

2018年度

帰国生入学試験

【 基礎学力検査 】

[英語] 問題

1. 問題および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙を問題の上にふせて置いてください。
5. 回収するのは解答用紙だけです。問題は持ち帰ってください。
6. [英語]の問題は1ページから5ページまでです。

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Today we will study about three groups of *biologists who played very important parts (A) the development of modern science. Let's look at the work of one man in each of the groups.

The first group of biologists, the earliest group to be studied here, are the people who worked with *microscopes in the 17th century. They improved microscopes for use in the study of science. Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch biologist who lived from 1632 until 1723, was one of the many important people in this group. ①Van Leeuwenhoek [the lenses / making / interested / used / was / were / improving / in / in / that] microscopes. He made some microscopes, and looked at many different things with them. He also made the *magnifying lenses in the microscopes. (B) looking through the lenses, van Leeuwenhoek realized that there was a surprising world filled with microscopic living things. Most people didn't know that these small living things *existed. Because (C) the work of van Leeuwenhoek and other biologists, microscopes were improved, and many important discoveries in biology and medicine continued to be made. The microscope continues to be a very important tool in science today.

A second group of biologists worked in the 18th century to make a system for organizing information on plants and animals. ②They [the same system / made / talking about discoveries / use / wanted / which / many scientists / everyone / to / for]. One system was developed by a Swedish scientist, Carl von Linnaeus, who lived from 1707 until 1778. ③He *classified plants and animals in a very useful way. His idea was to give each plant and animal a two-part *Latin name. The first part of the name was a general name. This was the name of the *genus*, or group. It told what kind of group the plant or animal belonged to. The second part of the name was the specific name. This was the name of the *species*, or kind. It told what specific plant or animal it was.

An example of Linnaeus' system is the Latin name for the flowers we call roses. All these flowers are in the general group or genus *Rosa*. Each kind of rose has a specific name, which is the second word in the name. For example, *Rosa damascena*. *Rosa* is a general name, and *damascena* is a specific name. So, we can understand that *Rosa damascena* means *damask

rose.

④ This system was very popular among scientists, and is still used today. There are several reasons for its popularity. First, the system is simple and clear. Second, Linnaeus used Latin words in his system and, at that time, nearly all scientists knew Latin. So, they did not have any difficulty in using these words. Third, the two names were short and very easy to remember. Linnaeus's own books also explain the popularity of his system. Since his books were widely read, his system also became widely used.

A third group of biologists did most of their work in the 19th century. They *explored the new lands to study the plants and animals there. One of the best-known scientists in this group was the great English biologist, Charles Darwin. He lived in England in the years from 1809 until 1882.

Since he was an explorer, Darwin did not spend all of the years of his life at home in England. He left England for five years in the early 1830's to travel on a ship called the *Beagle*. ⑤ This trip is famous. For the other people on the *Beagle*, the purpose of the trip was to draw maps and to explore South America. They also planned to sail all the way around the earth. ⑥ For Darwin, the purpose of the trip was different. He collected many samples of plants and animals from South America and *the South Seas. He also wrote down many of his *observations of the living things he found in his explorations. When he returned to England, Darwin wrote a book called *Origin of Species*, which was about *evolution. His theory of evolution was developed as a result of his observations during his trip on the *Beagle*. This book completely changed the world view of where both humans and animals came from.

We have studied about the work of the men in each of the three groups. Van Leeuwenhoek, Linnaeus, and Darwin are three very important men in the history of biology. Their work has influenced our lives a lot. However, we should also remember that they are only a few of the important people in the history of biology.

注)

biologist(s) : 生物学者 microscope(s) : 顕微鏡 magnifying lens(es) : 拡大レンズ
exist(ed) : 存在する classify(ed) : ~を分類する Latin : ラテン語の
damask rose : ダマスクローズ (香りのよいピンク、赤などのバラ)
explore(d) : ~を探検する the South Seas : 南太平洋 observation(s) : 観察記録
evolution : 進化

問1 (A) ~ (C) に入る適切な語をア～オからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけません。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で表してあります。

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問2 下線部①が「Van Leeuwenhoek は顕微鏡を作る際に使用されるレンズを改良することに興味があった。」という意味になるように [] 内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。

問3 下線部②が「彼らは、多くの科学者たちが成し得た発見について話し合うために、同じシステムを皆に使ってほしいと思ったのです。」という意味になるように [] 内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。

問4 下線部③の表す内容として最もふさわしいものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア それぞれの動物や植物にはそれらが属するグループ名が存在すべきであると考え、それをラテン語と英語からなる二つの呼び方で示した。

イ それぞれの動物や植物を二種類のラテン語読みで表し、その前半部分で具体的な個別名を、後半部分でそれが属しているグループ名を示した。

ウ それぞれの動物や植物を二語からなるラテン語で表し、その前半部分でその外見の特徴を、後半部分でそれが属している種名を示した。

エ それぞれの動物や植物に二つの部分からなるラテン語の名前を与え、その前半部分でそれが属しているグループ名を、後半部分で具体的な個別名を示した。

問5 下線部④の理由としてふさわしくないものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Linnaeus が考案した分類法は簡潔で分かりやすく、それをを用いた動植物の名前も覚えやすかったから。

イ Linnaeus の分類法に使用されていたラテン語は、当時、ほとんどの科学者たちが知っていた言語だったから。

ウ Linnaeus が書いた本の中で、彼の分類法がいかに人気があるのかを説明しており、その本が広く使用されていたから。

エ Linnaeus はラテン語に精通しており、彼が表すラテン語は当時の人皆が理解できるほど分かりやすかったから。

問6 下線部⑤の理由として最もふさわしいものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Darwinはこの初めての探検旅行で世界地図を作り上げ、大成功を収めたから。

イ Darwinが書いた代表作「種の起源」は、この旅行での観察記録がきっかけになったから。

ウ Darwinは「ビーグル号」に乗って、1830年代初頭に5年間母国イギリスを離れていたから。

エ Darwinは、南米近海を長い間航海している間に進化論についての本を書き上げたから。

問7 下線部⑥に関して、Darwinにとっての目的を30字以上40字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(句読点を含む)

問8 本文の内容と一致するものをア～ケから三つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Because Anthony van Leeuwenhoek made efforts to invent microscopes, scientists could start using them in the 18th century.

イ Many people were interested in microscopic living things in the world, so Anthony van Leeuwenhoek decided to make magnifying lenses.

ウ Van Leeuwenhoek knew that microscopic living things would be useful for organizing information on plants and animals.

エ Carl von Linnaeus, who lived in the 17th century, was a great biologist because he invented a new system for making microscopes.

オ Charles Darwin, an English biologist, made the theory of evolution, and that theory was written in the book, *Origin of Species*.

カ The people on the *Beagle* didn't have the same goal as Darwin's during the trip. One of their goals was to draw a new map of England.

キ Darwin left his home country and spent five years traveling through South America and the South Seas on the *Beagle*.

ク Although it took five years to travel on the *Beagle*, Darwin thought it was not long enough to finish writing *Origin of Species*.

ケ Van Leeuwenhoek, Linnaeus and Darwin are examples of very important scientists who helped make the great history of biology.

II 次の英文を読んで、下線部①～③の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

Olympic Games

Olympic Games are an international sports festival held every four years. The first Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. Since then, the Olympic Games have continued until today. However, some Games were cancelled because of wars or boycotts. ①最初のアテネ大会からすべてのオリンピックに参加しているのは五ヶ国しかない: Greece, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Australia.

The Olympic symbol is made up of five rings. They represent the unity of the five continents: Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe. Five different colors are used for the rings: blue, yellow, black, green, and red. ②これらの色は、すべての国が、少なくともそのうちの一色を国旗に使っているので選ばれた。

In 1964, the Olympic Games were held in Tokyo, Japan. These were the first Olympic Games held in Asia. In 2020, Tokyo will hold the Summer Olympics again. ③解決すべき問題はまだいくつかあるが、多くの日本人が東京で開催される二度目のオリンピックを心待ちにしている。

【以下余白】

