



## 北里大学対策 英語

～大逆転の傾向分析と対策～

Still dreams come true.

獣医専門予備校 VET

北里大学攻略のツボ～その1～

**出題傾向の変化をつかんで過去に  
出題された問題形式の対策を怠るな！**

北里大学の特徴は問題の種類が豊富なところですが。出題内容のマイナーチェンジが多く、実は、**前の年から傾向が変わらなかった年はありません。**一昨年から始まったⅡ期もⅠ期と内容が同じことはありません。以下の表は過去 11 年間の出題傾向です。

年度	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
R3 Ⅰ期 (2021)	長文 読解	会話 長文	空所 補充	読解 空所 (適語句)				
R3 後期 (2021)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	読解 空所(適語)				
R2 Ⅰ期 (2020)	長文 読解	会話 長文	空所 補充	読解 空所(適文)				
R2 Ⅱ期 (2020)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	整序 英作文				
H31 Ⅰ期 (2019)	長文 読解	会話 長文	空所 補充	読解 空所(適語)				
H31 Ⅱ期 (2019)	長文 読解	会話 長文	空所 補充	整序 英作文				
H30 Ⅰ期 (2018)	長文 読解	会話 長文	空所 補充	読解 空所(適文)				

H30 Ⅱ期 (2018)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	読解 空所(適語)	整序 英作文			
H29 Ⅰ期 (2017)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	整序 英作文				
H29 Ⅱ期 (2017)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	中文 読解	読解 空所(適語)			
H28 Ⅰ期 (2016)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	読解 (内容一致)	整序 英作文			
H28 Ⅱ期 (2016)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	読解 (内容一致)	整序 英作文			
H27 (2015)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 長文	発音	読解 (内容一致)	正誤 問題	読解 空所	
H26 (2014)	長文 読解	空所 補充	会話 問題	発音	読解 空所	文 整序	正誤 問題	整序 英作文
H25 (2013)	長文 読解	空所 補充	用法 判定	文完成 問題	中文 読解	適文 補充	整序 英作文	
H24 (2012)	長文 読解	空所 補充	正誤 問題	中文 読解	適文 補充	整序 英作文		
H23 (2011)	長文 読解	空所 補充	正誤 問題	語彙 問題	中文 読解	適文 補充	整序 英作文	

この表からも確認できるように、第1問の**長文読解問題**と**短文空所補充問題（4択問題）**そして**会話長文**がずっと出題されています。あとは、整序英作文が1期に関しては2017年以降出ていませんが、2期を合わせると出題は多いので準備をしっかりとしておくべきでしょう。北里大学の整序英作文は、難易度に差があり、難易度が高い場合は時間をロスしやすいので、そこも想定に入れておいた方がいいでしょう。後でサンプルを紹介します。最後に、最近の傾向ではないのですが、用法判定問題、正誤問題、発音問題は2015年より以前では出題されていました。用法判定問題は、

麻布大学の読解問題でも出題履歴があり、正誤問題は岡山理科大学で毎回出題されているので、麻布大学や岡山理科大学を受ける人は、それぞれの対策も行っておきましょう。

北里大学攻略のツボ～その2～

新傾向の出題分野に対応せよ！

北里大学の文法語法問題は私立獣医学部の中でも比較的「基本的な問題」を多く出題している大学でしたが、ここ近年は、問題が難化しています。ただ、一口に難化しているというよりは出題に変化が見られます。それは、**文構造把握、品詞の判別**が問われています。これは、かつての酪農学園大学や日本大学でも多く出題されているものです。

例えば、次のような問題です。

There is no possibility of their (        ) in the project.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① successive | ② succeeding |
| ③ succeeded  | ④ succeed    |

(2018 2 期)

また、以下の表は過去 10 年間の文法問題の出題内容をまとめたものです。この 10 年間でも、**関係詞、時制、仮定法、動詞の語法、動名詞、接続詞、代名詞、態**は何度も出題されているので、特に漏れのない徹底的な対策が必要です。

北里大学対策講座

年度	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
R2 I期 (2020)	イデオム	品詞の判別	品詞の判別	動名詞	動詞の語法	前置詞	品詞の判別	前置詞	態	仮定法
R2 II期 (2020)	代名詞	文構造把握	接続詞	比較	文構造把握	代名詞	品詞の判別	副詞	動詞の語法	
H31 I期 (2019)	代名詞	時制	比較	形容詞	前置詞	品詞の判別	動詞の語法	イデオム	不定詞	時制
H31 II期 (2019)	動詞の語法	不定詞	関係詞	前置詞	比較	分詞	接続詞	文構造把握	代名詞	分詞
H30 I期 (2018)	接続詞	時制	仮定法	使役動詞	比較	関係詞	接続詞	代名詞	助動詞	
H30 II期 (2018)	前置詞	不定詞	品詞の判別	接続詞	分詞	形容詞	関係詞	接続詞	イデオム	品詞の判別
H29 I期 (2017)	形容詞	イデオム	関係詞	接続詞	分詞	仮定法	不定詞	接続詞	時制	比較
H29 II期 (2017)	動名詞	前置詞	否定	代名詞	動詞の語法	態	接続詞	接続詞	代名詞	分詞
H28 1期 (2016)	前置詞	態	動詞の語法	文構造	仮定法					
H28 2期 (2016)	不定詞	比較	動詞の語法	接続詞	分詞	イデオム	副詞	仮定法	疑問文	倒置
H27 (2015)	態	動名詞	関係詞	前置詞	品詞					

北里大学対策講座

年度	1	2	3	4	5	6
H26 (2014)	省略	動名詞	動詞の 語法	前置詞	関係詞	イディオム
H25 (2013)	動詞の 語法	時制	態	動詞の 語法	倒置	
H24 (2012)	動詞の 語法・態	仮定法	動詞の 語法	関係詞	熟語	名詞の 意味
H23 (2011)	疑問詞	態	省略表 現	関係詞	仮定法	

☆過去問に挑戦～2017年2期～

次の(16)～(25)の各英文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(16) Thank you for ( ) me to this party.

- ① invited                      ② invitation  
③ invite                        ④ inviting

(17) We discussed various problems ( ) pollution and the environment.

- ① such                        ② regard  
③ concerning                ④ covered

(18) Under ( ) circumstances must you tell your password to anybody as it should always be kept secret.

- ① no                            ② a lot of                      ③ special                      ④ current

(19) ( ) of the students could answer the questions.

- ① Other                        ② Every  
③ Almost                       ④ Few

(20) I would like you to ( ) to him as soon as possible.

- ① this letter mailing                      ② mailing this letter  
③ mail this letter                        ④ mailed this letter



(21) From the top floor of Tokyo Skytree ( ) the whole city of Tokyo.

- ① can see                      ② can be seeing  
③ can be seen                ④ can have seen

(22) ( ) you receive a notice from the company, please let me know.

- ① If                      ② Upon                      ③ So                      ④ Likewise

(23) The rumor ( ) he took bribes circulated throughout the city.

- ① which                      ② that                      ③ about                      ④ what

(24) ( ) who wish to join the bingo game are advised to come to the reception right now.

- ① I                      ② Anyone  
③ Each                      ④ Those

(25) I saw her sitting on the sofa, with her eyes ( ).

- ① to close                      ② close  
③ closed                      ④ to closing

北里大学攻略のツボ～その3～

長文読解の問題傾向に顕著な傾向あり！

それぞれの解法のポイントを知り

トレーニングを積み！

北里大学の第一問はずっとほぼ同じ形式で問題が出ています。過去 10 年間の傾向を確認しましょう。

年度	空所補充問題	下線部同意問題	リード付 内容一致問題	その他
R2 1 期 (2020)	○	○	○	要約文の選択
R2 2 期 (2020)	○	○	○	
H31 1 期 (2019)	○	○	○	
H31 2 期 (2019)	○	○	○	
H30 1 期 (2018)	—	○	○	
H30 2 期 (2018)	○	○	○	
H29 1 期 (2017)	○	○	○	

H29 1 期 (2017)	○	○	○	整序英作文
H28 1 期 (2016)	○	○	○	
H28 2 期 (2016)	○	○	○	
H27 (2015)	○	○	○	整序英作文
H26 (2014)	○	○	○	整序英作文
H25 (2013)	○	○	○	
H24 (2012)	○	○	○	整序英作文
H23 (2011)	○	○	○	

空所補充問題は、動詞、関係詞、前置詞、イディオム、論理マーカー、品詞の判別などがあります。文脈で判断するものもありますが、文法語法問題のアプローチと同じで、まず空所を含む文に集中し、文構造把握をしっかりと行うことが大切になります。

下線部同意問題は、まず選択肢を見て解けるものは解いてしまってもいいでしょう。もちろん、本文を読んで確認することは必要ですが、解ける問題があると落ち着いてリズムが良くなるものです。(ただ 2019 年の 2 期のように全部が知らないものという年もあるので、もし答えられなくてもへこんだりはしちゃだめですよ)

最後にリード付内容一致問題ですが、これは年度によって出題数が違っているため、本文を読む前に確認をしておく方がいいでしょう。苦手な人はリード文を先読みしておくことも戦略の一つです。近年のリード付内容一致問題の問題数を一覧にしてみましたので、参考にしてください。

年度	期	出題数
2020	1	4
2020	2	1
2019	1	4
2019	2	4
2018	1	5
2018	2	2
2017	1	5
2017	2	2
2016	1	4
2016	2	3

どうでしょうか？あくまでマイナーチェンジを続ける北里大学らしい内容一致問題の数でさえもバラつきを出してきてますよね。北里大学を本命に据える人は、入試問題を見て、今年は「ああ、あの年度と似ているな」などわかるまで過去問をやりこむことができればきっと合格しますよ笑。

北里大学攻略のツボ～その4～

**会話長文は必出！**

**多選択タイプのアプローチをマスターせよ！**

会話長文は2015年より、1期と2期の両方で出続けているので、対策をしておかなければなりません。北里大学の会話長文のポイントは「多選択タイプ」という、空所の適文の選択肢が7～10個と多いタイプになります。コツがわかると通常のタイプよりも簡単なのですが、慣れていないと時間のロスをしたり、ダミーの選択肢に誘導されやすくなるので注意が必要です。

コツは、選択肢チェックにあります。

チェックするところは

①代名詞②動詞の時制③yes/no④名詞

の4点をまずチェックしておきましょう。

チェックしたあとに関しては、また授業で話していきます。

それでは、類似問題を演習しましょう。

- 1 次の会話の(あ)～(え)それぞれの空所に入れるのに最も適当な表現を(1)～(10)から一つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

*A visit from a neighbor*

- A : Was that someone at the door?  
B : Mr. Nakamura. The man from across the road.  
A : ( (あ) ) What did he want?  
B : He brought over a bag of vegetables from his garden.  
A : That was kind. What's inside?  
B : A pumpkin, some spinach, a couple of radishes. And...  
( (い) )  
A : Me, neither. They look like tree roots. It's not bamboo, is it?  
B : No! Too thin! Anyway, it's not the right season.  
A : I guess not. ( (う) )  
B : Yes, I'll go and do that now.  
A : ( (え) ) I'll take some of the cookies I made to say  
"Thank you."

- (1) I'll come with you.
- (2) Let's search online.
- (3) You'll have to ask him.
- (4) I'm not sure about these.
- (5) Perhaps he doesn't know.
- (6) Everything looks so fresh.
- (7) I wondered why he was here.
- (8) I'm not sure how to cook bamboo.
- (9) And these are shiitake mushrooms.
- (10) I thought I heard you talking to someone.

2 次の会話を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

A : You know what? ( 26 )

B : Really? What are the consequences?

A : Neglecting a pet's weight problem can lead to some serious health issues. ( 27 )

B : Oh, I didn't know that. Why are pets becoming overweight then?

A : The causes are quite simple. They are being fed too much and exercised too little.

B : No wonder. ( 28 )

A : Well, pet owners are overfeeding with otherwise good quality food. They don't follow feeding schedule guidelines — they feed on demand when they think their pet is hungry.

B : I've heard that a little piece of cheese for a cat is like giving a hamburger to a human.

A : Right. Most pet food these days is balanced to include all necessary nutrients, so anything else you give your pet — whether it comes from the table or from a treat jar — is all extra calories. ( 29 )

B : OK. ( 30 )

A : Yeah, when it comes to exercise, some recent reports estimate that across the country, six million dogs go for a daily walk shorter than an hour long, and a quarter of a million dogs don't get walked at all.

B : That's too bad for those pets. Dogs get miserable if they are not taken out for a walk often enough.

A : ( 31 ) Studies have shown that people who walk their dogs are much more likely to achieve the recommended 30 minutes of

exercise a day.

B : With careful diets and exercise, you are not only adding years to your pet's life, but you and your pet are getting emotional health and physical health as well.

A : ( 32 )

問 1 会話が論理的に意味の通る内容として完成するように、( 26 )～( 32 )の空欄に入るものを、それぞれ①～⑦の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えません。

- ① A host of diseases can arise as a result.
- ② What about exercising?
- ③ That's a win-win situation, isn't it?
- ④ Tell me a little more about their diet.
- ⑤ Pets are getting overweight these days.
- ⑥ So, you should not feed your pet table scraps.
- ⑦ You should establish an exercise schedule, which is good for you as well.

問 2 次の(33)の英文の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

(33) Which of the following statements is supported by the conversation?

- ① Owners concerned about their pet's diet should feed their pet whenever they imagine it is hungry.
- ② Taking good care of your pet will also be beneficial to your emotional and physical health.
- ③ Some reports say that four hundred thousand dogs are not walked at all.
- ④ Overweight pets are increasing because their owners prefer eating to walking.



## 北里大学攻略のツボ～その5～

整序問題の難易度は高い。  
時間配分に注意せよ。

北里大学の整序問題は選択肢が8個と10個の2パターンがあります。最近、1期での出題はありませんが、2期ではずっと出題されており、難易度のバラつきがあるので、ついハマってしまう人はそこで時間のロスをすることもあるので注意しましょう。

下の表は、各年度の選択肢の数と出題数も異なっているのでまとめました。参考にしてみてください。

年度	期	選択肢の数	問題数
2020	2	10	2
2019	2	10	3
2018	2	8	2
2017	1	8	4
2016	1	8	2
2016	2	8	3

では、過去問の演習をしてみましょう。問題レベルは日本大学（獣医）よりは易しく、岡山理科大学よりは難しく、酪農学園大学と同レベルですの  
で他大学の過去問演習をするときの参考にしてみてください。

◆ 語句整序 演習問題

(1) 2016年 I期

次の(ア)と(イ)の日本語の文の意味を表すように、それぞれ①～⑧の語(句)を各空欄の一つずつ入れて英文を完成させ、( 35 )～( 38 )の空欄に入るものの番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字の書き出しになっています。

(ア) 歩きスマホは危険であるという度重なる警告を、多くの人がほとんど気に留めていないようだ。

(        ) people seem to ( 35 ) little (        ) of (        ) warnings  
( 36 ) using smartphones (        ) walking (        ) (        ).

- |             |         |          |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| ① dangerous | ② many  | ③ take   |
| ④ is        | ⑤ while | ⑥ notice |
| ⑦ repeated  | ⑧ that  |          |

(イ) 日本では、競技によっては選ぶべき優秀な選手がたくさんいるので、その競技の日本代表メンバーに選ばれることは並大抵のことではない。

(        ), in Japan, some sports have (        ) (        ) athletes to  
(        ) ( 37 ), it is (        ) difficult to be (        ) ( 38 ) a member  
of the national team in those sports.

- |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| ① selected  | ② a lot of | ③ extremely |
| ④ because   | ⑤ from     | ⑥ as        |
| ⑦ excellent | ⑧ choose   |             |

(2) 2014 年

(ア) 私たちが単なるガラス玉だと思っていたものは、本物のダイヤだということが分かった。

The stuff ( ) ( ) ( 38 ) ( ) a mere glass bead ( )  
( 39 ) ( ) ( ) a real diamond.

- |          |           |         |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| ① turned | ② we      | ③ to    |
| ④ was    | ⑤ thought | ⑥ which |
| ⑦ out    | ⑧ be      |         |

(イ) 彼は自分のことしか考えないので、彼とは一緒に働きにくいかも知れない。

Since he ( ) ( ) of ( ) ( 40 ) ( ), he may be  
( ) to ( ) ( 41 ).

- |          |        |             |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| ① thinks | ② work | ③ himself   |
| ④ anyone | ⑤ with | ⑥ difficult |
| ⑦ never  | ⑧ but  |             |

(ウ) 私は、彼が働いている会社を見つけるのに、まる一時間かかってしまった。

It ( ) ( ) a ( 42 ) ( ) to ( ) ( ) ( 43 )  
( ).

- |              |        |         |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| ① find       | ② he   | ③ hour  |
| ④ works at   | ⑤ took | ⑥ whole |
| ⑦ the office | ⑧ me   |         |

(3) 2012 年

次の(A)と(B)の各英文の意味が最もよく通るように、それぞれ①～⑩の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させ、～の空欄に入るものの番号を答えなさい。ただし、選択肢はそれぞれ一度しか使えません。

(A) The English word “economy” comes from the ancient Greek word *oikonomikos*, which relates to taking good care of one’s household and managing it well. It is interesting to consider that the word “ecology” also comes from the same root as the word economy — *oikos*, meaning home, or dwelling place. This (        ) () that having (        ) economic (        ) (        ) (        ) (        ) () (        ) (        ) condition.

- |                     |               |            |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| ① condition         | ② deeply      | ③ suggests |
| ④ to                | ⑤ having      | ⑥ a good   |
| ⑦ a good ecological | ⑧ common root | ⑨ related  |
| ⑩ is                |               |            |

(B) What is the aim of education? It is not just to give information about this or that, but to relate bits and pieces of knowledge to each other in a unified vision or understanding of life. The (        ) () it includes, (        ) (        ), provided it does (        ) (        ) include them, but () on to (        ) them to (        ) (        ).

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ① more   | ② better | ③ each   |          |
| ④ the    | ⑤ other  | ⑥ relate |          |
| ⑦ things | ⑧ goes   | ⑨ not    | ⑩ merely |

◆ 語句整序 解答

(1)

(ア) ③-⑧

(Many) people seem to (take) little (notice) of (repeated) warnings (that) using smartphones (while) walking (is) (dangerous).

(イ) ⑤-⑥

(Because), in Japan, some sports have (a lot of) (excellent) athletes to (choose) (from), it is (extremely) difficult to be (selected) (as) a member of the national team in those sports.

(2)

(ア) ⑤-⑦

The stuff (which) (we)(thought)(was) a mere glass bead (turned) (out) (to) (be) a real diamond.

(イ) ⑧-⑤

Since he (never) (thinks) of (anyone) (but) (himself), he may be (difficult) to (work) (with).

(ウ) ⑥-②

It (took)(me)(a (whole) (hour) to (find) (the office) (he) (works at).

(3)

(A) ③-④

This (common root) (suggests) that having (a good) economic (condition) (is) (deeply) (related) (to) (having)(a good ecological) condition.

(B) ⑦-⑧

The (more) (things) it includes, (the) (better), provided it does (not) (merely) include them, but (goes) on to (relate) them to (each) (other).

北里大学 2021 予想問題

I

次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Governments, private groups, and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to the native ecosystems, and to prevent the introduction of new (6) interlopers. However, a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. While (7) applauding efforts to banish harmful organisms, they say that portraying introduced species as inherently bad is ( 1 ) approach.

“Distinctions between exotics and native species are artificial,” says Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that ‘exotic.’ Not based on science, the argument that ecosystems free of ‘exotic’ species are the most natural and the best doesn’t hold ( 2 ).

Ecologists, who generally define alien species as ones that have been introduced to new ecosystems since the first European contact about A.D. 1500, agree that only a small percentage of alien species seem to cause problems in their new habitats. “Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States — out of a total of 150,000 species — only about 10 percent are invasive,” says a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered ( 3 ).

Yet appearances can deceive, the ecologists caution. Many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects. What is more, non-native species can appear to be harmless for decades, then turn invasive. One example is the Brazilian pepper tree\*, which landscape

gardeners introduced into South Florida in the late nineteenth century. It started to spread widely in the 1950s and has now crowded out native vegetation throughout the Florida Everglades\*\*. Once a species begins to (8)run amok, it is difficult to eradicate.

Faced with such uncertainty, many ecologists argue ( 4 ) strong steps to be taken, stressing the need to actively take precautions to prevent exotic species from becoming problematic. Their approach is to remove exotics from natural ecosystems.

But even many ecologists who would like to rid ecosystems of all exotics admit that this goal is impractical. According to the director of conservation programs at a nonprofit group called Nature Conservancy, a return to pre-settlement ecosystems simply cannot be accomplished. “For one thing,” he said, “many exotic species have become so integrated into ecosystems that other animals, some (9)endangered, rely on them for food and shelter.”

In Australia’s Northern Territory, for example, the eradication of the non-native water buffalo that were ravaging vegetation led to the explosive growth of a little-noticed plant — the giant mimosa\*\*\* — which was introduced from Central America in the 1890s. This shrub has been more destructive and harder to remove than the water buffalo. Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and have to be monitored and controlled when they get out of ( 5 ).

In an issue of the science journal *Evolutionary Ecology Research*, Dr. Rosenzweig also challenges the (10)prevailing view that invasive alien species reduce biodiversity, that is, the variety of living organisms in a given geographical area. The exotics increase the number of species in the environment. Even if alien species cause extinctions, the extinction phase will eventually end, and new species may then begin to evolve, he explained.

“Ecologists should focus on managing the environments that include exotic immigrants,” Dr. Rosenzweig says, “and creating new ones to enhance species’ survival and biodiversity.”

“Active Skills for Reading, Student Book 4 (Unit 15, Chapter 2: Alien Species: Fitting In)”, Neil J. Anderson, Thomson-Heinle, pp. 204-207.

注:

Brazilian pepper tree\* 「サンショウモドキ」ブラジル原産ウルシ科コ  
ショウボク属の常緑小高木または低木

Florida Everglades\*\* 「フロリダ州エバーグレイズ」フロリダ州南部  
の大湿地帯

giant mimosa\*\*\* 「ジャイアント・ミモザ」オジギソウの一種

問1 本文中の( 1 )～( 5 )の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、  
それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

( 1 )

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① an admirable | ② a correct       |
| ③ an expensive | ④ an unscientific |
| ⑤ a testified  |                   |

( 2 )

- ① close    ② down    ③ on    ④ potential    ⑤ true

( 3 )

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① disappeared | ② dominated   |
| ③ naturalized | ④ neutralized |
| ⑤ overwhelmed |               |

( 4 )

- ① against    ② for    ③ on    ④ off    ⑤ with



( 5 )

① feet ② hand ③ head ④ mouth ⑤ sight

問2 本文中の(6)～(10)の語(句)に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(6) interlopers:

① aliens ② ecosystems ③ inhabitants ④ native ⑤ scientists

(7) applauding:

① criticizing            ② exerting            ③ grudging  
④ renewing            ⑤ praising

(8) run amok:

① be under control            ② cease to exist  
③ fit into an ecosystem       ④ go out of control  
⑤ vanish from an ecosystem

(9) endangered:

① brutalized  
② domesticated  
③ being in the process of degeneration  
④ overpopulated  
⑤ being on the verge of extinction

(10) prevailing:

① extreme            ② gloomy  
③ tentative           ④ uncommon  
⑤ widespread

問3 以下の(11)～(15)の各文が本文の内容と一致するように、書き出しに続くものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(11) One reason an enormous amount of money is spent every year is to

- ① eliminate non-native organisms from ecosystems.
- ② import rare organisms whose transference is prohibited.
- ③ introduce exotic species to new ecosystems.
- ④ move endangered species to a new ecosystem.

(12) According to Dr. Rosenzweig, distinctions between natural and exotic species are

- ① absolutely based on science.
- ② not grounded on a scientific definition.
- ③ easy to make.
- ④ mainly due to the variety of living organisms.

(13) The debate about alien species centers on

- ① how to protect human health.
- ② managing agriculture.
- ③ estimating what percentage of them have fit into new ecosystems.
- ④ determining whether their presence in an ecosystem is acceptable or not.

(14) The example of the Brazilian pepper tree is given to show that

- ① alien species are usually harmless.
- ② it is not difficult to distinguish between harmless and harmful organisms.

- ③ exotics which appear harmless at first can turn out to be harmful later.
- ④ many exotic species have become completely integrated into ecosystems.

(15) Dr. Rosenzweig believes that managing environments that include exotics can

- ① increase diversity.
- ② result in excluding them.
- ③ threaten native species.
- ④ reduce diversity.

## II

次の英文(1～10)の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下記(a～d)の中から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

(16) These plants need to (            ) until the customer comes back to pick them up in his van.

- a. be taken care                      b. be taken care of
- c. be taking care                     d. take care of

(17) You should (            ) yourself lucky that you did not get injured at all in the severe car accident yesterday.

- a. recognize                          b. consider
- c. remind                              d. watch

- (18) Many people were (        ) of their wallets and purses during the sightseeing tour in that country.  
a. robbed        b. stolen        c. taken        d. grabbed
- (19) Of particular interest to the Japanese company (        ) a planned \$1.25 billion, 84-mile high-speed railway network in the U.S.A.  
a. has been        b. has sold  
c. have been        d. have sold
- (20) I'm too tired to (        ) up with any nonsense.  
a. get        b. come        c. put        d. take
- (21) I have to (        ) to you for my lack of attention.  
a. apologize        b. forgive        c. pardon        d. regret
- (22) The taxi was entering a dangerous area in the city, and the driver refused to go (        )  
a. some further        b. so far  
c. any farther        d. the furthest
- (23) (        ) the oil crisis, the economy slowed down to post a negative growth for the first time in the post-war period.  
a. After        b. As soon as  
c. Followed        d. Scarcely before
- (24) Once electric vehicles have traveled 160 kilometers or so, the battery needs recharging, (        ) can take some eight hours.  
a. it        b. this  
c. what        d. which

- (25) Sending Japanese young people abroad to live, learn and love other languages and cultures ( ) have a great impact on them.
- a. are likely                      b. are likely to  
c. is likely                        d. is likely to

Ⅲ 次の(26)～(29)の各英文の下線部の語(句)に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (26) Cats are extremely sensitive to scents and will run away from unfamiliar odors.

① bearable                      ② effective  
③ rational                      ④ responsive                      ⑤ stubborn

- (27) Since the moon has no atmosphere to protect it from potentially dangerous objects in space, it is exposed to anything that might be in its path.

① covered by    ② helpless against  
③ guarded from    ④ excluded from  
⑤ harmful to

- (28) The implication was that the toolmakers in ancient times were capable of navigating the open sea.

① discovery                      ② history  
③ importance                      ④ suggestion                      ⑤ truth

- (29) Society's cooperation is indispensable to successful police investigation.

① necessary                      ② related                      ③ unavailable  
④ insignificant                      ⑤ hazardous

IV

次の会話の(30)～(33)それぞれの空所に入れるのに最も適当な表現を(1)～(10)から一つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

*At a hotel*

A : Hello there. My name is Maki Watanabe and I know check-in isn't for another two hours, but could I leave my bags here while I look around the town?

B : Certainly, Ms. Watanabe. ( (30) ) Can I take your details on this card?

A : Of course. Oh! What's the date?

B : ( (31) )

A : Thank you, I've been travelling so long that I've lost track of time. I'm tired but looking forward to exploring the town.

B : No problem. Please take your time.

A : Are there any local attractions?

B : Saint Trinian's Cathedral is quite near. ( (32) )

A : Thank you, but architecture doesn't really interest me. Do you have any museums or galleries nearby?

B : ( (33) ) Go out the door, turn left and go straight for ten minutes.

A : Excellent. I'll go there.

B : I hope you enjoy yourself.

- (1) You can leave any time.
- (2) It's the second of March.
- (3) It's Friday, Ms. Watanabe.
- (4) The museum is not open today.
- (5) It's famous for its modern style.

- (6) The attractions are closed in winter.
- (7) Yes, two hours is a long time to travel.
- (8) Mr. Watanabe is checking out at 2 p.m.
- (9) There's an exhibition on at the town hall.
- (10) You can leave them here until you return.

V 次の各英文の意味が最もよく通るように、それぞれの語(句)を並べ替えて番号を答えよ。

(34) 外国で買い物をする場合、現金で払えばパスポートを見せる手間が省ける。

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
when shopping in a foreign country.

- ① of                      ② your passport    ③ you  
④ paying in cash    ⑤ save                      ⑥ having to show  
⑦ will                      ⑧ the trouble

(35) ジムは弟よりずっと前に大学を卒業しました。

Jim ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

- ① had                      ② his brother    ③ long                      ④ did  
⑤ graduated from                      ⑥ college                      ⑦ before

(36) その病院ではプライバシーを守るためになんらの努力もなされていないようである。

There ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
( ) ( ) in the hospital.

- ① no                      ② made                      ③ preserve  
④ to                      ⑤ to                      ⑥ effort  
⑦ be                      ⑧ seems                      ⑨ privacy



北里大学 2020 予想問題 ~解説編~

I

Paragraph 1

① Governments, private groups, and individuals spend billions of dollars a year [trying to root out non-native organisms (that are considered dangerous to the native ecosystems), and to prevent the introduction (of new <sup>(6)</sup>interlopers)]. ② **However**, a number of scientists question the assumption [that the presence (of alien species) can never be acceptable <in a natural ecosystem>]. ③ <While <sup>(7)</sup>applauding efforts (to banish harmful organisms)>, they say {that [portraying introduced species as inherently bad] is ( 1 ) approach}.

■ Words & Phrases

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> root out 「根絶する」              | <input type="checkbox"/> organism 「生物」          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interloper 「侵入者」             | <input type="checkbox"/> assumption 「假定、仮説、憶説」  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> applaud 「拍手喝采する」             | <input type="checkbox"/> banish 「追放する、追い払う」     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> portray A as B 「A を B として描く」 | <input type="checkbox"/> inherently 「本質的に、本来的に」 |

## ■ 訳例

①政府や民間団体そして個人が、その土地本来の生態系にとって有害だと考えられる異質な生物を根絶し、新たな侵入者の移入を防ごうと、1年あたり何十億ドルも支出している。②しかし、外来種が存在することは自然の生態系にとって絶対に受け入れられないという前提を、多くの科学者が疑問視してる。③有害な生物を追い出す努力には拍手を送りながらも、外から入ってきた種を本来的に悪いもののように描き出すのは非科学的なやり方だ、と科学者は言っているのである。

### Paragraph 2

①“Distinctions (between exotics and native species) are artificial,” says Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, < because they depend on [picking a date] and [calling the plants and animals (that show up after that) ‘exotic.’] >  
②<Not based on science>, the argument {that ecosystems (free of ‘exotic’ species) are the most natural and the best} doesn’t hold ( 2 ).

## ■ Words & Phrases

- |                                      |               |   |        |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> distinction | 「区別」          | <input type="checkbox"/> exotics        | 「外来性の」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artificial  | 「人工的な」        | <input type="checkbox"/> pick           | 「選ぶ」   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> argument    | 「主張」          | <input type="checkbox"/> (be) free of A | 「Aがない」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hold true   | 「当てはまる、有効である」 |   |        |

## ■ 訳例

①「外来種と固有種という区別は人工的なものです」とアリゾナ大学の進化生物学の教授であるマイケル=ローゼンツバイク博士は言う。それらはある日付を決めて、その日より後に現れた動植物を「外来」と呼んでいるからだ。②科学に基づいていないので「外来」種の存在しない生態系が最も自然かつ最もよいという主張は、有効ではないのである。

### Paragraph 3

① Ecologists, { who generally define alien species as ones (that have been introduced to new ecosystems <since the first European contact about A.D. 1500>)}, agree [that only a small percentage of alien species seem to cause problems <in their new habitats>]. ② <“Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States> — out of a total of 150,000 species — only about 10 percent are invasive,” says a professor (of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee). ③ The other 90 percent have fit <into their environments> and are considered ( 3 ).

## ■ Words & Phrases

- agree 「意見が一致する」  habitat 「生息地」  
 invasive 「侵入する、侵略的な」  fit into A 「Aに適合する」

## ■ 訳例

①生態学者は一般的に、西暦 1500 年ごろヨーロッパ人が初めて接触した後で新たに生態系に入ってきた種を外来種と定義しているが、新たな生息地で問題を起こす外来種の割合はほんのわずかのようだ、ということで生態学者の意見は一致している。②「アメリカに存在する 7000 の外来種の中で——全部で 15 万の種の中で——、侵略的な種は約 10%にすぎません」とテネシー大学のある生態学・進化生物学の教授は言っている。残る 90%は環境に適応し、その土地に帰化したと考えられるのだ。

#### Paragraph 4

①**Yet** appearances can deceive, the ecologists caution. ②Many of these exotics may be considered acceptable <only because no one has documented their harmful effects>. ③<What is more>, non-native species can appear to be harmless <for decades>, then turn invasive. ④One example is the Brazilian pepper tree, which landscape gardeners introduced into South Florida <in the late nineteenth century>. ⑤It started to spread widely <in the 1950s> and has now crowded out native vegetation <throughout the Florida Everglades>. ⑥<Once a species begins to (8)run amok>, it is difficult to eradicate.

#### ■ Words & Phrases

- |                                   |           |   |        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yet      | 「(文頭)しかし」 | <input type="checkbox"/> caution            | 「警告する」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> document | 「(V)記録する」 | <input type="checkbox"/> what is more       | 「さらに」  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> turn+形容詞 | 「～になる」    | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape gardener | 「庭師」   |

- |                                    |        |                                     |         |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> crowd out | 「締め出す」 | <input type="checkbox"/> vegetation | 「植生」    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> run+形容詞   | 「～になる」 | <input type="checkbox"/> amok       | 「荒れ狂って」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eradicate | 「根絶する」 |                                     |         |

## ■ 訳例

①しかし,見かけでだまされることもある, と生態学者は警告する。②こういう外来種の多くは,その有害な影響をだれも記録していないという理由だけで無害だと考えられることがある。③そればかりか,外から来た種は,何十年間も無害に見えながら,その後侵略的なものに変化することがある。④その一例が, 19 世紀後半に造園家がフロリダ南部にもち込んだサンショウモドキである。⑤1950 年代に広がり始め,今ではフロリダ州エバーグレイズ全域にわたって固有の植生をしめ出してしまったのである。⑥ひとたびある種が荒れ狂うと,それを根こそぎにするのは困難なのだ。

## Paragraph 5

①<Faced with such uncertainty>, many ecologists argue ( 4 ) strong steps (to be taken), stressing the need (to actively take precautions (to prevent exotic species from becoming problematic)) .  
②Their approach is [to remove exotics from natural ecosystems].

## ■ Words & Phrases

- |  |             |                                      |            |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (be) faced with A | 「A に直面している」 | <input type="checkbox"/> uncertainty | 「不確かさ」     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stress            | 「強調する」      | <input type="checkbox"/> precaution  | 「用心、警戒、処置」 |

## ■ 訳例

①このような不確かさに直面して、多くの生態学者は強力な手段を講じるべきだと主張し、外来種が問題を起こすのを防ぐ策を積極的に取る必要性を強調している。②彼らのアプローチは自然の生態系から外来種を取り除くことである。

### Paragraph 6

① **But** even many ecologists (who would like to rid ecosystems of all exotics) admit [that this goal is impractical]. ② <According to the director of conservation programs at a nonprofit group (called Nature Conservancy)>, a return (to pre-settlement ecosystems) simply cannot be accomplished. ③ “For one thing,” he said, “many exotic species have become so integrated into ecosystems that other animals, some <sup>(9)</sup> endangered, rely on them for food and shelter.”

#### ■ Words & Phrases

- |  |             |                                     |          |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> rid A of B      | 「AからBを取り除く」 | <input type="checkbox"/> admit      | 「認める」    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> impractical     | 「実際的ではない」   | <input type="checkbox"/> simply not | 「全く～ない」  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> integrate       | 「統合する」      | <input type="checkbox"/> endanger   | 「危険にさらす」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rely on A for B | 「BをAに頼る」    | <input type="checkbox"/> shelter    | 「すみか」    |

## ■ 訳例

①しかし、生態系からすべての外来種を取り除くことを望んでいる生態学者でさえ、この目標は非現実的であると認めている。②ネイチャーコンサーバンシーという名の非営利団体の自然保護計画の局長によると、外来種がやって来る前の生態系に戻るのは絶対に無理である。③「一つには、多くの外来種は生態系にすっかり入り込んでしまって、他の動物が——中には絶滅寸前のものもある——食糧とすみかをそういう外来種に頼っているのです」と彼は言っている。

### Paragraph 7

①<In Australia's Northern Territory>, **for example**, **the eradication** (of the non-native water buffalo (that were ravaging vegetation)) **led to** the explosive growth (of a little-noticed plant) — the giant mimosa — which was introduced from Central America in the 1890s. ②**This shrub** has been more destructive and harder to remove than the water buffalo. ③**Both native and exotic species** can become invasive, and have to be monitored and controlled <when they get out of ( 5 )>.

## ■ Words & Phrases

- |                                    |         |                                      |        |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> territory | 「領土、地方」 | <input type="checkbox"/> eradication | 「撲滅」   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ravage    | 「荒らす」   | <input type="checkbox"/> explosive   | 「爆発的な」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shrub     | 「低木、灌木」 | <input type="checkbox"/> monitor     | 「監視する」 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> control   | 「制御する」  |                                      |        |

## ■ 訳例

①たとえば、オーストラリア北部地方で、植生を荒らしていた外来の水牛を撲滅したところ、1890年代に中央アメリカから入ってきたジャイアント・ミモザというあまり目立たない植物が激増した。②水牛よりこの木の方が有害で、除去しにくかった。③固有種も外来種も侵略的になることがあり、手に負えない状態になった場合は監視、抑制しなければならない。

### Paragraph 8

① <In an issue of the science journal *Evolutionary Ecology Research*>, **Dr. Rosenzweig** **also** challenges the (10)**prevailing** view (that invasive alien species reduce biodiversity, **that is**, the variety of living organisms (in a given geographical area)) . ② **The exotics** increase the number (of species in the environment). ③ <Even if alien species cause extinctions>, **the extinction phase** will eventually end, and **new species** may then begin to evolve, he explained.

## ■ Words & Phrases

<input type="checkbox"/> challenge	「異議を唱える」	<input type="checkbox"/> prevail	「普及する」
<input type="checkbox"/> biodiversity	「生物多様性」	<input type="checkbox"/> that is	「すなわち」
<input type="checkbox"/> variety	「種類」	<input type="checkbox"/> given	「ある～」
<input type="checkbox"/> geographical	「地理(学)的な」	<input type="checkbox"/> extinction	「絶滅」
<input type="checkbox"/> phase	「段階」	<input type="checkbox"/> evolve	「進化する」



## ■ 訳例

①科学雑誌『エボルーションアリー・エコロジー・リサーチ』のある号で、ローゼンツバイク博士は、侵略的な外来種は生物の多様性、すなわち所与の地域内で生息している多様な生物の種類を減らすという世間一般の考えにも、異議を唱えている。②外来種は環境内の種の数を増やすのである。③たとえ外来種が絶滅を引き起こしても、絶滅の段階はいずれ終わり、その後新しい種が進化するかもしれない、と彼は説明している。

### Paragraph 9

①“**Ecologists** should focus on [managing the environments (that include exotic immigrants)],” Dr. Rosenzweig says, “and [creating new ones to enhance species’ survival and biodiversity].”

## ■ Words & Phrases

manage 「管理する」                       enhance 「高める」

## ■ 訳例

「種の生存と生物の多様性を高めるために、外来種を含む環境を管理することと、新しい環境をつくり出すことに生態学者は焦点をあてるべきだ」ローゼンツバイク博士は言う。

## ■ 精読チェック&速読トレーニング

Governments, private groups, and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to the native ecosystems, and to prevent the introduction of new interlopers. However, a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. While applauding efforts to banish harmful organisms, they say that portraying introduced species as inherently bad is an unscientific approach.

“Distinctions between exotics and native species are artificial,” says Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that ‘exotic.’ Not based on science, the argument that ecosystems free of ‘exotic’ species are the most natural and the best doesn’t hold true.

Ecologists, who generally define alien species as ones that have been introduced to new ecosystems since the first European contact about A.D. 1500, agree that only a small percentage of alien species seem to cause problems in their new habitats. “Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States — out of a total of 150,000 species — only about 10

percent are invasive,” says a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered naturalized.

Yet appearances can deceive, the ecologists caution. Many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects. What is more, non-native species can appear to be harmless for decades, then turn invasive. One example is the Brazilian pepper tree, which landscape gardeners introduced into South Florida in the late nineteenth century. It started to spread widely in the 1950s and has now crowded out native vegetation throughout the Florida Everglades\*\*. Once a species begins to run amok, it is difficult to eradicate.

Faced with such uncertainty, many ecologists argue for strong steps to be taken, stressing the need to actively take precautions to prevent exotic species from becoming problematic. Their approach is to remove exotics from natural ecosystems.

But even many ecologists who would like to rid ecosystems of all exotics admit that this goal is impractical. According to the director of conservation programs at a nonprofit group called Nature Conservancy, a return to pre-settlement ecosystems simply cannot be accomplished.

“For one thing,” he said, “many exotic species have become so integrated into ecosystems that other animals, some endangered, rely on them for food and shelter.”

In Australia’s Northern Territory, for example, the eradication of the non-native water buffalo that were ravaging vegetation led to the explosive growth of a little-noticed plant — the giant mimosa — which was introduced from Central America in the 1890s. This shrub has been more destructive and harder to remove than the water buffalo. Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and have to be monitored and controlled when they get out of hand.

In an issue of the science journal *Evolutionary Ecology Research*, Dr. Rosenzweig also challenges the prevailing view that invasive alien species reduce biodiversity, that is, the variety of living organisms in a given geographical area. The exotics increase the number of species in the environment. Even if alien species cause extinctions, the extinction phase will eventually end, and new species may then begin to evolve, he explained.

“Ecologists should focus on managing the environments that include exotic immigrants,” Dr. Rosenzweig says, “and creating new ones to enhance species’ survival and biodiversity.”

**解答**

I

問1

(1) ④ (2) ⑤ (3) ③ (4) ② (5) ②

問2

(6) ① (7) ⑤ (8) ④ (9) ⑤ (10) ⑤

問3

(11) ① (12) ② (13) ④ (14) ③ (15) ④

II

(16) b (17) b (18) a (19) a (20) b (21) a (22) c

(23) a (24) d (25) d

III

(26) ④ (27) ④ (28) ④ (29) ①

IV

(30) (10) (31) (2) (32) (5) (33) (9)

V

(38) ④⑦⑤③⑧①⑥② (39) ①⑤⑥③⑦②④ (40) ⑧①⑥④⑦②⑤③⑨