

H6-2025-

英 語

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。
[]—()— の欄は [H6]—(2025)—**英語** 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。

Scientists have developed a technology-powered mapping tool to prevent ships from hitting whales in areas off America's west coast. The system is called Whale Safe. It uses equipment placed in the ocean to identify the presence of whales in the surrounding area. The tool also records shipping activity and ship speeds. The collected data is then sent by satellite to scientists who examine it and seek to provide guidance to ship operators. Developers of the system say it produces near real-time information about nearby whale movements.

Whale Safe has already been operating near ports in southern California. It was recently launched to the north in San Francisco Bay. There is a problem in the bay with ships hitting whales. Last month, wildlife officials reported the latest suspected case. A humpback whale washed ashore in the San Francisco Bay with injuries suggesting the animal was killed in a ship strike. The Marine Mammal Center near San Francisco said it was the fifth whale to be killed by a ship strike in the area this year. Wildlife officials note that the actual number of whales killed by ships is likely much higher because the bodies of the dead animals are rarely discovered. Humpback whales visit California to feed in the summer and autumn before migrating south to reproduce off the coast of Mexico. They are among the world's most endangered whales. An estimated 35,000 to 40,000 remain in the wild. The Marine Mammal Center says the main threats facing humpback whales are strikes from ships and getting caught in fishing and waste equipment.

The Whale Safe system is designed to identify and protect several different species, including humpback, blue, fin and gray whales. It uses three methods to do so. First, it uses flotation devices — known as buoys — to record sounds the whales make. Second, it uses computer models to process current and historical ocean data to predict where the whales are most likely to be. Third, it permits trained observers and ordinary citizens to report whale sightings through a mobile app.

The Whale Safe project is supported by the Marine Mammal Center and the Benioff Ocean Science Laboratory at the University of California Santa Barbara. Other organizations and government agencies also cooperate on the project. Developers of the system say the expansion of Whale Safe to San Francisco demonstrates that the system can be effectively deployed to additional areas of the United States and the world. Officials from the Marine Mammal Center say they have plans to expand the system to other areas where whales face a high risk of being hit by ships. These areas include parts of the U.S. Eastern Seaboard. Worldwide, such areas include waters near Sri Lanka, Chile, Greece and Spain's

Canary Islands.

Jeff Boehm is a leader of the Marine Mammal Center. He said the Whale Safe system combines the latest technology with thoughtful conservation efforts “to create a solution to reduce risk to whales.” Boehm added, “This is where tech meets Mother Nature for the benefit of marine life.”

- (1) Whale Safe は、どのような情報を収集するのか。答案用紙で 2 行程度の日本語でまとめよ。
- (2) サンフランシスコ近郊にある専門機関(The Marine Mammal Center)は、犠牲となっているクジラの頭数について、どのような考えを持っているか。答案用紙で 2 行程度の日本語でまとめよ。
- (3) クジラの位置を特定するための方法について、一般市民はどのように貢献できるか。答案用紙で 2 行程度の日本語でまとめよ。
- (4) スリランカやチリ、ギリシャ、スペインのカナリア諸島について、どのように言及されているか。答案用紙で 2 行程度の日本語で述べよ。

【No. 2】 次の文章を読み、問い(1)、(2)、(3)に答えよ。

This is a Health and Lifestyle report.

When Dr. Stanley Fineman started as an allergist, he told patients to start taking medications and prepare for pollen season in the middle of March.

That was about 40 years ago. Today, he tells them to start around the middle of February.

Since 1990, pollen season across the United States and Canada has been starting earlier, about 20 days earlier. And pollen loads, the amount of pollen released by plants, are 21 percent higher.

The main reason for this, a new study found, is global warming.

Other studies have shown North America's allergy season getting longer and worse. But this one, published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, has the most complete information coming from 60 reporting stations. It is also the first study to make scientific connections between an earlier and more intense pollen season with human-caused climate change.

(A) The study says the warmer the earth gets, the earlier spring starts for animals and plants, especially plants that release pollen. Additionally, trees and plants produce more pollen when they get more carbon dioxide.

Bill Anderegg is the lead writer of the study. He said, "climate change is here and it's in every breath we take." The University of Utah scientist told the Associated Press (AP), "This is clearly warming the temperatures and more carbon dioxide is putting more pollen in the air."

Scientists are not sure why trees are giving off the allergy-causing particles earlier than grasses. But Anderegg said just look at cherry blossoms opening earlier in Japan and Washington, D.C. as an example.

Scientists involved in the study also considered that parks and cities were getting greener. They also compared what is happening now in our environment to computer models of an Earth without human-caused warming and rising carbon dioxide in the air.

Since 1990, about half of the earlier pollen season was linked to climate change — mostly from warmer temperatures. But plant-feeding carbon dioxide, Anderegg said, played a part.

However, (B) since the 2000s, he said, about 65 percent of early pollen seasons can be blamed on warming. And about 8 percent of the increased pollen load can be blamed on climate change.

Chris Downs of St. Louis, Missouri does not need a study to show that he already has

problems with breathing, headaches, and red itchy eyes. His allergies usually hit in March. But the last two years, they came in early February, along with blooms of trees and flowers. “As a kid I never saw anything start blooming in February,” Downs said, “Now I see a handful of years like that.”

For Amir Sapkota, this is not just a matter of sneezing and watery eyes. There are more serious health concerns. The University of Maryland scientist said the pollen is a risk for other diseases including asthma.

She told the AP, “Asthma costs the U.S. economy an estimated \$80 billion per year in terms of treatment and loss of productivity.” So, a longer pollen season is a threat to both “individuals suffering from allergies as well as the U.S. economy.”

There are other problems as well. Sapkota recently found a connection between earlier spring allergies and an increased risk in asthma hospitalizations. Another study, Anderegg said, that found students do worse on tests because of pollen levels.

The U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention has some advice on how to protect yourself against pollen:

- Take your allergy and/or asthma medications as advised by your health care provider.
- Do not touch your eyes while you are outside.
- Wash after being outside to remove pollen from your skin and hair.
- Change your clothes after being outdoors.
- Keep windows closed during pollen season.

(注) この文章は 2021 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) 本文では、花粉から身を守るために、どのようなアドバイスをしているか。記載されているものの全てを日本語で述べよ。

【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. 後ほどお電話します。
- B. あなたの職業は何ですか。
- C. 報告書はもう書き終わりましたか。
- D. あなたは助けを必要としているように見えます。
- E. 家族を代表してあなたに感謝の気持ちを伝えたい。

(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. 後悔先に立たず。
It is no () crying over spilt milk.
- B. 出かけるときはドアを施錠したかどうか確認しなさい。
Make () to lock the door when you go out.
- C. 私の意見としては、学生のうちにボランティア活動を経験するべきだ。
In my (), you should experience volunteer activities while you are students.
- D. 何とかして我々は要救助者を発見しなければならない。
() we must find survivors in need of help.
- E. 明日の天気はどんな感じでしょうか。
What is the () forecast for tomorrow?

<出典>

・No.1

Whale Safe – an AI-enabled System to Prevent Ship Collisions with Whales – to Launch off the San Francisco Coastline. Reproduced with permission of The Marine Mammal Center

・No.2

Nothing to sneeze at: Global warming triggers earlier pollen by Seth Borenstein. Reproduced with permission of Associated Press