

[問題 I] 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

It is estimated that in 2005 there were over 191 million international migrants worldwide. The dream of better opportunities and demand for labor from abroad sets many young people in motion. (1)Violence, war, poverty, unemployment, crime or persecution drive many others to escape.

A majority of young international migrants come from developing countries. They emigrate to better-off neighboring countries or to developed countries. Many leave with few belongings, little money and little information about their destination; but they take with them the great assets of youth: resilience, resourcefulness and perseverance. But, because of their age, they face obstacles and risks that test their endurance.

Young people on the move are determined. Many lack working papers and cross borders as visitors or tourists. Others pay smugglers to get them in. If necessary, they cross oceans in precarious boats or burning deserts hidden in cars. They find a way.

Reports from various regions indicate a rising percentage of adolescents among international migrants. For example 15 percent of all Mexicans seeking to emigrate to in the U.S. in 1997 were adolescents, between 14 and 17 years of age. Studies on the border between Thailand, Myanmar and China report adolescents as young as 13 crossing borders alone. If we extend the definition of youth to also include those who are between the ages of 25 to 29, half of the migrant flow and a third of the stock would be young people.

Many receiving countries, in particular those with aging populations, benefit from young international migrants who fill the lowest-paid jobs that no one else wants. They provide manual labor in agriculture and construction; they do domestic work and service jobs in homes, hotels, and restaurants. There is also a growing demand for qualified workers in such areas as health care, communication technologies, and sports.

[A] The emigration of young people is not always good for the sending countries or the young emigrants. It reduces the number of

workers in a highly productive age group, including many who are newly qualified or skilled. [B] When young people emigrate alone, they lose the networks of family and friends that give them support and a sense of identity and direction. [C] Young emigrants often send money back to their home countries and bring their skills and experience with them if they return. [D]

How well international migrants integrate into their host country largely depends on the host countries' policies to help young immigrants learn the language, find employment, housing, education and health care, and protect them from racism, xenophobia, and discrimination. It also depends on a person's ability to adapt. Young people are often more flexible and eager to learn and can help their elders.

(2)_____ the risks of moving abroad, most young people find it a rewarding experience, offering employment, increased skills, and knowledge of the world with benefits for both host and home countries.

"People on the Move: Moving Young" from State of World Population 2006. www.unfpa.org

[注]

emigrate = 移住者として出国する	asset = 利点
resilience = 回復力	resourcefulness = やりくり上手
perseverance = 忍耐力	smuggler = 密輸業者
precarious = 危険な	stock = 出生国の外にいる人々
manual labor = 肉体労働	xenophobia = 外国（人）嫌悪

1. 下線部(1)は、次のうち何の要因としてあげられているか。その番号をマークしなさい。

1

- (1) factors that cause many people to flee
- (2) factors that decrease the number of families leaving their homes
- (3) factors that enhance reasons to stay
- (4) factors that make countries tighten border control

2. 本文によると、国際的な移住者が若いことを理由に経験することは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。

2

- (1) They try to assist elders travelling to urban areas.
- (2) They face difficulties and risks that test their patience.
- (3) They gather information from other youths to find better jobs.
- (4) They tend to repeatedly move around in a short period of time.

3. Thailand, Myanmar and China の国境に関する調査が明らかにすることは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。

3

- (1) Adolescents, or 13-year-olds, often hope to cross geographical borders to explore new places by themselves.
- (2) Approximately 13 young adolescents are walking back and forth across the borders.
- (3) Crossing into adolescence can be a challenging time for those as young as 13.
- (4) Adolescents, including those only 13 years old, are traveling across borders by themselves.

4. 以下の文は、第6パラグラフの [A] [B] [C] [D] のどこに入れるのが最もふさわしいか。その番号をマークしなさい。

4

However, there can be good results as well.

- (1) [A]
- (2) [B]
- (3) [C]
- (4) [D]

5. 若者による移住方法として本文中に示されていない方法は、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。

5

- (1) They pay a fee to cross the border illegally.
- (2) They arrive in other countries as visitors or tourists.
- (3) They use boats and cars to sneak into a different country.
- (4) They steal needed documents to cross the border.

6. 最終パラグラフの下線部 (2) に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下
与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) As an example of

6

(2) In spite of

(3) Like

(4) Resulting in

7. 英単語 **blend** とほぼ同じ意味の単語を本文中から抜き出して書いて
ください。

記述式解答用紙に書くこと

8. 本文によると、次の文 (I) ～ (IV) の内容は、(1)～(5)のどれと一致
するか。その番号をマークしなさい。番号は1回しか使えない。

(I) They produce more than half of the young migrants moving
internationally.

7

(II) They benefit from young international migrants who occupy
unpopular lowest-paid work.

8

(III) They do not always benefit from youth emigration.

9

(IV) They lose a supportive network of family and friends and a sense
of identity and direction.

10

- (1) countries that send migrants as well as young emigrants
- (2) developing countries
- (3) elders who need to migrate with family members
- (4) migrant receiving countries, especially with aging populations
- (5) youths who leave their country by themselves

9. 次の各文で本文の内容に一致しているものには 1 を、一致していないものには 2 をマークしなさい。

(1) The global total number of international migrants in 2005 is considered to have been more than 191,000,000 persons.

(2) Many young international migrants leave with few belongings and little money, but tend to be extremely well-informed about where they intend to settle.

(3) Youths who are trying to migrate are committed and persistent in reaching their destination.

(4) In 1997, 15 percent of Mexicans attempting to migrate to the U.S. were teenagers between the ages of 14 and 17.

(5) International migrants' skills to adapt solely determine whether or not they can integrate into their new host country.

〔問題Ⅱ〕 会話を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

A: (1)_____. A puppy maybe?

B: A pet is a good idea. Puppies are cute, but I prefer cats to dogs. I think (2)_____.

A: But it is often said that (3)_____. They are very loyal and compassionate, like Hachiko in Shibuya.

B: Yes, but can you put up with the sound of a dog barking? Do you think you can take it out for a walk every single day? So, I think (4)_____.

A: Cats are indifferent to humans, and a cat might scratch our couch.

B: Let's agree to disagree. How about other animals like a bird?

A: (5)_____. When I was a child, I was attacked by a crow.

B: Okay, let's discuss it later over a cup of coffee.

1. 下線部 (1) に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下と与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

16

- (1) It's impossible for us to get a pet
- (2) I've always wanted a kitten for a pet
- (3) I've been thinking we should get a pet
- (4) I've never thought of getting a pet

2. 下線部 (2) に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下と与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

17

- (1) both dogs and cats are easy to take care of
- (2) cats are not as easy to take care of as dogs
- (3) cats are much easier to take care of than dogs
- (4) dogs are much easier to take care of than cats

3. 下線部 (3) に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下と与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

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- (1) barking dogs seldom bite
- (2) dogs are human's best friend
- (3) you should let sleeping dogs lie
- (4) you can't teach an old dog new tricks

4. 下線部 (4) に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

19

- (1) it's too much trouble to take care of dogs as pets
- (2) it costs too much to have dogs as pets in the city
- (3) it's too comforting to have dogs as companions
- (4) it's too dangerous to take care of dogs at home

5. 下線部 (5) に入れるべきものとしてふさわしくないものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

20

- (1) I think a bird would be out of the question
- (2) I've always wanted a bird
- (3) I've never been fond of birds
- (4) I wouldn't be able to put up with a bird

[問題Ⅲ] 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適当なものを、それぞれに与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. I fell ill from overwork yesterday. It will take quite a long time () I recover. 21

- (1) after
- (2) before
- (3) when
- (4) while

2. We thought () strange that she didn't ask for help.

- (1) why 22
- (2) it
- (3) that
- (4) what

3. Since there were several murder mysteries (), we asked a famous detective for help. 23

- (1) solved
- (2) solving
- (3) to be solved
- (4) to be solving

4. This is the reason () she gave for not attending the luncheon party. 24

- (1) how
- (2) what
- (3) why
- (4) which

5. I have not yet found the book I () last week.

- (1) had been losing 25
- (2) had been lost
- (3) have lost
- (4) lost

6. I clearly remember () with my great grandfather as a child.

(1) talked

26

(2) talking

(3) to having been talked

(4) to talk

7. My mother does not like to exercise. That () said, she often goes mountain climbing with her friends.

(1) being

27

(2) has been

(3) is

(4) was

8. We will () out on a trip to Canada next month.

(1) put

28

(2) run

(3) set

(4) take

[問題 IV] 日本語と同じ内容の英文になるように () に入る英語を 3単語 で答えなさい。

1. 彼女は 10 年前に東京を離れて故郷に戻った。彼女はどうなっているのだろうか。

She left Tokyo for her hometown 10 years ago. I wonder () of her.

記述式解答用紙に書くこと

2. 先週、花子さんにプロジェクトを手伝ってもらいたかったのだが、彼女の都合がつかなかった。

I wanted Hanako to help me with the project last week, but she ().

記述式解答用紙に書くこと

3. 私がかつて遊んだ公園が閉鎖されるニュースを聞いて、私は悲しくなった。

The news that the park I used to play in would be closed ().

記述式解答用紙に書くこと

英語

解答

I	正解
1	①
2	②
3	④
4	③
5	④
6	②
	integrate
7	②
8	④
9	①
10	⑤
11	①
12	②
13	①
14	①
15	②

III	正解
21	②
22	②
23	③
24	④
25	④
26	②
27	①
28	③

IV	正解
1	what has become
2	was not available
3	made me sad

II	正解
16	③
17	③
18	②
19	①
20	②