

2015年度 海外帰国生徒特別選抜 学力検査

英 語

【1】 次の英文を読んで、問1～問4に答えなさい。

I would like to begin by defining “zoo.” It is a park-like area in which live animals are kept in cages or large enclosures for public exhibit. Hold on! Large enclosures? More like tiny cages. As zoo funds are cut, cages become smaller with fewer plants.

To many people it is obvious that keeping an elephant in a small enclosure is unkind. Zoos assert claims of conservation, research, and education, and ① most visitors buy it. They believe that keeping polar bears locked up in “sanctuaries” with fake ice is better than to have them out in the wild. This is understandable, since the polar ice is melting. However, both problems are caused by humans: global warming contributes to the ice melting, and the need for constant entertainment creates zoos. A survey taken by the World Society for the Protection of Animals found that 80 percent believed animals were not receiving proper treatment.

Zoos claim to educate visitors. Yet we’ve all seen the one-sentence signs that describe monkeys. What can be learned from this? Certainly not enough to justify inhumane captivity.

These animals are simply meant to entertain. For example, look at the red pandas at the Bronx Zoo. Are they treated with respect? No! These pandas are a few feet from hundreds of cars zooming by on the expressway, with only a fence to separate them. Are these fit conditions for an almost-extinct animal?

Zoo animals endure inadequate living conditions with no space. ② Captive populations are not large enough to provide a good gene pool to preserve their species, and they have too much interaction with humans. Yet people will still come to see these rare animals that belong thousands of miles away. It just shows how desperate we’ve become for entertainment. This is the ultimate disrespect to a species.

The claim that most zoos make to justify the captivity of animals is increasing destruction of natural habitat. The rainforests are being destroyed at the rate of thousands of acres* a day. Animals have been breeding and migrating for a long time. And they’ve done it well. The destruction of the environment is a valid reason for helping them. But ③ a line must be drawn between help and destruction.

(Adapted from Patrick K., “The Modern Zoo,” *Teen Ink*. Retrieved May 18, 2014, from <http://www.teenink.com/opinion/environment/article/18073/The-Modern-Zoo/>)

* acre エーカー(面積の単位, 約 4047 平方メートル)

問1 下線部①の内容を示す最も適当な文を、以下の(a)～(d)の選択肢の中から一つ選び、解答欄に記号を記入しなさい。

解答欄 []

- (a) 象を狭い檻に閉じ込めておくのは冷酷なので、動物園は広い檻を買うべきだとほとんどの来園者は思っている。
- (b) ほとんどの来園者は、動物園は動物の保護と研究、教育を目的とするという動物園側の主張をすんなりと受け入れている。
- (c) ほとんどの来園者が、動物園という「楽園」にいる北極熊よりも、野生の状態の北極熊の方が幸せだと思っている。
- (d) 動物園は環境を保護し、動物を研究して調教することに対し、ほとんどの来園者は理解を示して、入場券を買っている。

問2 第四段落を参照して、現在の動物園に関する著者の考えを日本語でまとめなさい。

問3 下線部②は何を指しているか日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 下線部③に示されている著者の考えを、“help”と“destruction”の内容を明示したうえで、日本語で述べなさい。

【3】 次の問1～問10の日本語に相当する英文を作るために、英文の()内に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ選択肢①～④から一つ選び、番号を[] に記入しなさい。

問1 私はよく夕食後にクラシック音楽を聴いて楽しめます。

I often enjoy () to classical music after supper.

- ① listen ② listened ③ listening ④ to listen
[]

問2 私は彼に自分の考えを表して欲しいと思う。

I () him to express his thinking.

- ① doubt ② hope ③ think ④ want
[]

問3 行きたくなかったのですが、彼があまりに熱心なので招待を受けざるをえなかった。

I didn't want to go, but he was so eager that I couldn't but () the invitation.

- ① accept ② acknowledge ③ agree ④ attain
[]

問4 重要なことでなければ、電話はしないでください。

Don't call me ().

- ① when the message is important ② if the message is important
③ in case the message is important ④ unless the message is important
[]

問5 私が観に行った野球の試合は本当に退屈だった。

The baseball game I went to was really ().

- ① bored ② boredom ③ bore ④ boring
[]

問6 生命の起源については諸説あるが、どの説も明快ではない。

There are several theories about the origin of life, but () is clear.

- ① both of them ② either of them
③ neither of them ④ none of them
[]

問7 ジョンは今度いつ来るのだろう。

I wonder when John () next.

- ① came ② has come ③ will come ④ will have come
[]

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小論文

小論文課題

学校教育における部活動（学外のクラブ活動は除く）について、あなたの意見を600字程度で記しなさい。

（楷書で丁寧に記すこと）