

2021年度一般選抜A試験問題

外国語（英語）

【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子には答案用紙が挟み込まれています。試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、問題冊子と答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。
3. 問題冊子には計5問の問題が英1～英7ページに記載されています。落丁、乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 答案には、必ず鉛筆（黒、「HB」「B」程度）またはシャープペンシル（黒、「HB」「B」程度）を使用しなさい。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。ただし、解答に関係のないことが書かれた答案は無効にすることがあります。
6. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに利用しても構いません。
7. 問題冊子および答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子および答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。

| 受験番号 | |
|--------|--------|
| 一般選抜 A | 一般選抜 B |
| | |



〔問 2〕

| (ア) | (イ) | (ウ) | (エ) | (オ) | (カ) | (キ) | (ク) | (ケ) | (コ) |
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〔問 3〕

(1)

| (ア) | (イ) | (ウ) | (エ) | (オ) | (カ) | (キ) | (ク) |
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| | | | | | | | |

(2)

(この線から下には、何も記入してはいけません)

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| 3(1) |
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| 3(2) |
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| 3 |
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2021年度一般選抜A
外国語答案用紙(2)

[問4]

(1)

| (ア) | (イ) | (ウ) | (エ) | (オ) |
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(2)

(3)

(キ)

(ク)

(ケ)

(コ)

(この線から下には、何も記入してはいけません)

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| 4(1) | 4(2) | 4(3)(キ) | 4(3)(ク) | 4(3)(ケ) | 4(3)(コ) | 4 |
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〔問 1〕 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

The time I spent at the hospice has taught me we should all try to talk, plan and prepare for death long before we are actually faced with the end of our life. It helps us to dig deep inside and to discover why we are scared to death of death; our fear can be diffused if we sit quietly and work out what we believe about life and death, and find a way to talk to the people closest to us—particularly those who are going to survive us—about our wishes, our thoughts, our fears.

出典： Julia Samuel, *Grief Works: Stories of Life, Death and Surviving*.
Great Britain: Penguin Life, 2017. Page 225.

〔問2〕 次の英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)～(コ)に入る最も適当なものを①～⑩から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。同じものを2度使うことはない。文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してある。

After stocking up at the shopping center we both frequent, my friend John was half a mile up Danbury Road, at the mom-and-pop wine store he likes, when he reached into his pocket to pay. Uh-oh. No wallet.

The stay-(ア)-home order had just been issued in our state, and the (イ) thing anyone needed was to be cut (ウ) from all bank and credit cards with no driver's license. You can imagine how John felt. He retraced his steps. Car. Kohl's. The Stop & Shop parking lot where he'd loaded everything (エ) and then wiped it (オ) because (カ) way was the coronavirus getting near his 80-year-old mother. She has asthma, and he was headed to her home to deliver some goods.

But the wallet wasn't anywhere. He must have left it on his roof and driven off. If you've read this magazine for long, you know the wallet test, in which we arrange to "lose" hundreds of wallets in plain sight and count how many get returned. Last time we did it, in 2013, Helsinki proved most honest, but New York City scored well, with 8 (キ) of 12 wallets returned. Now my Connecticut town faced its own little wallet test with the anxiety of a pandemic as a backdrop.

(ク) his drive home, John was feeling bereft. This was going to be a living nightmare. Then his cell phone rang. "Is this John?" a man said.

Five minutes later, John and the man, name of Alex, met up at a local gas station. Alex stood next to his big tree-service truck and told John how he'd spotted the wallet and braked to a stop (ケ) the middle of busy Danbury Road to retrieve it. Then his son, riding shotgun, went to work, apparently using teen whiz-kid savvy to suss out John's cell number from social media. Now Alex, grinning from ear (コ) ear, handed John his billfold.

出典: "Dear Reader: Staying Positive." *Reader's Digest*, June 2020. Page 6.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| ① at | ② down | ③ in | ④ last | ⑤ no |
| ⑥ off | ⑦ on | ⑧ out | ⑨ to | ⑩ up |

〔問3〕 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Singapore, a city-state with one of the highest population densities in the world—around 5.6 million people crammed into 680 square kilometers—is trying to (ア) its annual PM2.5 by $12\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ by 2020. Part of its plan to do so, despite obvious space limitations, is to provide 0.8 hectares of green space per 1,000 people by 2030. According to the Singapore Center for Liveable Cities, the green cover in Singapore was around 36 per cent in the 1980s; by 2016 it was up to 47 per cent, (イ) the population on the island having more than doubled in the meantime. All new structures in the city must include green roofs or green walls. A few hundred kilometers of cycling and walking trails now weave through the island, connecting a network of green spaces and waterways together, with the hope of spawning a cycling culture in the once car-dominated city. The ultimate goal is 640 km of walking and cycling paths. But it's the “supertrees” at the 250-acre Gardens by the Bay, looking like a utopian other world from *Star Trek*, that really (ウ) the eye—and the imagination. The artificial tree structures ranging from 24 to 48 meters collect enough solar energy to light (エ) at night, their “trunks” providing vertical gardens, with more than 150,000 plants weaving in and out of the wire branch-like frames.

There is something personally empowering about the greening of cities, too. If a single tree can lower PM10 by 15 per cent, then planting trees in front of your house would reduce the PM and NO₂ levels in your garden and in your home. If your local children's school or nursery is (オ) a busy road—which is highly likely, given that most were originally built for easy access to cars and buses—then planting green walls with ivy or tall, dense evergreen shrubs can be instantly (カ) for the health of the kids who play in the playground. Their lungs, stunted if exposed to high levels of traffic-derived NO₂, PM and nanoparticles, will be protected by this additional green barrier between them and the pollution source. Recent research carried (キ) by King's College London monitored NO₂ concentrations either side of an ivy screen installed at Bowes Primary School in north London, close to the busy North Circular road. A 12-meter screen of ivy was installed at the primary school, with air quality measurements (ク) during the months before the green wall went up and the months immediately afterwards. The ivy wall reduced exposure to NO₂ by nearly a quarter.

出典: Tim Smedley, *Clearing the Air: The Beginning and the End of Air Pollution*.

London: Bloomsbury Sigma, 2019. Pages 258-259.

(1) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)～(ク)に入る最も適切なものを①～⑤から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

(ア) ① be cut ② cut ③ cutting ④ have cut ⑤ making cut

(イ) ① also ② because ③ despite ④ therefore ⑤ which

(ウ) ① catch ② dry ③ mind ④ pull ⑤ shut

(エ) ① by ② of ③ out ④ up ⑤ with

(オ) ① adjacent ② close ③ near ④ neighbor ⑤ next

(カ) ① beneficial ② deficient ③ fatal ④ malignant ⑤ tormenting

(キ) ① away ② from ③ in ④ on ⑤ out

(ク) ① take ② taken ③ takes ④ taking ⑤ took

(2) 下線部を和訳しなさい。

〔問 4〕 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Andrew Gannon has worn a prosthetic arm for as long as he can remember—he was born with a left arm that ended at the elbow, and his parents insisted, even as a toddler, that he wear a prosthesis—^(ア)keen that from his earliest years he'd build a mental self-image that included the limb he was born without. By age four, his prostheses were “myoelectric”; that is, they could sense activity in the muscles of his arm and make the hand open or close accordingly.

On his left arm Andrew wears an “iLimb”, the latest of his myoelectric prostheses; it's sheathed in ^(イ)translucent silicon, revealing a skeletal intricacy of jointed and pistoned steel. The translucence of the prosthetic skin allows the branding over the back of the hand to be seen. It made a low electronic ^(ウ)whine as Andrew demonstrated its capacities for me. “There's so much pride in their engineering that the manufacturers want everyone to be able to see it,” he explained of the translucent glove, and ^(エ)shrugged; “I'd rather just have it black.” The silicon ^(オ)wears through quickly, exposing the robotics within to moisture, so he had to regularly change the cover. Some prosthetic limbs are now sheathed in photovoltaic cells, so that they can at least partially recharge as they are being used.

Andrew had had the iLimb for two years when we met. It has only two sensors within its socket—one over the muscles that would ordinarily work to open the hand, and one over the muscles that would ordinarily close the hand. The limb is ^(カ)() () () () () every night. The vast range of potential movements programmed into its circuits are initiated by just four signals: there's one signal to open the hand, initiated by a rapid muscular impulse at the elbow; a double impulse of the same signal; a triple impulse of open signal; and simultaneous contraction of both open and closing signal (“co-contraction”). The prosthesis switches between different programs through sensing quickly alternating combinations of those signals: “There was funding available to supply just two of these limbs in the region,” he told me. “The prosthetic center chose me because they knew I'd use it, and that I'd be honest in my feedback.” ^(キ)Initially he struggled with the complex movements required. “But I got there in the end,” he said, reaching for a packet of paper tissues. Almost absent-mindedly, he held the crumpled plastic wrapping with the fingers of his iLimb, and pulled a tissue out with ease. “That's one of the best things about this limb,” he said, noticing my gaze, “the lateral grip. As a boy I had my own way of tying shoelaces, but ^(ク)this is the first limb that can manage the thumb movements involved in pulling out a tissue, or tightening a lace.”

The iLimb fingers have sensors within them that stop contracting when they meet resistance, meaning that Andrew can pick up an empty aluminum can without difficulties—^(ケ)previous limbs lacked sensitivity, and would crush cans in their grip. He uses both of his hands naturally in gestural body language, spreading wide open palms or closing his fist in context as he speaks. He also has an application on his smartphone that can wirelessly switch the limb between different settings, rendering the hand capable of positions such as the hold required to shake hands. But he rarely uses these—the four pre-set programs are enough. “I've a new baby at home,” he told me, “but I decided against changing nappies with the limb. ^(コ)It's quicker and safer just to slip the limb off, finish the nappy one-handed, and then put the limb back on.”

出典: Gavin Francis, *Shapeshifters: A Doctor's Notes on Medicine & Human Change*.

London: Profile Books, 2018. Pages 205-206.

(1) 下線部(ア)～(オ)の表している内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ①～④から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

(ア) keen

- ① coherent ② eager ③ lavish ④ potent

(イ) translucent

- ① contaminated ② noxious ③ rubbery ④ see-through

(ウ) whine

- ① flight ② gravity ③ mould ④ sound

(エ) shrugged

- ① closed eyes ② exposed teeth ③ raised shoulders ④ shook hands

(オ) wears

- ① displays ② dresses ③ erodes ④ puts on

(2) 下線部(カ)に入るように語群にある語句を最も適当な順に並べ替えて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

語群: an electric socket / charge / into / plugged / to

(3) 下線部(キ)～(ク)を和訳しなさい。

〔問5〕 次の和文を英訳しなさい。

図書館という「場」の果たす役割は軽視できません。図書館のもっている静謐^{ひつ}さや雰囲気などが多くの人びとを魅了してきました。このような場で実際に本を手にとって読めるということの重要さは、無視できないものです。さらに具体的にいうなら、生涯学習にとって重要と思われるのは、集会室やゼミ室のような図書館に付随した部屋の存在です。ここに人が集まり、共同で学習することが可能となるからです。

出典：関口礼子他著『新しい時代の生涯学習』株式会社有斐閣。2002年。59頁。