

1 あなたは国内派？海外派？

読解へのCLUE 日本人の旅行好きは有名だ。毎年多くの人国内旅行に、海外旅行に喜々として出かけていく。国内と海外では旅行に日本人が求める目的は違うのだろうか。

Many people like to travel. Two possibilities about where to go suggest themselves—in Japan or outside Japan. Elderly folks prefer to make a domestic trip, while young people prefer to travel overseas.

Mental relaxation as well as physical rest is (a) most travelers seek for. Hot spring resorts meet both (b) these needs and are now very popular, much more so than ever before among Japanese people. Lots of (c) spa advertisements appear in newspapers and in magazines, and many travel pamphlets are available at travel agencies.

There are some hot spring resorts that have been well known throughout Japan, but there are countless others that are not so well known. Some years ago, people used to choose (d) the former when they wanted to relax. But things have changed and (e) the latter have come to attract a large number of people (f) these days. This is (g) hot spring resorts are places where they go for mental relaxation as well as for physical rest, so that they do not feel (h) going to crowded places. Elderly people are most likely to enjoy these places. However, young people, who have itchy feet, have been making trips to them in increasing numbers lately.

Overseas travel is booming, particularly (i) the youth. Young office workers are said to spend a large part of their money on traveling. University students, most of whom have some kind of part-time jobs these days, make a journey abroad, taking advantage of the long summer and spring vacation. A shift in people's preference in their choice of the places to visit can be recognized. As in the case of hot spring resorts, they tend to want to visit places (j) have been less known so far. Thus, while many Japanese tourists can still be seen in the United States, Europe and Southeast Asia, you will also find them in Africa, South America and in islands in the South Sea. Journeys abroad are mainly for enjoyment rather than for relaxation.

(実践女子短大)

① a)に入る語を次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。 ()

㉞ where ㉟ what ㊱ how ㊲ why

② b)は何を指しているか、日本語で答えよ。

③ ㉔と同じ意味の語を文中から選べ。

.....

④ ㉔, ㉕はそれぞれ何を指しているか, 日本語で答えよ。

㉔

㉕

⑤ ㉖と同じ意味の語を文中から選べ。

.....

⑥ ㉗~㉛に入る語を次のそれぞれの中から1つ選んで, 記号で答えよ。 ()

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| ㉗ ㉗ where | ㉙ why | ㉛ because | ㉝ how |
| ㉘ ㉗ like | ㉚ to like | ㉜ liking | ㉞ likely |
| ㉜ ㉗ between | ㉚ in | ㉜ among | ㉞ on |
| ㉛ ㉗ where | ㉚ which | ㉜ whose | ㉞ as |

⑦ 次の英文の中から本文の内容と一致するものを3つ選んで, 記号で答えよ。

() () ()

- ㉗ Japanese people prefer to go to hot spring resorts both for mental and physical relaxation.
- ㉙ Many newspapers with spa advertisements as well as lots of travel pamphlets are available at travel agencies.
- ㉛ Nowadays most young office workers in Japan make efforts to save money for traveling abroad with their families.
- ㉝ These days young people in Japan tend to visit less known places, such as Africa, South America and islands in the South Sea.
- ㉞ More and more young people in Japan go to hot spring resorts in foreign countries these days.
- ㉟ It is quite impossible for Japanese university students to make a trip to America without having some kind of part-time jobs in the summer vacation.
- ㊱ These days not only elderly people but also the young in Japan like to go to quiet places rather than crowded places for relaxation.

重要語句のチェック

- possibilities 可能性, 見込み <possibility の複数形> suggest oneself 心に浮かぶ
 folks 人々(複数扱い)[fóuks] relaxation くつろぎ, 息抜き resort 行楽地
 meet (要求など)を満たす spa 温泉地 available 利用できる, 入手できる
 itchy feet どこかへ出かけたくてたまらない気持ち boom ブームになる, 急に人気になる
 préference 好み, 優先 ㊱ préfér<アクセント注意>[prifó:r]
 préferable <アクセント注意>[préfərəbl]

2 温室のガラスを守るアイデア

読解へのCLUE 主人公は大の花好き。しかし不運なことに、彼の温室のガラスは近所の悪ガキたちの格好の標的となった。あらゆる手段を講じたが効果なし。あきらめかけたそのとき、浮かんだ起死回生の彼の妙案とは？

There was once a man (㉔) spent all his spare time in one of his four glasshouses. Flowers was his name, and flowers were his main joy in life. ^(A) He grew flowers of every color under the sun, with names as long and difficult as those of the rulers of Ancient Rome. He grew these flowers in order to enter them for
 5 competitions. His one ambition in life was to grow a rose of an entirely new color, that would win the silver cup for the Rose of the Year.

Mr. Flowers' glasshouses were very close (㉕) a public path. This path was always used by children and young people walking to and from school. Boys of around thirteen years old, in particular, were often tempted to throw a stone or two at
 10 one of Mr. Flowers' glasshouses. They managed to resist the temptation when Mr. Flowers was about, but ⁽¹⁾ the temptation often proved to be too strong when Mr. Flowers was nowhere to be seen. For this reason, Mr. Flowers did his best to be in or close by his glasshouses at the beginning and end of the school day.

However, it was not always convenient or possible to be (㉖) guard at these
 15 times. Mr. Flowers had tried in many ways to prevent damage to his glass; but ^(B) nothing that he had done had been successful. He had been to the school to complain to the headmaster; but this had not done any good. He had hidden in bushes and chased boys that threw stones into his garden; but the boys could run faster than he could, and they laughed at him from a distance. He had even walked along the
 20 path and picked up all the stones that he could find, so that the boys would have nothing to throw; but they soon found ⁽²⁾ others, or threw lumps of earth instead.

Then, just as he was giving up hope of ever winning the battle, and of growing the Rose of the Year, he had a truly ⁽³⁾ marvellous idea. He put up a large notice some meters away from the glasshouses where it could be clearly seen from the path.
 25 He had painted on the board the words: DO NOT THROW STONES AT THIS NOTICE. After this, Mr. Flowers had no further trouble: the boys were much more tempted to throw stones at the notice than at the glasshouses. (仙台白百合短大)

1 文中の㉔～㉖に入る語を次のそれぞれの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|---------|-----|
| a ㉔ what | ㉔ who | ㉕ whom | ㉖ whose | () |
| b ㉗ by | ㉗ up | ㉘ to | ㉘ in | () |
| c ㉙ with | ㉙ by | ㉚ at | ㉚ on | () |

② 下線部(A), (B)を和訳せよ。

- (A)
- (B)

③ 下線部(1)を具体的な内容がわかるように、本文中の語句を使って書き換えよ。

.....

④ 下線部(2)を2語(英語)でいい換えよ。

.....

⑤ 次の①～⑦の中から本文の内容と一致しないものを2つ選べ。

() ()

- ① フラワーさんは花屋ではなく、趣味で花の栽培をしていた。
- ② フラワーさんの育てていた花にはややこしい名前がついていた。
- ③ フラワーさんの温室は登・下校時にはよく生徒たちが通る道のそばにあった。
- ④ フラワーさんは銀の鉢でバラの花を咲かせようと懸命に研究していた。
- ⑤ フラワーさんは品評会に出すために珍しい色のバラを咲かせようと一生懸命だった。
- ⑥ 子どもたちは石がみつからないと土の塊を投げつけた。
- ⑦ 子どもたちはフラワーさんがいても温室にいたずらをした。

⑥ 子どもたちの温室荒らしを止めさせるためにとった手段のうち、不成功に終わった4つの例を日本語で簡潔に記せ。

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④

⑦ 下線部(3)は具体的にどんなことをいっているのか。60字以内(日本語)で説明せよ。

.....

.....

.....

重要語句のチェック

- spare time 余暇 glasshouse 温室 Ancient [ˈeɪn.jənt] Rome 古代ローマ
- competition 品評会 silver cup 銀杯(優勝者に与えられるカップ) public path 公道
- temptation 誘惑 complain 苦情をいう complaint lumps of earth 土の塊, 土だんご
- marvellous idea 名案, 妙案(marvelous(主に米)) notice 立て札

3 テレビの功罪

読解へのCLUE テレビの功罪について論じた文である。しかし、この筆者は中立的な立場を貫いている。最終段落の 1. 21 の But 以下には、筆者のこのスタンスが端的に述べられている。

⁽¹⁾ Television now plays such an important part in so many people's lives that it is essential for us to try to decide whether it is a blessing or a curse. Obviously television has both advantages and disadvantages. But do ⁽²⁾ the former outweigh ⁽³⁾ the latter?

5 In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but a comparatively cheap one. For a family of four, for example, ⁽⁴⁾ it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home than to go out in search of amusement elsewhere. All they have to do is to turn a knob, and they can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind, not to mention political discussions and the latest exciting
10 football match. Some people, however, maintain that this is where ⁽⁵⁾ the danger lies. The television viewer need do nothing. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series
15 of programmes which are both instructive and stimulating. Yet here again there is a danger. We get so used to looking at the movements on its screen, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it begins to dominate our lives. A friend of mine told me the other day that his television set had broken down and that he and his family had suddenly found that they had far more time to do things, and that they had
20 actually begun to talk to each other again. It makes one think, doesn't it! There are many other arguments ⁽⁶⁾ () television. But I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. (静岡大)

① 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

.....
.....

② 下線部(2), (3)はそれぞれ何を指すか。その語を指摘せよ。

(2)() (3)()

③ 下線部(4)を not only ~ but (also) ... を用いて書き換えよ。

.....

4 下線部(5)の内容を表す文を選べ。 ()

- (a) Television is a convenient source of entertainment.
- (b) Television is an expensive source of entertainment.
- (c) The television viewer can enjoy exciting shows at home.
- (d) The television viewer is completely passive.

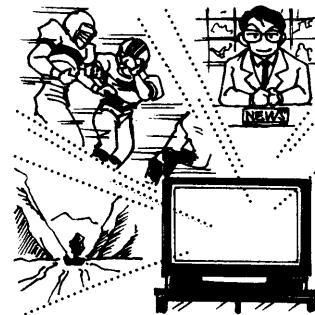
5 次の中から本文の内容と一致しないものを2つ選べ。 ()()

- (a) It is evident that television is very useful in our life and its advantages are far greater than its disadvantages.
- (b) When we go out for amusement elsewhere, we will find television is a comparatively cheap and convenient source of entertainment.
- (c) Television gives us many kinds of entertainments, to say nothing of political discussions and the latest exciting sports games.
- (d) Some critics assert that it is evidently dangerous for television viewers to watch television and do nothing.
- (e) However long the television viewer watches television, he never becomes too passive, if he tries not to do so.

6 下線部(6)を含む文が「このほかにもテレビについての賛否両論がたくさんある」となるように、()内に最も適当な3語を補え。

7 次の各語を、()内の指示に従って書き換えよ。

- ① try (名詞形)
- ② advantage (形容詞形)
- ③ passive (反対語)
- ④ dominate (名詞形)
- ⑤ inform (名詞形)
- ⑥ allow (名詞形)



重要語句のチェック

- a blessing 祝福, 天恵 a curse のろい the former 前者 the latter 後者
- A as well as B BはいうまでもなくAも maintain maintenance 主張する
- passive active 受動的 instructive ためになる stimulating 興奮させる
- flickering ちらちらする dominate domination 支配する break down 故障する
- realize 実感する, 理解する

⑥ foreign people ⑦ to tell ⑧ for Japanese people

④ 空欄 (D) に 1 語補う場合, 最も適当なものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。 ()

① for ② to ③ from ④ with

⑤ 下線部(E)の意味として, 最も適当なものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。 ()

① 上述したとおりかもしれない ② 次に述べるとおりかもしれない
③ 日本特有の現象といってもよい ④ ずばり年齢を話題にすることであろう

⑥ 下線部(F)の if の用法と同じ用法のものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。 ()

① I don't mind if you fall asleep.
② I will never fail to do it if it kills me.
③ He must know the song if he is younger than you.
④ What we wonder is if he will join our project.

⑦ 下線部(G)の意味として, 最も適当なものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。 ()

① 会話の相手あるいは話題にあがる人物の年齢がわかっているということ
② 年齢の説明に説得力を持たせるための情報
③ 正しいことばを使い分ける能力
④ 日本語で会話をする際に必要な資料としての言語能力

⑧ 空欄 (H) に 語句を補う場合, 最も適当なものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。

① to talk about ② being talked about
③ to be talking about ④ talking about

⑨ 空欄 (I) に 1 語補う場合, 最も適当なものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。 ()

① hear ② look ③ watch ④ see

⑩ 下線部(J)を別の表現に取り替えても, 意味・内容がほとんど変わらないものを下の①~④から 1 つ選べ。 ()

① said to you, "Is your father well-educated?"
② said to you, "Is my father well-educated?"
③ asked you whether his or her father is well-educated.
④ said to you, "Was your father well-educated?"

重要語句のチェック

- open 公然の, 寛大な convincing 説得力のある peculiar to ~ ~に特有の
 specifically 特に, 具体的にいうと offensive 不快な, 無礼な
 well-educated 十分に教養がある

5 蚊は刺す人を選ぶ

読解へのCLUE 蚊について述べた科学的読み物である。自然科学の文章の読解には知識を謙虚に学びとる姿勢を持つことが最も大切である。堅苦しい自然科学の文章が多いなか、ユーモアたっぷりに蚊の生態を論じている。

^(a) No matter who you are or where you come from, one thing is certain: you are acquainted with the mosquito — although you probably wish you ^(b) weren't. Mosquitoes are everywhere. They can be found all over the world, and they come in more than 2,500 species. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least

5 ^(c) one.

No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately the mosquito may decide that she loves you. *She?* Yes, *she*. Did you know that only the female mosquito bites? Well, it's true. And it's not because she's unfriendly; she needs blood to reproduce.

Do you know how the female mosquito decides whom to bite? She's quite selective,

10 and she chooses her victims carefully. First, she uses sensors to find her victim. These sensors are located on her two antennae and her three pairs of legs. With these sensors, she tests your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat. If she likes what she finds, she bites. But if you don't appeal to her, she'll reject you for someone more appetizing. ^(d) The next time a mosquito bites you, just

15 remember that you were chosen. You're special.

If the mosquito likes you, she lands onto your flesh very gently, and she breaks your skin with her proboscis tip. Proboscis tip? What's *that*? It's a kind of mouth and it sticks out just below the mosquito's eyes. It contains six sharp instruments called stylets. She stabs all six stylets into your skin at once, and if she hits a blood

20 vessel, she'll get a full dinner in about a minute. ^(e) All this usually takes place so quickly and quietly that you may not have suspected anything happening. [鹿児島大]

(注) stylet(s) (昆虫などの針)

① 下線部(b)の後に省略されている英語(4語)を文中から選んで書け。

.....

② 下線部(c)の one は何を指しているか。本文中の英語で答えよ。

.....

③ 雌の蚊はどのようにしてかみつくなのか。日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

.....

4 proboscis tip とはどのようなものか、またどこにあるのか。日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

.....

5 下線部(a), (d), (e)を和訳せよ。

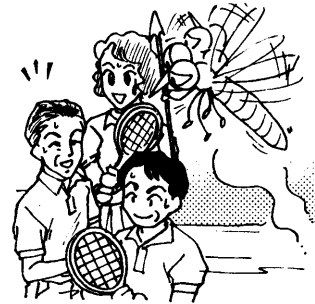
(a)

(d)

(e)

6 次の各語を、()内の指示に従って書き換えよ。

- ① certain (名詞形)
- ② decide (名詞形)
- ③ reproduce (形容詞形)
- ④ moisture (形容詞形)
- ⑤ substance (形容詞形)
- ⑥ remember (名詞形)



7 次の英文のうち、本文の内容に一致するものを1つ選べ。 ()

- ① You can find mosquitoes throughout the world, but in some district or other, they are on the decrease.
- ② The reason why only the female mosquito bites is as follows; she is very hostile toward human beings.
- ③ The female mosquito is very selective; therefore not all the people don't fall victim to her.
- ④ Although the female mosquito possesses six stylets, she doesn't use all of them in biting.

重要語句のチェック

- species [spi:ʃi:z] (単複同形)種(しゅ) reproduce 子を産む, 繁殖する
- selective えり好みが多い victim 犠牲者 sensor センサー, 感知装置
- antennae [æntəni:] <antenna [æntəne] アンテナ・触角の複数形> moisture 湿気
- appetizing 食欲をそそる flesh 皮ふ, 肌 proboscis [prəubəsis] (昆虫などの)吻(ふん)(口器)
- blood vessel 血管

6 大人の世界 VS 子どもの世界

読解へのCLUE ちょっと幼児のころを思い出してほしい。きっと毎日が新鮮な驚きでいっぱいだったことだろう。この話は、そんな純真な幼児の心の世界を、けだるい大人の世界と対比して見事に描写している。

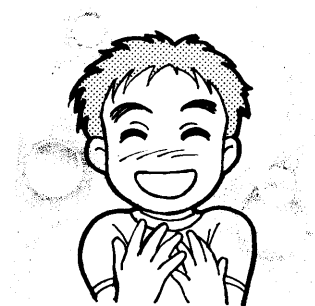
People often say, “You are going to learn the most important things from your children.” There are only a few words our boy has in his vocabulary. “More” is probably the most frequent and means anything from fun to food. “No” is also a front-runner—he hears it so much he naturally repeats it at every opportunity.

5 “Hello,” “Bye-Bye,” “Momma” and “Daddy” make up his standard casual conversation. But by far his most distinguished and seldom used expression is “wow.” He only says “wow” when something really impresses him. I’m confident he would sum up everything impressive with “wow.”

We recently spent the night at our friends’ house. We were set up with the bed
10 and crib in the same room. I slept well but woke up too early and couldn’t get back to sleep. I was thinking about all the chores that were at hand. We’d have to get organized and go home. My wife would clean the house. I would do some home repairs. But lying in an unfamiliar house offered me the opportunity to hear my child wake up for the first time.

15 I heard my child stir. He rolled over, opened his eyes and said, “wow.” Suddenly, I learned something. This little boy, with no experience at his disposal, was at the place I’ve been looking for. To wake up in the morning, take a look at the world, and say “wow” is probably as close to contentment as a person could ever get.

I’m sure our child will eventually wake up in the future, as most of us do, only
20 to say something disappointing. I wish I knew what I could do to never let this happen. I wish he could teach me the way he sees things now. (関西学院大)



1 下記の設問(1)~(5)の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれの群①~④の中から1つ選べ。

- (1) What did the author learn from his child? ()
 ① Usage of child language ② A way of looking at the world
 ③ A way of expressing his feelings ④ An innocent way of doing things
- (2) What does the father want his child to do? ()
 ① He wants his child to learn more words.
 ② He wants his child not to forget what he feels now.
 ③ He wants his child not to wake up so early in the morning.
 ④ He wants his child to stop using “wow” when he is grown up.
- (3) What does the expression “wow” refer to when the child uses it? ()
 ① It refers to everything he sees.
 ② It refers to everything he is moved by.
 ③ It refers to everything he wants his parents to do.
 ④ It refers to everything he comes across in his daily life.
- (4) Which word does the child use the least often? ()
 ① No ② Wow ③ Daddy ④ Momma
- (5) What did the father discover about his child when he said “wow”? ()
 ① He discovered that his child was very slow to learn.
 ② He discovered that he had to teach more to his child.
 ③ He discovered that his child looked at the world in a fresh way.
 ④ He discovered that his child did not sleep well in an unfamiliar situation.

2 次の各語を、()内の指示に従って書き換えよ。

- (1) frequent (名詞形)
- (2) food (動詞形)
- (3) repeat (名詞形)
- (4) impressive (名詞形)
- (5) little (動詞形)
- (6) see (名詞形)

重要語句のチェック

- front-runner 先頭を走っている者→まず口をつけて出ることは opportunity 機会
 distinguished 優れた, 際だった wow [wau] うわあ, すごい(驚嘆, 喜びなどの叫び声)
 sum up 要約する, ひとまとめにする be set up with ~ ~をあてがわれる
 crib 柵つきのベビーベッド chore 雑用 get organized 身じたくをする
 home repairs 家の中の修理作業 contentment 満足 eventually ゆくゆくは, いつかは

7 家には表情がある

読解へのCLUE 人間とまったく同じように、家にもさまざまな表情がある。暗い家、うれしそうな家、陽気な家…。そして、L12以降では、家の内部にまで作者の洞察が及んでいる。

Snow on the sidewalks, in the streets. The time of cold rains, cold winds. How nice the houses are now. I like to walk in the streets alone at night. I go down one street, cross over, and go along another. The houses are all lighted. There are fires burning.

5 People sitting in the houses—men, women, and children. Houses are like people. I beg you all when you walk thus, when your minds are not occupied with your own affairs, to begin thinking of houses.

The houses have faces. The windows are eyes. Some houses smile at you ; others frown.

10 There are some houses that are always dark. People in them crawl off early to bed. You hear no laughter from such houses ; no one sings.

Other houses are pretty proud. ⁽¹⁾They are well-kept. As you pass, they seem to look at you with a sort of “keep off the grass” expression. You hurry past such houses.

15 I know houses that always seem to be whispering to me. There are secrets hidden in such houses. They plead with you not to disturb them. Alas, I am an earnest hunter of tales. Odd things happen to people behind the walls of houses. ⁽²⁾Many people are one thing inside their houses and another on the street. Sometimes the secrets hidden away behind the walls of houses are merely sad, but sometimes they
20 are exciting, too.

There are evenings when I walk thus and see houses ⁽³⁾that they all seem to be talking to me. They are trying to tell me what I cannot understand.

I go past a dozen houses, two dozen. There are glad houses, the gay ones, the ones where all the doors seem ready to burst open. Some houses shout at me. “Come
25 in,” they say.

The man who loves life and people shows ⁽⁴⁾it in the way he walks along the street. His house would tell us his secret if we could only understand. (共立女子大)

① 下線部(1)を和訳せよ(They を具体的に表せ)。

② 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

.....

③ 下線部(3)の語はこの文のどの語にかかるか。1語を書け。

.....

④ 下線部(4)の it の内容を10字程度の日本語で答えよ。

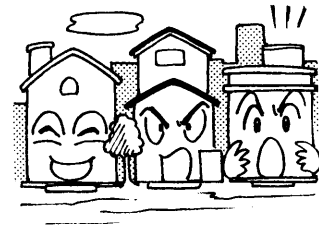
.....

⑤ 波線部の frown と plead について、それぞれ下線部と同じ音を持つ単語を次から選べ。

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|
| (1) frown | { | ⑦ <u>g</u> rown | (2) plead | { | ⑦ <u>r</u> ear |
| | | ① <u>r</u> enown | | | ① <u>p</u> leasant |
| | | ② <u>d</u> awn | | | ② <u>n</u> eighbor |
| | | ④ <u>o</u> wner () | | | ④ <u>s</u> treet () |

⑥ 次の各語を()内の指示に従って書き換えよ。

- (1) rain (同音異義語)
- (2) occupy (名詞形)
- (3) disturb (名詞形)
- (4) gay (名詞形)



⑦ 筆者がこの文章で述べている内容に最も近いと思えるものを①～⑤の中から1つ選べ。

()

- ① 雪の夜、街を歩くと、親切だった人たち、意地悪だった人たち、気位の高かった人たち、陽気だった人たちが懐かしい思い出として浮かび上がってくる。
- ② 雪の夜、街を歩きながら、すれちがった人の歩きかたから、その人がどのような気持ちで家路についているのか推測するのは興味深いことだ。
- ③ 雪の夜、街を歩きながら、家々をみて、そこで暮らす人たちの、性格や生活のようすを推測するのは興味深いことだ。
- ④ 雪の夜、街を歩きながら、家々の窓越しに、中の人たちの暮らしを推測しようとしても、とてもできない。家は秘密の砦(とりで)のようだ。
- ⑤ 雪の夜、街を歩くと、楽しそうな家、悲しそうな家、取り澄まして近寄りたがたい家などに気がつく。家には表情があるような気がする。

重要語句のチェック

- sidewalk 歩道 cross over (道などを)横切る fires 暖炉の火
- frown 顔をしかめる pretty proud かなりお高くとまっている plead 嘆願する
- disturb じゃまをする burst open パツと開く

8 いま熱帯雨林が危ない!

読解へのCLUE いま、熱帯雨林は瀕死の危機にさらされている。多種多様な生命がはぐくまれてきたこの熱帯雨林が、われわれの住む星[地球]にとっていかにかけがえのないものかを考えてみよう。

Nowhere on Earth, except in tropical coral reefs, is life more ⁽¹⁾abundant and diverse than in the tropical rain forests. And nowhere, unfortunately, is this life more threatened or (A).

There are more plant species in the rain forests of the tiny country of Panama than are found on the entire continent of Europe. Nearly 1,500 species of birds—16 percent of the world total—are found in Indonesian rain forests. A single river in Brazil is home to more kinds of fish than are found in all U.S. rivers combined. Sixty to eighty species of trees live in one acre of rain forest alone, (B) the twenty-five species per acre found in the densest forests of the United States. There are thousands of equally ⁽²⁾startling statistics.

Rain forests also have a ⁽³⁾critical impact on global weather patterns. These dense areas absorb enormous quantities of solar energy, thus affecting wind and rainfall patterns around the world. The huge amounts of carbon dioxide contained in plants of rain forests and released during cutting them down contribute significantly to the “global warming” crisis — what we’ve come to know as the “greenhouse effect.”

Rain forests also help to prevent soil from being eaten into in coastal areas which could be severely damaged by flooding and heavy winds: And yet we witness the daily destruction of ⁽⁴⁾these wonderlands at a frightening pace. Half of the rain forests in the world have already been destroyed. The remaining half are being cut down at the rate of over 32 million acres a year. ⁽⁵⁾With this level of natural environment destruction comes the loss of the numerous species and the displacement of native peoples, the human occupants of the rain forests. (C) a suitable home, survival is severely endangered for all. We should do what we can to save rain forests from destruction.

(国学院大)

(注) carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素

① 下線部(1)の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の㉠～㉤の中から1つ選べ。 ()

㉠ 数は多いが、種類は少ない

㉡ 数は少ないが、種類は豊富な

㉢ 数も少なく、種類も少ない

㉣ 数も多く、種類も豊富な

② 空欄Aに入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、次の㉦～㉨の中から1つ選べ。 ()

㉦ under way

㉧ under attack

㉨ under control

㉩ under construction

③ 空欄㉓に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から1つ選べ。 ()

- ㉗ in addition to ㉘ in respect to ㉙ in contrast to ㉚ thanks to

④ 下線部(2)の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から1つ選べ。 ()

- ㉗ decreasing examples ㉘ increasing data
㉙ amazing scientists ㉚ astonishing evidences

⑤ 下線部(3)の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から1つ選べ。 ()

- ㉗ faulty ㉘ dangerous ㉙ important ㉚ unusual

⑥ 下線部(4)と同じ内容のものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から1つ選べ。 ()

- ㉗ the United States ㉘ the tiny countries
㉙ the rain forests ㉚ the coastal areas

⑦ 下線部(5)の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から1つ選べ。 ()

- ㉗ 多数の動植物や人間が死ぬことで、自然環境の破壊の度合いが増す。
㉘ 自然環境の破壊が進み、多数の動植物が死に、人間がその環境を占有する。
㉙ 多数の動植物や人間が死に絶えるような自然環境の破壊がおこっている。
㉚ 自然環境の破壊がこの程度になると、多数の動植物が死に、人間が住む場所を失う。

⑧ 空欄㉓に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から1つ選べ。 ()

- ㉗ At ㉘ For ㉙ Without ㉚ Through

⑨ 本文の内容と合致するものを、次の㉗～㉙の中から2つ選べ。 () ()

- ㉗ All U.S. rivers have almost all kinds of fish in the world.
㉘ At least 60 species of birds live in Indonesian rain forests.
㉙ Destroying rain forests is little connected with the “greenhouse effect.”
㉚ The loss of rain forests is likely to cause changes in the global climate.
㉛ Floods and heavy winds destroy rain forests.
㉜ We still have 32 million acres of rain forests in the world.
㉝ We should not wait and see what will happen to rain forests.

重要語句のチェック

- trópicál córál reefs 熱帯の珊瑚礁地帯 stárting státics びっくりするような統計の数字
 have a crítical ímpact on ~ ~に非常に重大な影響を与える absórb 吸収する
 enormóus quántities of ~ 非常に多量の～ sígníficántly はっきりと、著しく
 greenhóuse effect 温室効果 númeróus おびただしい数の
 the dísplicément of natíve peóple 原住民の排除 endánger 危険にさらす
 wáit and see 傍観する