

令和3年度 帰国生入学試験問題

英 語 (50分)

注 意

- 1 この問題用紙は、試験開始の合図で開くこと。
- 2 問題用紙と解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入すること。
- 3 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
- 4 印刷がわからない場合は申し出ること。
- 5 試験終了の合図でやめること。

受験番号		氏名	
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1 次の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べかえたとき、( ) 内で2番目、5番目、8番目にくるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字で始めてあります。

1. ここは駐車禁止区域ですので、この辺りに駐車してはいけません。

This is a non-parking zone, ( ア are イ park ウ around エ supposed オ you  
カ so キ not ク to ) here.

2. あなたはそのようなばかげたうわさを信じるほどおろかではないはずだ。

You ( ア than イ an idle ウ know エ believe オ ought to カ better キ to  
ク such ) gossip.

3. 百年前だったらその手術が痛くないと患者に保証できる医者<sup>かんじや</sup>は一人もいなかったらう。

A hundred years ago, ( ア the operation イ have ウ no エ assured オ could  
カ a patient キ doctor ク that ) would be painless.

4. 人工衛星によって地球規模の通信システムが可能になりました。

A ( ア possible イ communication system ウ by エ been オ artificial satellites  
カ made キ has ク global ).

5. 昨夜は部屋の明かりをつけたままぐっすり寝入ってしまった。

Last night, ( ア with イ fell ウ turned エ of オ I カ asleep キ my room  
ク the light ケ sound ) on.

6. 彼女には役者としてのプライドがあったので、人前で深い悲しみを見せることはできませんでした。

Her ( ア an actor イ allow ウ show エ as オ not カ to キ did ク pride  
ケ her ) her great sorrow in public.

7. このガイドブックは日本語を母語としない人たちに向けて書かれたものです。

This guidebook ( ア whose イ for ウ intended エ is not オ Japanese  
カ native tongue キ the people ク is ).

8. なぜ外国人労働者はそのようなひどい労働条件を我慢<sup>がまん</sup>しなければならないのですか。

( ア from イ do ウ with エ to オ up カ workers キ have ク abroad ケ why  
コ put ) such terrible working conditions?

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

1. 次の一文は、以下の文章中から取り出したものである。元に戻すとしたらどの箇所が最も適切か、(ア)～(オ)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

① (取り出した一文) People do this so that they can share their experiences with their family members and friends.

(ア) These days, almost all smart phones have cameras built into them. (イ) Those who have smart phones often take pictures with them, and place the pictures on the Net or send them by e-mail. (ウ) Sometimes, however, people take pictures without permission, so this can create some problems. (エ) In order to avoid this, we should remember to respect other people's privacy when taking pictures. (オ)

② (取り出した一文) Such benefits, however, have also caused new dangers to our health.

(ア) Thanks to advanced technology, some new methods of food production have been developed. (イ) These methods enable us to get a wide variety of foods anytime and anywhere at a low price. (ウ) For example, the chemicals that are used to kill insects or to keep food fresh can sometimes do us harm. (エ) The problem concerning food safety shows us the strong necessity of paying attention to food if we are to lead a healthy life. (オ)

2. 次の [A] と [B] の組み合わせは、以下の文章中から取り出したものである。元に戻すとしたらどの組み合わせが最も適切か、(ア)～(エ)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① (ア) [A] As a result [B] more (イ) [A] As a result [B] less  
(ウ) [A] Nevertheless [B] more (エ) [A] Nevertheless [B] less

Because of the new coronavirus, nowadays a lot of companies hold meetings online. This allows employees in different places to meet one another without traveling. [A], such online meetings can save companies a certain amount of money, and employees can avoid unnecessary close contact with others. However, some experts point out that confidential information exchanged through online meetings can be intercepted. If this problem can be overcome, online meetings are sure to become [B] prevalent.

- ② (ア) [A] decreasing [B] reluctant (イ) [A] decreasing [B] willing  
(ウ) [A] increasing [B] reluctant (エ) [A] increasing [B] willing

Many people love cats and dogs. Also, people's attitudes toward their pets seem to have been changing. The number of pet businesses is [A] rapidly around Japan. These businesses offer various products and services for pet lovers such as food, clothes, beauty shops, and even "cat cafés." Perhaps the fact that many pet lovers are [B] to purchase such products and services shows that a dog or a cat is not a mere animal for pet lovers but a family member or an important partner in their lives.

3 次の社説 (editorial) を読んで、あとの問いに記号で答えなさい。

Japan remains far behind many other advanced economies in the use of renewable energy such as wind and solar power. The government is now weighing a new set of measures to promote renewable energy, including expanding offshore wind power and reviewing the rules on access to the power transmission system — one of the key hurdles to increased use of renewables.

These efforts should be backed up by a much more aggressive target for increasing renewable energy in this country — to prompt greater investments in the sector and to \*drive home the government's commitment to \*de-carbonizing the nation's energy policy in the fight against climate change.

The government's basic energy policy calls for turning renewables into a principal source of power supply. However, the target share for renewable energy in the 2030 power supply mix — 22-24 percent of the total — is even lower than the 26 percent \*envisioned for coal-fired power plants, which many other industrialized nations plan to phase out because they emit more global warming gases such as carbon dioxide than other sources of power. Renewable energy including large-scale \*hydraulic power accounted for 17 percent of the nation's power supply in fiscal 2018 — nearly double the 9 percent in 2010 but still well below the levels in advanced European economies.

When most of the nation's nuclear power plants were shut down following the 2011 meltdowns at Tokyo Electric Power Company Holding's Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant, the power industry fired up more thermal power plants, including coal, to make up for the loss of nuclear power, which supplied 30 percent of the nation's electricity demand before the disaster. Favored for its cheaper cost and the low geographical risk involved in its supply from overseas, the share of coal power reached 32 percent in 2018, second only to the 38 percent of natural gas-fired plants.

In recent years, Japan has come under growing international fire for its heavy reliance on coal despite the global efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. In response to such criticism, the government last month \*fleshed out its earlier \*pledge to phase out "inefficient" coal-fired power plants. Of the nation's 150 coal plants, 120 were categorized as less efficient in their power generation, and about 100 of them are expected to be set aside for either \*decommissioning or suspension from service by 2030.

However, the impact of the move on combating climate change may not be as big as the numbers suggest. Most of the coal plants to be put out of service are old, small-capacity facilities. The more "efficient" ones that will be kept, including those now planned or under construction, have much larger capacities so the net reduction in the total capacity of coal-fired plants in Japan will only amount to some 20 percent, according to an estimate by an environmental group.

In fact, the government is not expected to change coal's share of 26 percent in the 2030 power supply mix. Even an "efficient" coal plant is said to emit twice as much carbon dioxide as a natural gas power plant, and many point to the global warming risk posed by keeping those plants in

operation for decades to come.

Japan has \*pinned its hopes on nuclear energy — which does not emit carbon dioxide in generating power — for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. However, the restart of nuclear plants idled \*in the wake of the 2011 Fukushima disaster remains slow. Nuclear power's share of electricity supply in 2018 was a mere 6 percent — \*a far cry from the government's target of 20-22 percent in 2030. Due to lingering safety concerns and the increased post-Fukushima cost of running nuclear plants, prospects are slim that the restart of the idled plants will pick up significant speed in the near future.

Given the uncertain future of nuclear power and the nation's continued heavy dependence on fossil fuel-based energy, the government remains unable to upgrade its commitments to cut greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement to fight climate change — even though nations are urged to \*revamp their voluntary plans every five years to prevent the catastrophic effects of global warming. Significantly boosting the use of renewable energy holds the key to Japan accelerating its de-carbonization efforts, and the government needs to make its commitment clear by sharply upgrading its targets for the share of renewables in energy supply.

The higher cost of renewable energy in Japan compared to other countries where the use of those energy sources have become more prevalent, as well as the unstable power generation by renewable sources dependent on weather conditions, have often been cited as reasons why renewables don't take off in this country. Rather than continue to use those problems as excuses for dragging our feet, we must pursue technological innovations to overcome them and lower the cost of renewables. It's time to shift gears in the effort to restructure the nation's energy landscape.

出典：ジャパントイムズ(2020年8月17日付社説) —The Japan Times Editorial (Aug 17, 2020)— 一部改変

- (注) drive home…～を徹底する      de-carbonize…～を脱炭素化する  
envision…～を想定する      hydraulic power…水力発電  
flesh out…～を肉付け(具体化)する      pledge…固い約束  
decommission…～の稼働をやめる      pin its hopes on…～に期待をかける  
in the wake of…～の後に      a far cry from…～には程遠い      revamp…～を改良する

1. Choose the correct statement about the use of renewable energy in Japan.
- ア Japan is leading many other advanced economies.
  - イ Japan even remains behind many developing countries.
  - ウ Many advanced European economies are in the same place as Japan.
  - エ Many other developed countries are in a more advanced stage than Japan.

2. According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is correct?
- ア Turning renewables into a principal source of power supply in Japan used to be the government's basic energy policy.
  - イ Many developed countries, except Japan, intend to gradually stop using coal-fired power plants.
  - ウ A natural gas-fired power plant emits more global warming gases than an efficient coal-fired power plant.
  - エ The percentage of renewable energy in fiscal 2018 in Japan was almost the same as that of advanced European economies.
3. What is likely to happen in Japan?
- ア The nation's 150 coal-fired plants will be phased out by 2030.
  - イ All 120 less-efficient coal-fired plants will be phased out by 2030.
  - ウ About 100 of the efficient coal-fired plants will be phased out by 2030.
  - エ Some coal-fired plants which are more efficient will be maintained.
4. Choose the correct statement about electricity supply in Japan in 2018.
- ア The share of renewables was about twice as large as that in 2010.
  - イ The share of coal power reached 38 percent.
  - ウ Natural gas-fired plants provided the second largest share of power.
  - エ Nuclear power's share reached more than 10 percent.
5. It seems that the writer of this editorial thinks that
- ア it is important that Japan is more aggressive in setting targets to increase renewable energy sources.
  - イ the government is doing a good job of lowering the amount of carbon dioxide produced by the nation's coal-fired power plants.
  - ウ the higher cost of renewable energy in Japan and the unstable nature of weather dependent renewable sources are good reasons why the government can't do more.
  - エ in order to solve the problems of increasing the supply of renewable energy, technological innovations are not essential.
6. Choose the best title of this editorial.
- ア Fight against climate change through international cooperation.
  - イ Cut greenhouse gas emissions to keep to the Paris Agreement.
  - ウ Increase the renewable energy target.
  - エ Increasing renewables can help the economy.

4 Please write an essay of 100-120 words on the following topic.

These days more and more schools are using computers or tablets for education.  
Do you agree or disagree with this idea? Why?



