

## 学科(記述式)試験問題

## 注 意 事 項

1. 問題は **3 題**で、解答時間は **1 時間 20 分**です。
2. 答案用紙の記入について
  - (ア) 答案は濃くはっきり書き、書き損じた場合は、解答の内容がはっきり分かるように訂正してください。また、答案用紙の表側だけで書ききれないときは、「**裏に続く**」と書いて裏側を使用してください。
  - (イ) 答案用紙は、表紙を除き **6 枚つづり 1 冊**です。
  - (ウ) 答案用紙の表紙の各欄にそれぞれ必要事項を記入してください。  
[     ]—(     )—

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の欄は[ H6 ]—(2024)—

英 語
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と記入してください。
  - (エ) 答案用紙各枚の右上の(   ページ)欄に上から順にページ数を記入してください。
  - (オ) 下記のとおり指定されたページを使って解答してください。

【問題番号】	(ページ)
【No.   1】	( 1 ～ 2 )
【No.   2】	( 3 ～ 4 )
【No.   3】	( 5 ～ 6 )
  - (カ) 答案用紙各枚の左上にある(No.     )の欄には問題番号を記入してください。
  - (キ) 試験の公正を害するおそれがありますので、答案用紙の氏名欄以外に氏名その他解答と関係のない事項を記載しないでください。
3. この問題集は、本試験種目終了後に持ち帰りができます。
4. 本試験種目の途中で退室する場合は、退室時の問題集の持ち帰りはできませんが、希望する方には後ほど渡します。別途試験官の指示に従ってください。なお、試験時間中に、この問題集を切り取ったり、転記したりしないでください。
5. 下欄に受験番号等を記入してください。

第 1 次試験地	受験番号	氏            名
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指示があるまで中を開いてはいけません。

【No. 1】 次の文章を読み、問い(1)～(4)に答えよ。

Sri Lanka’s Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) warned the X-Press Pearl could create an oil spill emergency. It expects pristine<sup>\*1</sup> beaches along a 30 kilometer- (18.6 mile-) stretch of coastline from the tourist spot of Negombo to Dikowita to be hit.

As the X-Press Pearl began to sink, Sri Lanka’s State Minister of Fisheries, Kanchana Wijesekera, said on social media fishing activities and other vessels had been barred from entering the Negombo Lagoon.

“Emergency measures are (being) taken to protect the lagoon and surrounding areas to contain the damage from any debris or in case of an oil leak,” Wijesekera added.

A fire, which raged for almost two weeks, prompted a large-scale clean-up operation along Sri Lanka’s western coast, as millions of plastic micro pellets<sup>\*2</sup> blanketed beaches near the capital, Colombo. Fishing in the area was suspended and environmentalists warned birds and marine life could be threatened by the plastic and chemical pollution.

Asha de Vos, marine biologist and founder and executive director of Oceanswell, said an oil spill would be “absolutely disastrous.”

“It can coat species. The sea birds, for example, get very badly impacted by these things. Any species in the water, it can get stuck in the fish gills<sup>\*3</sup> — so that could be really problematic,” she said.

As well as a potential oil spill, one of the biggest concerns is the millions of plastic pellets that are polluting the waters and washing up on beaches along the coast, raising concerns for fish and other wildlife likely to swallow the microparticles.

The plastic pellets, or nurdles, are used to make other plastic products and are a big source of ocean plastic pollution. Due to their small size, the pellets can be mistaken for food by birds, fish and other marine wildlife.

De Vos described it as “plastic snow” covering the beaches.

“We are also finding these nurdles now moving southwards with the current and we can expect them to really move across our entire coastline in time to come,” she said.

De Vos said the nurdles are buoyant<sup>\*4</sup> and move freely so they can easily inundate<sup>\*5</sup> rivers and mangroves, posing a risk to fish and birds.

“Species can ingest them. And that’s a problem for smaller species, particularly that can choke, because these are quite small pellets,” she said. “But also, these nurdles, they concentrate toxins — toxic chemicals — from the environment and as they may move around, they take the toxic chemicals with them.”

The pellets could also threaten nesting turtles on the beaches.

“The beaches as they are right now, they are covered with these plastics and that can change the temperature of the beach, which is problematic for nesting species like turtles. The gender of their hatchlings<sup>\*6</sup> is dependent on temperature,” she said.

\*<sup>1</sup> pristine: in very good condition

\*<sup>2</sup> pellet: small hard ball

\*<sup>3</sup> gill: the organ through which fish and other water creatures breathe

\*<sup>4</sup> buoyant: able to float

\*<sup>5</sup> inundate: to flood an area

\*<sup>6</sup> hatchling: a young animal that has recently come out of its egg

- (1) 船の事故を受け、スリランカ政府は具体的にどのような指示を出したのかを、答案用紙で 1 行程度の日本語でまとめよ。
- (2) 海洋生物学者によると、船から流出した物質は、どのような形で水面下の環境に影響を与えるのかを、答案用紙で 3 行程度の日本語でまとめよ。
- (3) 下線部の語句が示すものと同じものを指すために使われている 1 語を、本文中(下線部の語句から本文末尾までの間)から抜き出せ。
- (4) 船から流出した物質は、どのように現地に生息する亀に影響を与えるのかを、答案用紙で 3 行程度の日本語でまとめよ。

【No. 2】 次の文章を読み、問い(1)、(2)、(3)に答えよ。

Hawaii Gov. David Ige signed legislation that will ban the sale of sunscreens containing two chemicals believed to harm coral reefs.

The move makes Hawaii the first U.S. State to enact<sup>\*1</sup> a ban on oxybenzone<sup>\*2</sup> and octinoxate<sup>\*3</sup>.

“This is just one small step toward protecting and restoring the resiliency<sup>\*4</sup> of Hawaii’s reefs,” Ige said at a signing ceremony for the bill, which will take effect in 2021. Ige said the state will also need to continue other efforts to protect coral, including fighting invasive species, pollution from land runoff and climate change.

Sunscreen containing oxybenzone and octinoxate will only be available to those with a prescription from a physician. Others will have to buy sunscreens without these chemicals or bring their own sunscreen to Hawaii.

(A) Scientists have found the two substances can be toxic to coral reefs, which are a vital part of the ocean ecosystem and a popular draw for tourists.

The two chemicals are among the six most common active ingredients<sup>\*5</sup> in sunscreens that use chemical filters. The other type of lotion is mineral sunscreens, which use zinc oxide or titanium dioxide. A handful of products combine both types of protection.

State Sen. Roz Baker, who represents south and west Maui, said the bill has enormous significance because coral is such a fundamental part of a larger ecosystem important to the health of the planet.

(B) Critics say there aren’t enough independent scientific studies supporting the assertion<sup>\*6</sup> that the chemicals harm coral reefs.

The bill was supported by a number of nonprofit environmental groups, as well as by the office of Hawaiian Affairs, according to reports by the Honolulu Star-Advertiser newspaper. It was opposed by X Stores, the Hawaii Medical Association, the Chamber of Commerce Hawaii, the Personal Care Products Council and Y company, which makes sunscreens.

The group Retail Merchants of Hawaii has said it is concerned the ban will discourage people from buying sunscreen at stores.

But state Rep. Chris Lee, who represents the Honolulu suburbs of the Kailua and Waimanalo, said the law is a necessary step to help Hawaii pass on to the next generation its reefs, ocean, tourism, industry, and way of life.

Leaders need to act quickly to save what the coral world has left, he said. “We know the tide is against us. We’ve got a limited amount of time,” Lee said.

\*<sup>1</sup> enact: to make a new rule or law

\*<sup>2</sup> oxybenzone: オキシベンゾン

\*<sup>3</sup> octinoxate: オクチノキサート

\*<sup>4</sup> resiliency: the ability to quickly become strong, healthy, or happy after a difficult situation, illness, etc.

\*<sup>5</sup> ingredient: an element you need to achieve something

\*<sup>6</sup> assertion: something that you say or write that you strongly believe

(注) この文章は 2018 年に書かれたものである。

(1) 下線部(A)を和訳せよ。

(2) 下線部(B)を和訳せよ。

(3) 本文で述べられている日焼け止めの販売を禁止する目的を 50 文字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

【No. 3】 次の問い(1)、(2)に答えよ。

(1) 次の A～E の文章をそれぞれ英訳せよ。

A. ご不便をおかけして申し訳ございません。

B. 身分証明書を提示してください。

C. 足元に注意。

D. 参加者が寒さに耐えられるかどうか分からない。

E. 私たちは天然資源の持続的利用について話し合うつもりだ。

(2) 次の A～E の文章を英訳したとき、( )内に入る 1 語をそれぞれ記せ。

A. もう少し社会性や協調性を身につけたらどうですか。

( ) don't you acquire sociability and cooperativeness a little more?

B. どちらでも構いません。

( ) one would be fine.

C. 国境を警備するのも我々の仕事の一つである。

( ) security is one of our many jobs.

D. 全ての委員に聞こえるように、大きな声で話をしなさい。

Speak loudly in ( ) that all the committee member can hear.

E. 「感染症に気を付けましょうね。」「そうですね。」

“Let's be careful of ( ) diseases.” “I agree.”

## <出典>

### ・No.1

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<https://edition.cnn.com/2021/06/02/asia/sri-lanka-ship-sinking-intl-hnk/index.html>

### ・No.2

Audrey McAvoy, “Hawaii bans sale of sunscreens with coral-harming chemicals”, The Associated Press