

平成24年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般入学試験

英 語 (70分)

I 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は19ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。
4～19ページ
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。
- 4 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、その説明と解答用紙の「記入上の注意」を読み、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - ① 受験番号欄
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
 - ② 氏名欄
氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 5 試験開始後30分間および試験終了前5分間は退出できません。
- 6 この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

II 解答上の注意

- 1 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、3 と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。

〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号			

SKR11C002

(問題は次のページから始まる)

1 つぎの英文を読み問に答えなさい。

People feel safer behind some kind of physical barrier. If a social situation is in any way threatening, then there is an immediate urge to set up such a barricade. For a tiny child faced with a stranger, the problem is usually solved by hiding behind its mother's body and (A)peeping out at the intruder to see what he or she will do next. If the mother's body is not available, then a chair or some other piece of solid furniture will do. If the stranger insists on coming closer, then the peeping face must be hidden, too. If the insensitive intruder continues to approach despite these obvious signals of fear, then there is nothing for it but to scream or 9.

This pattern is gradually reduced as the child matures. In teenage girls it may still be detected in the giggling cover-up of the face, with hands or papers, when acutely or jokingly embarrassed. But by the time we are adult, the childhood hiding, which dwindled to adolescent 10, is expected to disappear altogether, as we bravely stride out to meet our guests, hosts, companions, relatives, colleagues, customers, clients, or friends. Each social occasion involves us, once again, in encounters similar to the ones which made us hide as scared infants and, as then, each encounter is slightly threatening. In other words, the fears are still there, but their expression is blocked. (B)Our adult roles demand control and suppression of any primitive urge to withdraw and hide ourselves away. The more formal the occasion and the more dominant or unfamiliar our social companions, the more worrying the moment of 11 becomes. Watching people under these conditions, it is possible to observe the many small ways in which they continue to 'hide behind their mother's skirts'. The actions are still there, but they are transformed into less obvious movements and postures. It is these that are the Barrier Signals of adult life.

The most popular form of Barrier Signals is the Body-cross. In this, the hands and arms are brought into contact with one another 12 the body, forming a temporary 'bar' across the trunk, rather like a bumper or fender on

the front of a motor-car. This is not done as a physical act of fending-off the other person, as when raising a forearm horizontally across the front of the body to push through a struggling crowd. It is done, usually at quite a distance, as a nervous guest approaches a dominant host. The action is performed unconsciously and, (c) if tackled on the subject immediately afterwards, the guest will not be able to remember having made the gesture. It is always camouflaged in some way, because if it were performed as a primitive fending-off or covering-up action, it would obviously be too transparent. The disguise it wears varies from person to person. Here are some examples:

The special guest on a *gala occasion is alighting from his official limousine. Before he can meet and shake hands with the reception committee, he has to walk alone across the open space in front of the main entrance to the building 13 the function is being held. A large crowd has come to watch his arrival and the press cameras are flashing. Even for the most experienced of celebrities this is a slightly nervous moment, and (d) the mild fear that is felt expresses itself just as he is halfway across the 'greeting-space'. As he walks forward, his right hand reaches across his body and makes a last-minute adjustment to his left *cufflink. It pauses there momentarily as he takes a few more steps, and then, at last, he is close enough to reach out his hand for the first of the many hand-shakes.

On a similar 14, the special guest is female. At just the point where her male counterpart would have fiddled with his cuff, she reaches across her body with her right hand and slightly shifts the position of her handbag, which is hanging from her left forearm.

There are other variations on this theme. A male may finger a button or the strap of a wristwatch 15 his cuff. A female may smooth out an imaginary *crease in a sleeve, or re-position a scarf or coat held over her left arm. But in all cases there is one essential feature: at (e) (a / is / the / of / Body-cross / nervousness / moment / peak / there), in which one arm makes contact with

the other across the front of the body, constructing a fleeting barrier between the guest and the reception committee.

Such are the Barrier Signals of the greeting situation, where one person is advancing on another. Interestingly, field observations reveal that (E)it is most unlikely that both the greeter and the greeted will perform such actions. Regardless of status, it is nearly always the new arrival who makes the body-cross movement, because it is he who is invading the home territory of the greeters. They are on their own ground or, even if they are not, they were there first and have at least temporary territorial 'rights' over the place. This gives them an indisputable dominance at the moment of the greeting. Only if they are extremely subordinate to the new arrival, and perhaps in serious trouble with him, will there be a likelihood of them taking the 'body-cross role'. And if they do, this will mean that (F)the new arrival on the scene will omit it as he enters.

These observations tell us something about the secret language of Barrier Signals, and indicate that, although the sending and receiving of the signals are both 16 done, the message gets across, nonetheless. The message says: 'I am nervous but I will not retreat'; and this makes it into an act of subordination (v.)(slightly / makes / automatically / dominant / which / feel / and / the other person / more) more comfortable.

The situation is different after greetings are over and people are standing about talking to one another. Now, if one man edges too close to another, perhaps to hear better in all the noise of chattering voices, the *boxed-in companion may feel the same sort of threatening sensation that the arriving celebrity felt as he walked towards the reception committee. What is needed now, however, is something more long-lasting than a mere cuff-fumble. (G)It is simply not possible to go on fiddling with a button for as long as this companion is going to thrust himself forward. So a more composed posture is needed. The favourite Body-cross employed in this situation is the arm-fold, in which the left and right arms *intertwine themselves across the front of the

chest. This posture, a perfect, frontal Barrier Signal, can be held for a very long time without appearing 17. Unconsciously it transmits a 'come-no-farther' message and is used a great deal at crowded gatherings. It has also been used by poster artists as a deliberate 'They-shall-not-pass!' gesture, and is rather formally employed by bodyguards when standing outside a protected doorway.

The same device of arm-folding can be used in a sitting relationship where the companion is approaching too close, and it can be amplified by a crossing of the legs away from the companion. Another variant is to press the tightly clasped hands down on to the *crotch and squeeze them there between legs. Girls wearing *skimpy costumes that expose their thighs frequently perform a special Barrier Signal that protects their *genital region. The message of this particular form of barrier is clear enough, even though neither side becomes consciously 18 it. But perhaps the major Barrier Signal for the seated person is that ubiquitous device, the desk. Many a businessman would feel naked without one and hides behind it gratefully every day, wearing it like a vast, wooden *chastity-belt. (H) Sitting beyond it he feels fully protected from the visitor exposed on the far side. It is the supreme barrier, both physical and psychological, giving him an immediate and lasting comfort while he remains in its solid embrace.

Notes:

gala occasion 「華やかな式典」 cufflink 「カフスボタン」 crease 「しわ」
boxed-in 「追いつめられた」 intertwine 「からみ合う」 crotch 「^{また}股」
skimpy 「露出度の高い」 genital region 「陰部」 chastity-belt 「貞操帯」

問1 下線部(A)~(H)の意味に最も近いものを下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(A)

- ① making fun of the visitor
- ② paying much attention to the close friend
- ③ staring fixedly at the enemy
- ④ timidly looking at the stranger

(B)

- ① As an adult, we have to satisfy our desires of hiding ourselves behind the mother's body
- ② As an adult, we must restrain ourselves from an impulse to run away out of fear
- ③ We adults need to save our children from any primitive danger that makes them frightened
- ④ We adults should repress our children's tendency to hide themselves away from strangers

(C)

- ① if someone tells the guest that he was doing the Body-cross a little while ago
- ② if someone tells the host that he was fending off the other person right away
- ③ if the dominant host is spoken to by the nervous guest right after the encounter
- ④ if the nervous guest is spoken to by the dominant host long before the encounter

(D)

- ① he feels a slight anxiety and it shows on his body
- ② he feels considerable worry and he tries to put the feeling into words
- ③ the slight fear disappears just after it is felt
- ④ the subtle anxiety he feels is the expression of his nervousness

(E)

- ① it is uncommon that each of the greeters will play his own role
- ② it is unusual that both the guest and the host will behave like that
- ③ it is very exceptional that neither of the greeters will do a Body-cross
- ④ it is very rare that both the male and the female take such actions

(F)

- ① the guest who arrives later will have serious trouble with the greeter
- ② the host who arrives earlier will show the slight fear of encounter
- ③ the person who comes afterwards will express his respect for the dominant host
- ④ the person who comes afterwards won't take any actions of Body-cross

(G)

- ① He can't cope with the nervousness just by fingering his cuff button
- ② He just can't help fingering with his cuff button for fear
- ③ He just can't press the button feeling some threatening sensation
- ④ He won't settle the matter just by pressing the button

(H) 8

- ① Since the desk serves as a barrier between the two, he feels totally safe
- ② Sitting on the desk, he can see the visitor far down below, which makes him feel secured
- ③ Thanks to the Barrier Signal, he can hide himself completely from the visitor
- ④ Wearing the wooden barrier, he feels not physically but psychologically exposed to the visitor

問2 9 ~ 18 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 9 | ① flee | ② miss | ③ relax | ④ wander |
| 10 | ① despair | | ② naughtiness | |
| | ③ shyness | | ④ wildness | |
| 11 | ① encounter | ② experiment | ③ isolation | ④ separation |
| 12 | ① above | ② behind | ③ in front of | ④ under |
| 13 | ① which | ② what | ③ when | ④ where |
| 14 | ① evolution | ② horizon | ③ occasion | ④ succession |
| 15 | ① because of | | ② in spite of | |
| | ③ instead of | | ④ on account of | |
| 16 | ① intentionally | | ② overtly | |
| | ③ seriously | | ④ unconsciously | |
| 17 | ① bright | ② neutral | ③ strange | ④ tough |
| 18 | ① accustomed to | | ② aware of | |
| | ③ based on | | ④ free from | |

問3 下線部(あ), (い)の () 内の語を文脈に合うように並べかえるとき, 3番目と7番目に来る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを下の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

(あ)

19

3番目—7番目

- ① is — nervousness
- ② moment — is
- ③ the — a
- ④ there — peak

(い)

20

3番目—7番目

- ① feel — dominant
- ② feel — slightly
- ③ makes — and
- ④ makes — more

2 つぎの英文を読み問に答えなさい。

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always (1)wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern (2)ingenuity has changed this. Either Man will abolish war, or war will abolish Man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but *bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in *massacre, but by (3)arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the (4)adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be a (5)profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic (6)assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their (7)adherents believe in them so (8)fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a commonplace that nuclear war must be avoided. Of course very difficult problems remain in the international (9)sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important (10)conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the *H-bomb.

Notes:

bacteriological 「細菌使用の」 massacre 「大虐殺」 H-bomb 「水爆」

問 下線部(1)~(10)の意味に最も近いものを下の①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) wicked

- ① evil
- ② innocent
- ③ intelligent
- ④ remote

(2) ingenuity

- ① inequality
- ② infancy
- ③ initiation
- ④ inventiveness

(3) arbitration

- ① arbitrariness
- ② automation
- ③ mediation
- ④ meditation

(4) adoption

- ① acceptance
- ② adjustment
- ③ conception
- ④ observation

(5) profound 25

- ① common
- ② fundamental
- ③ prolonged
- ④ serious

(6) assertions 26

- ① articles
- ② insistences
- ③ lessons
- ④ solutions

(7) adherents 27

- ① followers
- ② leaders
- ③ soldiers
- ④ students

(8) fanatically 28

- ① absolutely
- ② enthusiastically
- ③ ideally
- ④ naturally

(9) sphere 29

- ① field
- ② policy
- ③ relation
- ④ trade

(10) conflict

30

- ① factor
- ② outcome
- ③ problem
- ④ strife

3 日本文の意味に合うように () 内の語(句)を正しく並べかえ, 3番目と7番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。ただし, 文頭に来る単語も書き出しは小文字となっている。

(1) 私が学校まで乗るバスは, いつも混んでいる。

3番目 7番目

(① always ② crowded ③ I ④ is ⑤ take ⑥ the bus
⑦ to ⑧ school ⑨ which).

(2) 彼らはいつもとより3時間長く働かされた。

3番目 7番目

(① longer ② made ③ than ④ they ⑤ three hours ⑥ to
⑦ usual ⑧ were ⑨ work).

(3) 友人から電話があったので, 訪問せずに済みました。

3番目 7番目

(① of ② her ③ the ④ my friend's ⑤ spared ⑥ phone call
⑦ trouble ⑧ visiting ⑨ me).

(4) こうして私たちはお互いに知り合いになりました。

3番目 7番目

(① we ② each ③ to ④ is ⑤ how ⑥ other ⑦ came
⑧ this ⑨ know).

(5) ほとんどの人が, 喧嘩^{けんか}をするより話し合う方がいいと思っている。

3番目 7番目

(① that ② is ③ fighting ④ preferable ⑤ agree ⑥ most
⑦ talking ⑧ people ⑨ to).

(6) バスでそこへ行けるかどうかご存じですか。

3 番目 7 番目

(① get ② do ③ we ④ know ⑤ you ⑥ by bus ⑦ if
⑧ there ⑨ can)?

(7) 彼が感謝の気持ちらしいものを表したのはこれが初めてだ。

3 番目 7 番目

(① anything ② the first ③ gratitude ④ is ⑤ has shown
⑥ this ⑦ he ⑧ time ⑨ like).

(8) ロンドンを観光するのに10日かかりました。

3 番目 7 番目

(① to ② see ③ it ④ me ⑤ London ⑥ ten days ⑦ took
⑧ the sights ⑨ of).

(9) 一つくらい多くても少なくても、私にとってはどうでもよいことだ。

3 番目 7 番目

(① difference ② me ③ less ④ more ⑤ makes ⑥ one
⑦ or ⑧ to ⑨ no).

(10) あなたがすべき唯一のことは、その書類に署名することです。

3 番目 7 番目

(① you ② do ③ thing ④ is ⑤ the ⑥ that paper
⑦ should ⑧ to sign ⑨ only).

4 日本文の意味に合うように 51 ~ 60 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、
下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) 僕はうちのチームの今日の試合に満足していない。

I am not pleased 51 our team's game today.

- ① to ② on ③ toward ④ with

(2) それはとても重い箱だったので、私には運べなかった。

It was 52 box that I couldn't carry it.

- ① so a heavy ② such heavy a
③ a so heavy ④ such a heavy

(3) 私たちはジョンソン一家ととても親しい。

We are on very good 53 with the Johnsons.

- ① relationship ② terms ③ friendship ④ intimacy

(4) このセーターは大きすぎます。他のものを見せて下さい。

This sweater is too large. Please show me 54 .

- ① other ② some other ③ another ④ the other

(5) 汚染は環境に深刻な被害を与えてきた。

The pollution has done severe damage 55 the environment.

- ① into ② over ③ at ④ to

(6) この大学では喫煙が厳しく規制されている。

In this university, smoking is strictly 56 .

- ① diminished ② rewarded ③ encouraged ④ regulated

