

# 外国語

「英語コミュニケーションⅠ，英語コミュニケーションⅡ，  
英語コミュニケーションⅢ，論理・表現Ⅰ，  
論理・表現Ⅱ，論理・表現Ⅲ」

全学科の指定受験科目

英語コミュニケーションⅠ, 英語コミュニケーションⅡ,  
英語コミュニケーションⅢ, 論理・表現Ⅰ, 論理・表現Ⅱ, 論理・表現Ⅲ

[ 1 ]

次の英文を読んで、～ にあてはまるもっとも適切なものを、下の①～④から一つずつ選び、解答用紙  ～  にマークしなさい。＊の付いている語句は注を参照しなさい。

On July 30, 2003, a team of Spanish and French scientists brought an animal back from \*extinction, if only to watch it become extinct again. The animal was a kind of wild goat known as a bucardo, or Pyrenean Ibex. For thousands of years, it lived high in the Pyrenees, the mountain range that divides France from Spain. Then hunters drove down the bucardo population over several centuries. In 1989, Spanish scientists concluded that there were only a dozen or so left. Ten years later, a single bucardo remained: a female nicknamed Celia. A team of researchers led by wildlife veterinarian Alberto Fernández-Arias caught the animal in a trap, clipped a radio collar around her neck, and released her back into the wild. Nine months later, the radio collar let out a signal that Celia had died. She was found, crushed beneath a fallen tree. With her death, the bucardo became officially extinct.

But Celia's cells lived on, preserved in labs in Spain. Over the next few years, a team of reproductive scientists injected \*nuclei from those cells into goat eggs emptied of their own DNA, then implanted the eggs in surrogate mothers. After 57 implantations, one goat gave birth to a clone of Celia. Despite the efforts to help her breathe, after a mere ten minutes, Celia's clone died.

The bucardo is only one in the long list of animals humans have driven extinct, and with many more species now endangered, the bucardo will have much more company in the years to come. Fernández-Arias belongs to a small but passionate group of scientists who are researching cloning to help reverse that trend.

The notion of bringing vanished species back to life — some call it de-extinction — has hovered at the boundary between reality and science fiction for more than two decades. Celia's clone is the closest that anyone has gotten to true de-extinction. Fernández-Arias, now the head of the government of Aragon's Hunting, Fishing, and Wetlands Department, has been waiting for the moment when science would finally catch up, and humans might gain the ability to bring back an animal they had driven extinct. "We are at that moment," he says.

Other scientists who favor de-extinction argue that there will be concrete benefits. Biological diversity is a storehouse of natural invention, and most pharmaceutical drugs, for example, were derived from natural compounds found in wild plant species, which are also vulnerable to extinction.

Though de-extinction is no longer mere fantasy, the reality is still years away. "There is clearly a terrible urgency to saving threatened species and habitats," states John Wiens, an evolutionary biologist at Stony Brook University in New York. "As far as I can see, there is little urgency for

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bringing back extinct ones. Why invest millions of dollars in bringing a handful of species back from the dead when there are millions still waiting to be discovered, described, and protected?”

De-extinction advocates counter that the cloning and genomic engineering technologies being developed for de-extinction could also help preserve endangered species, especially ones that don't breed easily in captivity. They argue that though cutting-edge biotechnology can be expensive when it's first developed, it has a way of becoming very cheap, very fast.

However, critics of de-extinction, like scientist Glenn Albrecht, contend that without a safe environment to put re-created species back into, the whole exercise is futile and a gross waste of money. Hunting is one threat that recovered species would face. Equally important, for many, there's no place left to call home. The Chinese river dolphin became extinct due to pollution and other pressures from the human population on the Yangtze River, and sadly, things are just as bad there today.

Even if de-extinction proved a complete logistical success, the questions would not end. De-extinction advocates are pondering these questions, and most believe they need to be resolved before any major project moves forward. Bioethicist Hank Greely has taken a keen interest in investigating the ethical and legal implications of de-extinction. And yet for Greely, as for many others, the very fact that science has advanced to the point that such an amazing feat is possible is a compelling reason to embrace de-extinction, not to reject it.

Adapted from *Reading for Today 5: Topics*, Cengage Learning

[Notes]

\*extinction = when a species of animal or plant no longer has any living members

\*nuclei = the central parts of cells

(1) What is the main idea of the reading? 1

- ① De-extinction could preserve endangered species.
- ② De-extinction involves cloning animals to bring extinct species back to life.
- ③ De-extinction is debated among scientists regarding its possibility and ethics.
- ④ De-extinction is proven through the failed attempt at cloning the last bucardo.

(2) The word surrogate in paragraph two is closest in meaning to 2.

- ① original
- ② assistant
- ③ substitute
- ④ companion



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(3) Based on the reading, what is the main goal of Fernández-Arias and his research team? 3

- ① To establish a company for the bucardo
- ② To bring back extinct species through cloning
- ③ To study the natural behavior of extinct animals
- ④ To use science fiction to create habitats for endangered animals

(4) According to the reading, which of the following statements about supporters of de-extinction is NOT true? 4

- ① They say that cloning technology will become less costly over time.
- ② They argue that cloning could be used to save existing endangered species.
- ③ They think de-extinction is more important than saving threatened species and habitats.
- ④ They believe de-extinction technology can protect plant species that have been used in medicines.

(5) Based on the reading, which of the following is one view of scientists who disagree with de-extinction? 5

- ① They are not interested in biological diversity.
- ② They prefer to preserve existing endangered species.
- ③ They believe de-extinction has more advantages than drawbacks.
- ④ They think that cloning technology will never be able to bring back extinct species.

(6) According to the reading, the Chinese river dolphin became extinct because of 6.

- ① the spread of disease
- ② the damage to its home
- ③ the difficulty of breeding in captivity
- ④ competition with other species in the Yangtze River

(7) According to scientists like Glenn Albrecht, why is de-extinction a waste of money? 7

- ① Because of the high cost of cloning technology
- ② Because of the potential harm to existing ecosystems
- ③ Because of the ethical implications of genetic engineering
- ④ Because of the lack of suitable habitats for de-extinct species

[ 2 ]

問題文に関する著作権の都合上，非公開となります

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[ 3 ]

次の 19 ～ 26 にあてはまるもっとも適切なものを，下の①～④または①～⑤から一つずつ選び，解答用紙 19 ～ 26 にマークしなさい。

(1)

A: What's the best way to get to Harajuku?

B: By subway, I think. It should take about 15 minutes.

A: Is it the shortest way?

B: 19

- ① Well, it's the fastest.
- ② It takes time to get used to it.
- ③ Yes, it takes quite a long time.
- ④ No, the least expensive way is by bus.

(2)

A: Welcome to the Museum of Contemporary Art.

B: Do you have guided tours?

A: 20

B: OK, great. May I have two, please?

A: Yes, here you are.

- ① Yes, but I'm afraid they are all booked today.
- ② No, I'm sorry, but I can't offer you a discount on your membership today.
- ③ No, but we do have brochures with a map and a description of each exhibit.
- ④ Yes, and the next one is in five minutes. And you're in luck. There's one ticket left!

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(3)

A: 21

B: Why do you think so?

A: Whenever we meet, she pretends not to see me.

B: I don't think it's because she hasn't gotten over her anger. I think she's just stressed at work.

- ① It seems that Rika is still mad at me.
- ② Rika is not very good with computers.
- ③ I have never met a cleverer woman than Rika.
- ④ One thing that I especially like about Rika is her friendliness.

(4)

A: How did you like the movie you saw last night?

B: I can't say it was the best I have ever seen.

A: 22

B: Certainly not. Don't waste your time.

- ① I knew I could always count on you.
- ② Then I take it you wouldn't recommend it.
- ③ Didn't you have dinner before going to see it?
- ④ Did you go to see it alone or with a friend from work?

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(5)

A: Take this medicine for a week, and you'll start to feel better.

B:

A: Oh, really? It's the best on the market.

B: Not in my experience. Can you please prescribe another one?

A:

B: I will. Thank you for being patient with me.

A: It's my pleasure. Be sure to finish the medicine.

- ① Sorry, but as your doctor, I will not do that.
- ② I have used it before, and it didn't help at all.
- ③ No, it's too early to prescribe another medicine.
- ④ Thank you. This is just the medicine I need for pain.
- ⑤ I can give you something else, but you'll need to take it for two weeks.

(6)

A: I left my sunglasses at home.

B: That's too bad. The sun is really bright today.

A:

B: If not, we can get a new pair at the souvenir store near the beach.

A: Really?

B: It'll be my treat.

A: That's so kind of you.

- ① But that store is so expensive!
- ② But hats are so expensive there!
- ③ Would you like to use my extra pair?
- ④ Maybe my hat will provide enough shade.
- ⑤ The employees at that store don't treat customers well.



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[ 4 ]

次の [ 27 ] ～ [ 36 ] にあてはまるもっとも適切なものを, 下の①～④から一つずつ選び, 解答用紙 [ 27 ] ～ [ 36 ] にマークしなさい。

- (1) The professor of French literature was [ 27 ] from the meeting due to sudden illness.  
① absence                      ② absences                      ③ absent                      ④ absently
- (2) Like mountain bikes, these road bikes have disc brakes that [ 28 ] by the power of oil.  
① are controlled              ② are controlling              ③ controlled                      ④ was controlled
- (3) [ 29 ] in 1947, the company has been offering high-quality instruments at relatively low prices.  
① Finding                      ② Founded                      ③ Founders                      ④ Founding
- (4) All passengers must arrive at the airport at least 30 minutes [ 30 ] boarding the plane.  
① as early as                      ② now that                      ③ prior to                      ④ while
- (5) As a pleasant surprise, the lead actors [ 31 ] introduced the film at the first screening.  
① their                      ② them                      ③ themselves                      ④ they
- (6) Graduation theses must be submitted to the university office [ 32 ] 5 p.m. on January 31.  
① by                      ② in                      ③ to                      ④ upon
- (7) She has a classmate [ 33 ] father was once a professional football player in Europe.  
① whichever                      ② who                      ③ whoever                      ④ whose
- (8) My brother [ 34 ] the growth of the plant every day during his summer vacation.  
① competed                      ② looked                      ③ observed                      ④ relied
- (9) I trust that my team members will never be people who [ 35 ] their promises.  
① attempt                      ② break                      ③ complain                      ④ refer
- (10) The president was late for the business meeting because of [ 36 ] traffic on the highway.  
① heavy                      ② large                      ③ passive                      ④ various

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[ 5 ]

次の (1) ～ (5) の意味を英語で表現するように①～⑥の語句を並べかえ，最初から 2 番目と 4 番目の語句をそれぞれ一つずつ選び，解答用紙 37 ～ 46 にマークしなさい。ただし，文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) キャンペーンは出だしこそ順調でしたが，尻すぼみに終わりました。

The campaign (                    ) ( 37 ) (                    ), ( 38 ) (                    ) (                    ).

- |                |                 |         |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| ① a good start | ② but gradually | ③ faded |
| ④ got          | ⑤ off to        | ⑥ out   |

(2) 自然史博物館での恐竜展の見学は，待った価値が十分ありました。

It (                    ) ( 39 ) (                    ) ( 40 ) (                    ) (                    ) at the Natural History Museum.

- |                               |            |         |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|
| ① see the dinosaur exhibition | ② the wait | ③ to    |
| ④ was                         | ⑤ well     | ⑥ worth |

(3) 彼は非常に正直だったのでみんなに尊敬されました。

(                    ) ( 41 ) (                    ) ( 42 ) (                    ) (                    ).

- |                |          |                   |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| ① by everybody | ② he was | ③ his honesty was |
| ④ respected    | ⑤ such   | ⑥ that            |

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(4) この問題はあなたに任せるしかありません。

There (            ) (  ) (            ) (  ) (            ) (            ) in your hands.

- |           |              |            |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| ① but     | ② for it     | ③ is       |
| ④ nothing | ⑤ the matter | ⑥ to leave |

(5) 第47代アメリカ大統領に選ばれるとは夢にも思いませんでした。

(            ) (  ) (            ) (  ) (            ) (            ).

- |          |              |                         |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| ① being  | ② dream of   | ③ elected               |
| ④ I ever | ⑤ little did | ⑥ the 47th US president |