

1. 次の英文は中央アメリカに栄えたマヤ文明について述べたものである。これを読み、設問に答えなさい。

The question has fascinated scholars and the public since 19th-century explorers began discovering “lost cities” in the Petén\*: How could one of the ancient world’s great civilizations simply dissolve?

Early speculation centered on sudden catastrophe, perhaps volcanism or an earthquake or a deadly hurricane. Or perhaps it was a mysterious disease, untraceable today. Modern researchers have discarded these one-event theories, however, ( ア ) the collapse extended over at least 200 years. Instead, scholars have looked at various overlapping factors, including overpopulation, environmental damage, famine, and (a) **drought**.

They have also focused on the one thing that during ( X ) 1. appears 2. decline 3. have 4. occurred 5. prolonged 6. the 7. to ) everywhere: As resources grew scarce, the *kuhul ajaw*\* lost their divine luster and the confidence of their subjects. Instability and desperation in turn ① fueled highly destructive wars.

For more than a millennium, the Maya had entrusted their religious and temporal well-being to their god-kings. These leaders displayed their might and majesty in elaborate rituals and pageants, in lavish art and architecture, and in written records of their (b) **triumphs**, inscribed on stone, murals\*, and ceramics.

The system prospered ( イ ) the land could satisfy people’s basic needs. This was easy at first when cities were small and resources relatively plentiful, but over time, growing populations, an expanding nobility, and rivalry between the city-states ② strained the limits of the environment.

Maya farmers were well schooled in sophisticated techniques designed to get maximum production from delicate tropical soils. But beginning in the ninth century, studies of lake-bed sediments\* show that the entire region was struck by prolonged droughts, ( ウ ) river ports like Cancún, which seems to have escaped water shortages.

When bad times came, there was little the *kuhul ajaw* could do to help their people. Monoculture farming—growing one ③ staple food crop that could be accumulated and stored for hard times or for trade—could not be sustained in the rain forest. Instead, each city-state produced small quantities of many different food items, such as corn, beans, squash, and cacao. There was enough, at least at first, to feed the kingdom, but little left over.

( エ ), Maya society was growing dangerously top-heavy. Over time, elite polygamy\* and intermarriage among royal families swelled the ruling class. The lords demanded jade, shells, exotic-bird feathers, fancy ceramics, and other expensive ceremonial accoutrements\* to affirm their status in the Maya cosmos. A king who could not meet the requirements of his relatives risked offending them.

The traditional rivalry among states only made matters worse. The *kuhul ajaw* strove to ④ outdo their neighbors, building bigger temples and more elegant palaces and staging more elaborate public pageants. All of this required more labor, which required larger populations and, perhaps, more wars to exact tribute in forced labor from fallen enemies. Overtaxed, the Maya political system began to falter.

(Adapted from Guy Gugliotta, “The Maya: Glory and Ruin” in *National Geographic*, 2007)

the Petén\*: 現代のグアテマラ共和国の一地域 the *kuhul ajaw*\*: 「神聖な君主」の意で、マヤの王の呼称  
murals\*: 壁画 sediments\*: 堆積物 polygamy\*: 一夫多妻または一妻多夫 accoutrements\*: 装飾品

[1] 空所(ア)～(エ)に入る最も適切なものを選択肢1～4の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄(1)から(4)にマークしなさい。

- |     |              |               |                   |                 |
|-----|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (ア) | 1. after all | 2. because    | 3. in spite of    | 4. therefore    |
| (イ) | 1. although  | 2. as long as | 3. not to mention | 4. unless       |
| (ウ) | 1. besides   | 2. except for | 3. including      | 4. without      |
| (エ) | 1. But       | 2. Eventually | 3. Meanwhile      | 4. Nevertheless |

[2] 下線部①～④の意味に最も近いものを選択肢1～4の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄(5)から(8)にマークしなさい。

- |   |              |             |                 |               |
|---|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ① | 1. selected  | 2. started  | 3. stimulated   | 4. suppressed |
| ② | 1. decreased | 2. extended | 3. overburdened | 4. relaxed    |
| ③ | 1. chief     | 2. durable  | 3. simple       | 4. tasty      |
| ④ | 1. beat      | 2. help     | 3. invade       | 4. trick      |

[3] 本文中の(a)と(b)の下線部の発音と同じものを次のそれぞれの選択肢から選び、マークシートの解答欄(9)から(10)にマークしなさい。

- |     |           |               |           |             |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| (a) | 1. caught | 2. crawl      | 3. drown  | 4. shoulder |
| (b) | 1. bruise | 2. hypothesis | 3. period | 4. weary    |

[4] 著者が主張するマヤ文明が滅びた理由の1つとして相応しいものを選び、マークシートの解答欄(11)にマークしなさい。

1. energy shortages      2. epidemic disease      3. global warming      4. a top-heavy hierarchy

[5] [X]の( )内にある語を文法的・内容的に適切な順序に並び替えた時、4番目と7番目に来るものを選択肢1～7の中からそれぞれ選び、マークシートの解答欄(12)と(13)に順にマークしなさい。

[6] 英文の内容に一致するものを次の1～9の中から3つ選び、マークシートの解答欄(14)から(16)にマークしなさい。

1. Multiple factors are likely to have been responsible for the breakdown of Maya society.
2. When there were food shortages, the *kuhul ajaw* helped their people develop better farming techniques.
3. Everywhere in the Maya world there were water shortages.
4. Rich soil enabled the Maya to produce a variety of vegetables.
5. The Maya kings gave expensive goods and luxurious accessories to their lords to maintain their loyalty.
6. When the wars between the city-states went out of control, the leaders sought a peace agreement.
7. With increasing social instability, the nobility suffered a decline in the quality of life.
8. Rivalry between the city-states drove the *kuhul ajaw* to spend more of their resources.
9. Maya society regained its political stability by raising taxes.

2. 次の英文は栗にまつわる言葉の由来について述べたものである。これを読み、設問に答えなさい。

Eating a melon, I remember my children;  
Munching on chestnuts, I yearn for them all the more.\*

.....

① Pining for home, the poet Yamanoue no Okura\*, then an envoy to China, composed these lines at the beginning of the eighth century, punning *uri* ‘melon’, a symbol of summer, with *kuri* ‘chestnut’, a symbol of autumn. Japan was then ( ア ) a time of great intercultural change, and Yamanoue, thought by some to have been himself of Korean origin, was clearly part of it. Yet this seemingly ② artless verse, which appears in Japan’s first anthology of poetry, the *Man’yōshū*, is a reminder of enduring habits and customs.

( イ ) only a few centuries before, in the millennia known as the Jōmon period, the inhabitants of the Japanese islands had led no more than a semi-③ settled way of life, in relative isolation from the Asian mainland. In the remains of their habitations archaeologists have found underground storage pits containing acorns, walnuts, hazelnuts\*, and chestnuts. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the climate grew warmer, making them more plentiful, and it is possible that the trees on which they grew nearby were tended or nurtured as a form of early agriculture.

Nuts as a source of carbohydrates have a long history in the West as well. Not surprisingly, given their ( ウ ), the names attached to them all are both interesting and confusing. Japanese *kuri* ‘chestnut’ appears in the word *donguri* ‘acorn’, but then no one seems to know exactly what *don-* means. English *acorn* originally referred to the fruit of any forest tree but now refers exclusively to oak nuts. The *hazel* of *hazelnut* originally referred to the tree but is now more typically associated with eye-color (reddish/greenish-brown). Hazel is also a female name.

The word *kuri* has been thought to come from *kuro-mi* ‘black seed’, but then the same might more plausibly be said of Japanese *kurumi* ‘walnut’. English *walnut* is not a nut that one finds on walls; first introduced from southern Europe, it was thus regarded as a “foreign nut” (Old English *walh-hnutu*), as distinct from the then more familiar *hazelnut*.

Chestnuts are likewise not “chest-nuts”; that is, they have nothing to do with either household cabinets or the human breast. The Old English word *cisten-* was replaced by Old French *chastaigne*, both forms ( エ ) from Latin *castanea*, a loanword from Greek, which in turn may have borrowed it from a now unknown language to the east.

French *marron* has become known to the greater world thanks to the popular (but expensive) ④ confection *marrons glacés*. The word is also the color name *maroon*.

The chestnut turns ( オ ) in various forms as a surname. Charles Waddell Chesnutt was a 19th-century African-American novelist. David T. Chastain heads a well-known heavy-metal group. Cristina Castagna was the first Italian woman to reach the peak of Makalu in Nepal. Joey Chestnut is currently the world’s leading competitive eater of hotdogs and pizzas.

Among Chinese family names, one of the most well-known is Lǐ, written with the character for ‘plum’: 李. But another, pronounced Lǐ, is written with the character for ‘chestnut’: 栗.

In Japan, Kurino (lit. ‘chestnut-field’) Shin’ichirō\* was a leading diplomat at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. Kuribayashi (lit. ‘chestnut-forest’) Tadamichi\* was the commander of Japanese Imperial Army forces on Iwo Jima. In today’s more peaceful and international times, *manga* artist Oguri (lit. ‘small-chestnut’) Saori\* is the author of the bestseller *Dārin wa Gaikokujin* [My Darling is a Foreigner].

Modern Japanese, just as in Yamanoue no Okura's day, still munch on chestnuts, producing their own in such large quantities as to put them in sixth place in the world. They are also the foremost consumers of exports from the international leaders in the market, China and South Korea.

\*瓜食めば子供思ほゆ栗食めばまして偲はゆ \*山上憶良 hazelnuts\*: 榛 (はしばみ) の実  
\*栗野慎一郎 \*栗林忠道 \*小栗左多里

[1] 空所 (ア) ~ (オ) に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選び、それぞれマークシートの解答欄 (17) から (21) にマークしなさい。

- |     |              |                   |               |               |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| (ア) | 1. forgoing  | 2. ongoing        | 3. outgoing   | 4. undergoing |
| (イ) | 1. During    | 2. Not to mention | 3. Until      | 4. While      |
| (ウ) | 1. antiquity | 2. edibility      | 3. inequality | 4. liquidity  |
| (エ) | 1. arriving  | 2. deriving       | 3. reviving   | 4. surviving  |
| (オ) | 1. around    | 2. down           | 3. out        | 4. up         |

[2] 下線部 ① ~ ④ に最も近い意味を持つものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選び、それぞれマークシートの解答欄 (22) から (25) にマークしなさい。

- |   |              |            |              |              |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① | 1. Asking    | 2. Heading | 3. Longing   | 4. Searching |
| ② | 1. pointless | 2. simple  | 3. unique    | 4. vague     |
| ③ | 1. primitive | 2. stable  | 3. wandering | 4. warlike   |
| ④ | 1. export    | 2. luxury  | 3. sweet     | 4. wine      |

[3] 英文の内容に一致するものを選択肢 1 ~ 9 の中から 3 つ選び、マークシートの解答欄 (26) から (28) にマークしなさい。

1. Nuts have been an important human food source for thousands of years.
2. The English word *acorn* derives from Old English *ac* 'oak'.
3. Hazelnuts were known in England before walnuts.
4. The English had no knowledge of chestnuts until they were introduced by the French.
5. As their surnames indicate, many Europeans and Americans are descended from chestnut farmers.
6. Japan is a leading producer of chestnuts but is exceeded by France.
7. A common Chinese surname refers to a fruit tree.
8. The term in English for one variety of nut is taken from a Greek woman's name.
9. English *walnut* is named after a famous walled district where the nut was first grown.

### 3. 次の対話文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Mark T. Schleiermacher (MTS), radio host of *This Week's Topic*, interviews Thomas G. Stavropoulos (TGS), co-founder of PAGOS (People Against the Globalization of Sport).

MTS: Good to have you on the show.

TGS: Thanks for having me.

MTS: Let me start by asking: What is it that you and your organization find so ( ア ) about globalized sport? After all, isn't the breaking-down of national barriers part of an overall trend?

TGS: Do you mean globalization in general? I don't want to get into a debate about that, but when it comes to sports, our opposition is quite specific: It is to the partisan hysteria that such supposedly "peace-promoting" athletic events typically inspire.

MTS: ( イ ) What's wrong with rechanneling human competitiveness from the bloody battlefield to the sports arena, where ( ウ ) no one is killed?

TGS:  As a Greek-American, I ( エ ) I could whole-heartedly share that sentiment, but unfortunately I cannot, for it's all a shamelessly hyped myth.

MTS: How so?

TGS:  International sporting events tend to benefit ( オ ) number of people and, of course, corporate interests, while offering no more than a momentary, drug-like distraction to hundreds of millions of spectators.

MTS: All right, it's a business, a form of entertainment. But ( カ ), what's wrong with that?

TGS:  It's that it ( キ ) to be something that it isn't: Far from fostering true "internationalism", globalized sports actually stir up an irrational sort of nationalism. And it's all so ( ク ), having to do with nothing more than the ability of a few highly trained athletes to ski down a slope at breakneck speed or to kick a ball into a net.

[1] 空所(ア)～(ク)に入る最も適切なものを選択肢1～4の中から選び、それぞれマークシートの解答欄  から  にマークしなさい。

- |     |                   |                       |                 |                  |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (ア) | 1. accessible     | 2. imperceptible      | 3. inflammable  | 4. objectionable |
| (イ) | 1. But of course! | 2. But wait a minute! | 3. Perhaps.     | 4. Well, yes.    |
| (ウ) | 1. at least       | 2. at most            | 3. deliberately | 4. rarely        |
| (エ) | 1. accept         | 2. don't think        | 3. think        | 4. wish          |
| (オ) | 1. a huge         | 2. a very poor        | 3. a very small | 4. an unknown    |
| (カ) | 1. again          | 2. no                 | 3. yes          | 4. you see       |
| (キ) | 1. acts           | 2. functions          | 3. pretends     | 4. serves        |
| (ク) | 1. addictive      | 2. dangerous          | 3. trivial      | 4. unpredictable |

[2] Ah, yes, the Olympic ideal! という文を入れるのに最も適切な箇所を、本文中  ～  の中から選び、該当する選択肢をマークシートの解答欄  にマークしなさい。

4. 次の(1)～(4)において、与えられた語と第1アクセント(第1強勢)の位置が同じ語が1つあります。その記号を選び、それぞれマークシートの解答欄 (38) から (41) にマークしなさい。

(1) de-stry

1. ef-fort

2. oc-cur

3. pat-tern

4. pro-teín

(2) re-sponse

1. met-al

2. mis-take

3. stor-age

4. vol-ume

(3) ad-van-tage

1. al-co-hol

2. for-mu-late

3. in-ter-val

4. per-cent-age

(4) mech-a-nism

1. an-ten-na

2. en-gi-neer

3. in-stru-ment

4. sub-scrib-er

5. 次の(1)～(4)の空所に入れるべき語として最も適切なものを選択肢1～5の中から選び、それぞれマークシートの解答欄 (42) から (45) にマークしなさい。

(1) 特に興味深いのは、ヒューマノイドロボットを開発するための最近の技術です。

( ) particular interest is recent technology for developing humanoid robots.

1. Among

2. In

3. Of

4. Off

5. Within

(2) 今後20年で平均気温が2.5度上昇するかもしれません。

Average temperatures may increase ( ) 2.5 degrees over the next two decades.

1. by

2. in

3. per

4. toward

5. with

(3) 水の沸点は標準気圧で100℃です。

The boiling point of water is 100 degrees centigrade ( ) standard pressure.

1. at

2. in

3. over

4. up

5. within

(4) 気温上昇は太平洋高気圧によって引き起こされました。

The rise in temperature was caused by a high-pressure system ( ) the Pacific Ocean.

1. at

2. by

3. over

4. up

5. with

6. 次の(1)～(6)の日本語の文と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、指定された文字で始まる最も適した1語を記述式解答用紙に記入しなさい。ただし、単語は最初の文字を含めて記入すること。判読が困難な解答は採点されません。

(1) トムが一生懸命働いていることは認めるけれど、まだ十分ではない。

I (a ) that Tom has worked hard, but it isn't enough.

(2) 平面 $P_1$ を平面 $P_2$ と平行にしなさい。

Place plane  $P_1$  (p ) to plane  $P_2$ .

(3) 僕の警告を無視して、チャールズは浅瀬に飛び込んだ。

(I ) my warnings, Charles dived straight into the shallow water.

(4) その事件の詳細についてのコメントを求められたが、校長は拒絶した。

When asked to comment on details of the accident, the headmaster (r ) to.

(5) 電気自動車の利用は二酸化炭素排出量の削減をもたらしますか？

Does the use of electric vehicles (r ) emissions of carbon dioxide?

(6) 環境にやさしいハイブリッド車はガソリンエンジンと電気モータを併用しています。

Environmentally friendly hybrid cars (c ) gasoline engines and electric motors.