# 2020年度 茨城キリスト教大学入学試験問題

# 英 語(A日程)

(解答は解答用紙に記入すること)

| 1 | 次の英文およの Figure 1 と Figure 2 を見(、下の(1)、(2)、(3)の向いに合えなさい。  |
|---|--|
|   | Garbage at Sea   |
|   | The oceans are places [ ① ] great natural beauty. They are also dumping grounds for                                      |
|   | manmade garbage. One source of ( A ) is plastic waste. Millions of plastic bottles, bags, and                            |
|   | other items are washing out to sea. It's turning [ ② ] an environmental nightmare.                                       |
|   | The Pacific Ocean is one of the ( B ) affected. In the area between California and Hawaii, the                           |
|   | water slowly moves $[\ \ \ \ \ \ \ ]$ a circular motion. This movement pulls in ( $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $ |
|   | The result is a giant body of moving junk. It is often called the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.                           |
|   | The mess covers hundreds of thousands of square kilometers and creates terrible problems. The                            |
|   | plastic items slowly break down [ ④ ] smaller pieces. Turtles, whales, birds, and other                                  |
|   | creatures mistake the material [ ⑤ ] food. Or, they get caught in the nets and plastic rings of                          |
|   | beverage containers. Plastic also releases chemicals into the water. This pollutes the entire food                       |
|   | chain, from the smallest to the largest creatures.   |
|   | ( D ) , trying to clean up the mess could harm sea life even more. The only answer, many                                 |
|   | experts feel, is to change our habits. All plastic should be recycled. If that's not possible, in                        |
|   | should be carefully thrown away. Even better, buy ( E ) plastic bottles and plastic bags. The                            |
|   | oceans will thank you for it.  |

Figure 1 Distribution of Global Plastic Production by Region

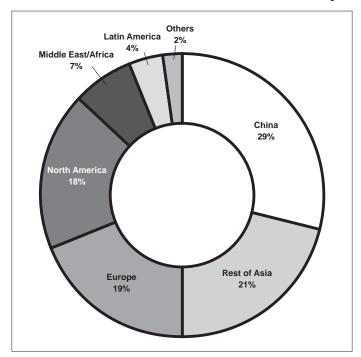
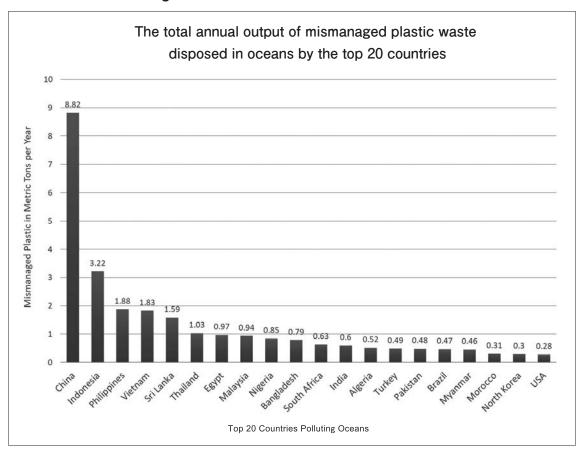


Figure 2 Global Plastic Pollution Contribution



- (1) 文中の [ ① ] ~ [ ⑤ ] に、適切な前置詞を入れなさい。
- (2) 文中の( A )~( E )に入る語として最もふさわしいものを、それぞれの群から 選びなさい。

A: pollute; polluted; polluting; pollution

B: worse; worsen; worsening; worst

C: float; floated; floating; floats

D: Impressively; Luckily; Similarly; Unfortunately

E: a few; fewer; more; most

- (3) 下記の①~⑩の英文の内容がFigure 1 およびFigure 2 と合致している場合はTを、誤っている場合はFを記入しなさい。
  - ① Indonesia is one of the top 3 countries which contribute the most to plastic pollution in oceans.
  - ② The amount of the mismanaged plastic that Vietnam discharges in oceans is twice as much as that of the Philippines.
  - 3 Japan throws away less plastic waste in oceans than Thailand.
  - 4 The country which produces the most plastic is the same as the country which discharges the most plastic waste in oceans.
  - ⑤ Half of the world's plastic is made in Asia.
  - 6 More plastic is produced in Europe than North America.
  - ② Six countries dispose of at least 1 metric ton of mismanaged plastic waste per year in oceans.
  - (8) The USA pollutes the sea with mismanaged plastic waste the least in the world.
  - (9) The contribution from European countries to the plastic pollution in oceans is bigger than that of the Middle East and African countries.
  - (10) The total quantity of the plastic waste that Sri Lanka and India throw away in oceans is more than that of Indonesia.

(House A~House Eは下の図のように並んでいます。)

| House A | House B | House C | House D | House E |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|         |         |         |         |         |

- 1. Mr. Brown lives in house A.
- 2. Mrs. Green lives two houses away from Mr. Blue, who is a painter.
- 3. Mr. Red and Mrs. Purple are not next-door neighbors.
- 4. The scientist used to have a pet mouse, but his pet cat ate it.
- 5. The singer practices singing with a pet bird.
- 6. Mr. Brown doesn't live next to a woman.
- 7. Mr. Blue's hamster escaped one day, and the person who lives three doors away found it before his pet cat ate it.
- 8. Mrs. Purple invited the dog's owner over for coffee last week.
- 9. The person who owns the cat lives next to the man who owns the goldfish.
- 10. Mr. Brown often complains about someone's noisy pet bird, even though the bird is not the pet of the next-door neighbor.
- 11. The teacher doesn't like fish or hamsters.
- 12. The computer programmer doesn't have time to take walks, so he doesn't have a dog.

|      | House A   | House B | House C | House D | House E |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Name | Mr. Brown | 1)      | 2       |         | 3       |
| Job  |           | 4       | (5)     | singer  |         |
| Pet  | 6         | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、下の(1)、(2)の問いに答えなさい。なお、[1]~[8]は段落の番号を示しています。

#### Would you return a lost wallet?

- [1] The average person is more honest than we think and is actually more likely to hand in a found wallet if it has more money in it. This is probably partly down to altruism, but also because most people don't want to be considered a thief.
- [2] If you find a wallet with no money and don't return it, you're just lazy. But when the wallet contains cash, it feels like stealing, says Michel Maréchal of the University of Zurich in Switzerland.
- [3] Maréchal, along with Alain Cohn of the University of Michigan and their colleagues, turned in over 17,000 "lost" wallets to institutions in cities across 40 countries. The wallets each contained a unique business card with contact details of a fictional owner, and some contained a small amount of cash. On the whole, wallets containing money were returned 51 per cent of the time, compared to 40 per cent of those without cash, the team found.
- [4] In another experiment, the team loaded some wallets with a large amount of cash—worth US \$94.15. They were surprised to find that these wallets were more likely to be handed back than those containing money worth US \$13.45. Forty-six per cent of wallets with no money were returned, compared to 61 per cent of wallets with a small amount of cash and 72 per cent of those with the large amount of money.
- [5] Leaving a key in a wallet also increased the likelihood of its return. This suggests that there is some altruism at play, says Maréchal. "People care about the owner of the wallet," he says. But surveys conducted by the team indicate that people are more likely to return higher values of cash because they don't like the thought of stealing.
- [6] The proportion of returned wallets did vary between countries. People living in countries with colder climates and longer winters were more likely to return wallets, for instance, as were those living in places with higher rates of primary education. But these findings are only correlations, and their team can't yet explain the differences.
- [7] When the team asked 299 Americans to guess the result of their study, they found that people generally predict that others will pocket the wallet if it holds more cash. Even the economists they surveyed made similar predictions. "People have a pessimistic view of human behavior, but this is a positive finding," says Maréchal.
- [8] Even so, he doesn't recommend keeping more cash in your wallet to boost your chances of getting it back should you misplace it. "It's still better to have less money in your wallet, in case it is not returned," he says.

altruism = behavior which is not beneficial to oneself, but will benefit another person 利他主義

- (1) 次の定義に当てはまる動詞を指定された段落の中から見つけ、その原形を書きなさい。
  - ① to examine or judge two or more things to show how they are similar or different to each other (第3段落)
  - ②to put a large quantity of something into a container (第4段落)
  - ③to carry out in order to get information (第5段落)
  - ④to steal something (第7段落)
  - ⑤ to increase or improve (第8段落)
- (2) 本文の内容に関する① $\sim$ ⑤の記述に合致するものをそれぞれ (a)  $\sim$  (d) の中から1つ選びなさい。
  - ① According to the second experiment explained in the article, which wallet is the most likely to be handed back to the owner?
    - (a) A wallet containing US \$94.15.
    - (b) A wallet containing US \$13.45.
    - (c) A wallet with no money.
    - (d) The amount of money contained in a wallet does not affect the likelihood of the wallet being handed back.
  - ②Regarding the proportion of returned wallets by countries, the article mentions:
    - (a) Fewer people living in countries with warmer climates and shorter winters tend to return lost wallets than people living in countries with colder climates and longer winters.
    - (b) Fewer people living in countries with higher rates of primary education tend to return lost wallets than people living in places with lower rates of primary education.
    - (c) There is no correlation between rates of returned wallets and the climates of countries.
    - (d) There is no correlation between rates of returned wallets and rates of primary education.
  - 3 According to the information in the article, which of the following statements is true?
    - (a) All the countries in Maréchal's study had about the same percentage of people return the wallets.
    - (b) The wallets in Maréchal's study were actually lost by 17,000 different people.
    - (c) People will return a wallet that doesn't have any money in it because of altruism.
    - (d) People are more likely to return a wallet if it has a key in it.

- ④ In paragraph 7, Maréchal says "People have a pessimistic view of human behaviour, but this is a positive finding." The expression, "a pessimistic view of human behaviour" means:
  - (a) People will probably not return the wallet if it contains a lot of money.
  - (b) People are too worried about dropping their wallets.
  - (c) People are too worried about how much money they need.
  - (d) People will probably not pick up a lost wallet if they find one on the street.

#### 5 The article concludes that:

- (a) It is better to keep more cash in your wallet in order to increase the chances of getting it back if you lose it.
- (b) It is better to have less money in your wallet because there is a possibility you will lose your wallet and not get it back.
- (c) It is better not to carry a key in a wallet because it is possible that someone who finds it will break into your house and steal something.
- (d) It is better not to return a lost wallet when you find one in cities because you will be considered a thief.

 $\mathbb{N}$  Docks Restaurant のメニューをよく見て、(1)  $\sim$  (5) の客がそれぞれ注文しようと考えている品を、英語で書きなさい。



## THE DOCKS RESTAURANT MENU

LUNCH served 12:30 - 2:30 pm / DINNER served 6:00 - 9:00 pm



#### **STARTERS**

| Tomato Soup                    | £2.00           |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| French Onion Soup              | £2.50           |
| Tomato Salad                   | £2.90           |
| Chicken Salad                  | £3.30           |
| All starters are served with b | read and butter |



#### SNACKS

Vegetable Omelette £3.25
Cheese & Tomato Sandwich £3.25
Chicken Sandwich £3.50
Cheeseburger £3.20
Hamburger £2.90
Cheese Omelette £3.50
Chocolate Cake £2.25

All snacks are served with salad and chips.

## **MAIN COURSES**



| German Sausage and Chips         | £6.50 |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Grilled Fish and Potatoes</b> | £6.25 |
| Italian Cheese & Tomato Pizza    | £4.85 |
| Thai Chicken and Rice            | £5.95 |
| Vegetable Pasta                  | £4.85 |
| Roast Chicken and Potatoes       | £5.95 |
| Turkish Pork Kebabs              | £4.95 |

## **DRINKS**



| Mineral Water      | £1.00 |
|--------------------|-------|
| Fresh Orange Juice | £1.25 |
| Soft Drinks        | £1.30 |
| Hot English Tea    | £0.90 |
| Irish Cream Coffee | £0.90 |

| DESSERTS   |       |
|--|-------|
| Fruit Salad and Cream                              | £2.25 |
| Ice Cream (choose from chocolate, coffee or lemon) | £2.00 |
| Lemon Cake   | £2.25 |
| Chocolate Cake                                     | £2.25 |
| Cheese and Biscuits                                | £2.50 |



- (1) Susan: There are quite a few different dishes on the menu. I'm a vegetarian and I really want to eat a starter, but I don't like soup.
- (2) Michael: I have a difficult time eating at restaurants because I am allergic to eggs and cheese, and I don't like beef or sweet things. But, I really want a snack.
- (3) Janet: I was here the other day for lunch and had a snack. It was so delicious. Today, I'd like to have the same thing for dessert after dinner.
- (4) George: This restaurant doesn't really have many options for drinks. I am so thirsty, but I don't like caffeine. By the way, I only have 1 pound.
- (5) Mary: I was amazed that there are kinds of food from all around the world. I really want to try something exotic for dinner. I think I'll have a main course with an Asian taste.

  But I'm Muslim, so I can't eat pork.

### V 和文を参考に、与えられた語句を並べ替えて英文を作ったとき、{ } 内の語のうち解答欄に 指定された位置に来る語を書きなさい。

(1) イングランド南部を流れるテムズ川は、イングランドの田舎の美しい風景の中を通って流れている。

Along its route through southern England, {beautiful; most; of; passes; some; stretches; Thames; the; the; through} of the English countryside.

- (2)「テムズ街道」と呼ばれる道を通って、ほぼテムズ川の全長に沿って歩くことができる。
  It is possible { a; along; for; length; nearly; of; river; route; the; to; walk; whole { called 'the Thames Path'.
- (3) しばらく水辺を歩いたり、川沿いをサイクリングするのを好む人が多い。
  Many people {along; by; cycle; like; or; river; stroll; the; the; to; water { for a while.
- (4) 道路が整備されておらず、鉄道も存在しなかった時代には、テムズ川は「スーパーハイウェイ」のような役割を果たしていた。

In the days when roads {acted; and; did; exist; not; poor; railways; Thames; the; were; when} as a sort of 'superhighway'.

(5) 英国を訪れる観光客の中で、テムズ川の写真を撮らずに帰っていく人はほとんどいない。
Today {Britain; few; having; home; of; pictures; return; some; taken; to; tourists; without } the River Thames.

# 2020年度 茨城キリスト教大学入学試験

# 英語解答用紙(A日程)

| Ι | (1) | 1 | of / with | 2   | into | 3 | in |
|---|-----|---|-----------|-----|------|---|----|
|   |     | 4 | into      | (5) | for  |   |    |

| (2) | A | pollution | В | worst         |
|-----|---|-----------|---|---------------|
|     | С | floating  | D | Unfortunately |
|     | Е | fewer     |   |               |

| (3) | 1 | Т | 2 | F | 3 | Т | 4 | Т | 5  | Т |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|     | 6 | Т | 7 | Т | 8 | F | 9 | F | 10 | F |

| I | 1  | Mr. Red   | 2 | Mrs. Green | 3 | Mr. Blue |
|---|----|-----------|---|------------|---|----------|
|   | 4  | scientist | 5 | teacher    | 6 | goldfish |
|   | 7  | cat       | 8 | dog        | 9 | bird     |
|   | 10 | hamster   |   |            |   |          |

| I | (1) | 1 | compare | 2   | load  | 3 | conduct |
|---|-----|---|---------|-----|-------|---|---------|
|   |     | 4 | pocket  | (5) | boost |   |         |

| (2) | 1 | (a) | 2 | (a) | 3 | (d) | 4 | (a) | (5) | (b) |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|

| N | (1) | Tomato Salad          | (2) Chicken Sandwich |               |  |
|---|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
|   | (3) | Chocolate Cake        | (4)                  | Mineral Water |  |
|   | (5) | Thai Chicken and Rice |                      |               |  |

| (1) | 3番目 | passes         | 10番目 | stretches      |
|-----|-----|----------------|------|----------------|
| (2) | 4番目 | nearly         | 7番目  | length         |
| (3) | 3番目 | stroll / cycle | 8番目  | cycle / stroll |
| (4) | 2番目 | poor           | 8番目  | exist          |
| (5) | 1番目 | few            | 8番目  | having         |

| 受験番号 |  |
|------|--|

|--|