, to feel at one with our fellows, is stronger than the desire to stand out in the crowd, to be our own man, to do our own thing.

注：*1quirk 「奇癖、奇行」 *2indignant 「怒りをこめた」

- (25) ① a comment ② the situation ③ a criticism
 ④ a mercy ⑤ the question
- (26) ① by ② of ③ on ④ at ⑤ to
- (27) ① As ② It ③ All ④ What ⑤ So
- (28) ① honesty ② curiosity ③ orientation ④ conformity ⑤ resort
- (29) ① with being ② would be ③ has been ④ that was ⑤ to be

V 次の英文が論理的に意味の通る内容として完成するように、(30)～(34)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、①～⑦の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。各選択肢は一度しか使えません。

Sudden temperature changes put our bodies under great stress and can cause health problems, especially for the very young and the elderly. Children and babies are especially vulnerable to becoming overheated and dehydrated, so parents need to be particularly careful in very hot weather. What we're understanding is that the human body is actually very sensitive to heat, and that suggests pretty much everybody's at risk. (30) Strokes are caused by blood clots in the brain, and these occur more easily in hot weather for two reasons. First, dehydration can thicken the blood and make it more likely to clot, and second, the body's attempt to cool itself puts increased strain on the circulatory system, which adds to the danger of clotting.

But heat problems can dangerously affect people of all ages and also people who are overtired or in poor health. For example, runners and other athletes are especially susceptible to heat stress and strokes—occasionally leading even to death. Heat stress, as Dr. William Bird describes it, "is due to dehydration and is characterized by muscle cramps, drowsiness^{*1}, nausea^{*2}, headache and cold, clammy skin. If left unchecked, this can lead to heat stroke, which is a medical emergency." (31) Many people don't realize how important it is to drink extra fluids when it is hot. In normal weather we should drink about two liters of fluids a day. But when it is hot, we may need four liters or more, depending on how much we sweat. Some people think they need extra salt or "sports drinks" when it is hot, but Dr. Bird advises, "The loss of salt when sweating will tend to occur only during exercise. (32)"

Older people tend to lose their sense of how much water they need and do not drink enough in hot weather, so they may need to be reminded to drink more. (33) Children with asthma^{*3} especially should not exercise during the hottest days.

Fortunately, with the proper knowledge and prevention, almost all major heat-related health problems can be avoided. So when it's hot, don't overwork or over-exercise, and drink plenty of water. (34) Perhaps it's time for us all to go back to this simple, common-sense lifestyle. It could save energy, help reduce global warming, and save lives as well.

注：*1drowsiness 「眠気」 *2nausea 「吐き気」 *3asthma 「ぜんそく」

- ① The findings suggest that heat may not be overlooked as a cause of death.
 ② Traditionally in hot cultures, people took a rest period in the middle of the day.
 ③ Heat problems are even more severe when a person has breathing problems such as asthma—especially when the heat is also accompanied by smog and high ozone levels.
 ④ It is therefore not necessary to drink isotonic sports drinks unless you are really exerting yourself for over an hour or two.
 ⑤ Older people also need to take extra care, as there is a 40 percent higher risk of stroke among the elderly during extremely hot weather.
 ⑥ We need to have more opportunities to reach across these disciplines so we can get an understanding of how bad this is.
 ⑦ The most important measures for preventing heat problems are drinking plenty of liquids, avoiding excess exposure to sun and heat, and avoiding excessive exercise.

VI 次の会話文を読んで、(35)と(36)の各設問の答えや英文に続くものとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

Woman: I strongly believe that violence in our movies and other entertainment media needs to be better regulated.

Man: You seem to have forgotten about our First Amendment*!! You know, the one that guarantees our right to free speech?

Woman: No, I do understand and I know we have to protect free speech but this goes beyond that! Children copy the violence they see on TV and in films and it seems to be getting worse. There are real harms resulting from all this violence. And don't forget that there are actual limits on free speech.

Man: We already have special guidance and rating systems in place to warn parents about the contents of TV and movies. There's no need to create more layers of bureaucracy by trying to further limit what can and cannot be done for entertainment.

Woman: But some kinds of speech are not protected by the First Amendment. There already are limits to so many different types of harmful behaviors and speech, such as violent, threatening words, etc. Why should very violent acts not also be restricted in this way?

Man: You have a point but I still think that will be taking things too far.

注：*the First Amendment 「米国憲法修正第1条」言論の自由等の権利を妨げる法律の制定を禁止している。

(35) What does the woman believe about the levels of violence in entertainment?

- ① Free speech should be a top priority and must be protected at all costs.
- ② Movie and TV rating systems are already sufficiently good types of controls for limiting the violence children are exposed to in entertainment.
- ③ Parents are already responsible for protecting their children from exposure to violence and this seems to be working well so it is not necessary for any other additional measures to be taken at this time.
- ④ While freedom of speech should generally be supported, it is important to protect children from entertainment violence, and this can be achieved with better types of regulations.
- ⑤ The violence on TV and in films is harming children, but regulating such violence will protect free speech.

(36) The limits to free speech the woman references here include _____.

- ① TV shows ② gambling ③ threatening words
- ④ movies ⑤ ratings

VII 次の(A)と(B)の日本語の文の意味を表すように、それぞれ①～⑩の語(句)を各空欄の一つずつ入れて英文を完成させ、(37)～(42)の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えません。

(A) 自分の英知を信用しすぎるのは賢明ではない。強者も弱くなるかもしれないし、賢者も間違えるかもしれないと心に留めておくことは健康的である。

It is ()()(37)()(38) wisdom. It is healthy to be reminded ()()(39)() and the wisest ().

- ① too ② that ③ the strongest
- ④ might err ⑤ sure of ⑥ to be
- ⑦ weaken ⑧ unwise ⑨ might
- ⑩ one's own

(B) 人は人生において時折、とても尊く意味があるので、何としても最後まで貫き通そうとする信念を抱くようになることがあります。これが、私が非暴力に見出したものなのです。

Occasionally in life, ()()(40)()(41)() he or she ()(42)()() till the end. This is what I have found in nonviolence.

- ① it ② that ③ a conviction
- ④ stand ⑤ will ⑥ so
- ⑦ develops ⑧ precious and meaningful ⑨ on
- ⑩ one