

平成 19 年度 入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子及び解答用紙の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気がついた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 3 試験開始後、すべての解答用紙に受験番号、志望学部及び氏名を記入してください。受験番号の記入欄はそれぞれ 2 箇所あります。
- 4 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入してください。
- 5 問題冊子の余白は適宜使用してください。
- 6 各問題の配点は 200 点満点としたときのものです。
- 7 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I Read the following text and answer the questions in English. (配点 60)

From ancient civilizations to today, water has always been important in human development. People have used fresh water lakes and rivers for a variety of purposes, including fishing, transportation, irrigation, sewage disposal, and tourism. Despite our dependence on it, or perhaps because of it,⁽¹⁾ most of the water in the world is now seriously polluted, and experts believe that the problem is likely to increase. For example, over one billion people around the world may be at the risk of drinking water unfit for human consumption. The danger that growing levels of water pollution pose has become so urgent that we need to do something without delay.

As the population increases and the economy grows, more water is being used in towns, cities, farms, and factories. Industry worldwide sends out almost two million tons of various sorts of waste as by-products daily, and water is used to dispose of them in lakes, rivers, and seas. In China, which is in the middle of an economic boom,⁽²⁾ seventy percent of rivers and lakes are believed to have been polluted. In Brazil and some African countries, a poisonous metal called mercury is a serious concern. A large amount of mercury is released into the environment from gold mining activities and is eventually accumulated in plankton and fish. The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan has warned pregnant women not to eat too much tuna fish or whale meat on account of dangerously high levels of mercury detected in them.

In addition to intentional or careless dumping by industry, there is the problem of "runoff pollution" to consider. When rain falls, part of the rainwater runs directly into rivers and seas without soaking into the soil or going through any treatment process. We call it "runoff," and runoff often carries along with it chemicals and other harmful substances that are left on the surface of the ground, which is another major cause of water contamination. Runoff pollution is a good example that shows us that industry is not the sole source of water

pollution. Waste from households and litter thrown away on the streets can also be carried by runoff into aquatic regions.

This may come as a surprise to some people, but the fact is that runoff and industries are less to be blamed for water pollution than individual households. Household wastewater is no minor issue in environmental protection; according to some specialists, wastewater from homes is responsible for sixty to seventy percent of river and sea pollution. If you happen to live in a district with a poor sewage system, sewage from home toilets, kitchens, and bathrooms in that area may be discharged virtually straight into rivers and oceans, releasing dangerous microorganisms such as bacteria, parasites, and viruses, as well as chemicals contained in dishwashing and laundry water. Many beaches all over the world are closed each year due to the presence of high levels of harmful microorganisms found in untreated or partially treated sewage. Chemical substances like phosphorus and nitrogen can cause an explosive increase in the reproduction of certain kinds of plankton — so-called “red tide” — resulting in enormous damage to fishery resources.

It is highly desirable that all liquid waste from homes should be sent through sewer pipes to water treatment plants. Once dangerous chemicals, metals, and microorganisms are removed from the wastewater, it can be safely discharged into receiving streams and lakes, or sold to customers for agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. It has various uses. In Japan, recycled wastewater is used to water plants, fight fires, melt snow, and flush toilets. Many factories now also have their own water treatment system and reuse their own wastewater, protecting the environment and saving money at the same time.

Water is a precious natural resource that must be used carefully for the benefit of all living creatures on our planet Earth. Each one of us needs to come up with ⁽⁴⁾ ideas to keep water clean at home, at work, and in school. There may be no one single, comprehensive answer; yet, every effort, however small, is certainly not just a drop in the bucket.

Questions:

1. What does “it” in (1) refer to?
2. What does “them” in (2) refer to?
3. What does “runoff” in (3) mean?
4. What does “come up with” in (4) mean? Choose (A), (B), (C) or (D).
(A) approve of (B) climb up (C) look up (D) think of
5. Fill in the blanks in the following passage that describes how water pollution occurs. You can use one or more words in each blank.

Water pollution is mainly caused by releasing substances such as harmful metals, chemicals, and (①), which enter the environment as (②), runoff, and (③).

6. What can be done in order to keep water clean? Write one idea of your own, apart from the ones mentioned in the text.

II 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。なお、日本語表記に際し、人名についてはアルファベットのままでもよい。(配点 70)

Occasionally one comes across parents who show no interest at all in their children, and these of course are far worse than the doting* ones. Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood were two such parents. They had a son called Michael and a daughter called Matilda, and the parents looked upon Matilda in particular as nothing more than a scab*. A scab is something you have to put up with until the time comes when you can pick it off and flick it away. Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood looked forward enormously to the time when they could pick their little daughter off and flick her away, preferably into the next county or even farther than that.

It is bad enough when parents treat *ordinary* children as though they were scabs and bunions*, but it becomes somehow a lot worse when the child in question is *extraordinary*, and by that I mean sensitive and brilliant. Matilda was both of these things, but above all she was brilliant. Her mind was so nimble and she was so quick to learn that her ability should have been obvious even to the most half-witted of parents. But Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood were both so gormless* and so wrapped up in their own silly little lives that they failed to notice anything unusual about their daughter. To tell the truth, I doubt they would have noticed had she crawled into the house with a broken leg.

Matilda's brother Michael was a perfectly normal boy, but the sister, as I said, was something to make your eyes pop. By the age of *one and a half* her speech was perfect and she knew as many words as most grown-ups. The parents, instead of applauding her, called her a noisy chatterbox and told her sharply that small girls should be seen and not heard.

By the time she was *three*, Matilda had taught herself to read by studying newspapers and magazines that lay around the house. At the age of *four*, she could read fast and well and she naturally began hankering after* books. The

only book in the whole of this enlightened household was something called *Easy Cooking* belonging to her mother, and when she had read this from cover to cover and had learned all the recipes by heart, she decided she wanted something more interesting. (3)

“Daddy,” she said, “do you think you could buy me a book?”

“A *book*?” he said. “What d’you want a flaming* book for?”

“To read, Daddy.”

“What’s wrong with the telly, for heaven’s sake? We’ve got a lovely telly with a twelve-inch screen and now you come asking for a book! You’re getting spoiled, my girl!” (4)

Nearly every weekday afternoon Matilda was left alone in the house. Her brother (five years older than her) went to school. Her father went to work and her mother went out playing bingo in a town eight miles away. Mrs. Wormwood was hooked on* bingo and played it five afternoons a week. On the afternoon of the day when her father had refused to buy her a book, Matilda set out all by herself to walk to the public library in the village.

[Adapted from Roald Dahl, *Matilda* (Puffin Books, 1998), pp. 10–12.]

注

*dote: 溺愛する

*scab: かさぶた

*bunion: 腱膜瘤〔足の親指の付け根にできる腫れ物の一種〕

*gormless: まぬけな, 鈍い

*hanker after ~: ~を渴望する

*flaming: いまいましい

*be hooked on ~: ~に夢中になっている

設 問

1. 下線部(1)を日本語にきなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を日本語にきなさい。
3. 下線部(3)の結果, マチルダが実際にとった行動を本文中から2つ見つけ出し, 日本語で書きなさい。
4. 下線部(4)を日本語にきなさい。その際, “telly”が何を意味するのかを文脈から考えて, 日本語訳に明記すること。

Ⅲ 真理は1年間シェフィールド大学で勉強するためにイギリスへやってきた交換留学生です。以下の会話を読み、前後の文脈に合う適切な語句または文を(1)~(8)に英語で記しなさい。(配点 40)

Mari: Hello. Is this Mrs. Martin's house?

Mrs. Martin: Oh, you are Mari, aren't you? Please come in. I have been waiting for you. It's three thirty. I thought you would come around three. (1) _____ at the station?

Mari: I arrived there at a quarter to three but I got lost on my way.

Mrs. Martin: You could have given me a call from the station. I could have met you there.

Mari: I thought about it but (2) _____. There are not as many pay phones as there used to be, I guess. People use their mobile phones these days. At home, I use my mobile phone but that is just for use in Japan. I need to get one here as soon as possible.

Mrs. Martin: So, did you keep walking for more than thirty minutes? You must be tired. Do have a seat. I'll bring you something to drink. What would you like to drink, tea, coffee, or something cold?

Mari: (3) _____?

Mrs. Martin: Sure. I'll be back in a minute.

(Three minutes later)

Mrs. Martin: Here you are. (4) _____ to biscuits, too.

Mari: Thank you.

Mrs. Martin: So, tell me about yourself. What are you going to study at Sheffield University?

Mari: (5) _____ because I am interested in Shakespeare.

Mrs. Martin: Is Shakespeare well-known in Japan? Who else are famous British writers in Japan?

Mari: Lewis Carroll, Charles Dickens and . . . oh, yes, J. K. Rowling.

Mrs. Martin: She is the author of *Harry Potter*. (6) _____?

Mari: Yes, many times. I like it very much.

Mrs. Martin: Do you? Why do you like it?

Mari: (7) _____. That's why.

Mrs. Martin: I see. Have you finished your drink? Then, let me show you your room. (8) _____, please.

IV 以下の《状況》を読み、吉田まことになったつもりで、Roberts 教授宛ての電子メールを英語で書きなさい。メールには必ず下記の《要素》を含めること。

(配点 30)

《状況》

月曜日の朝、吉田まことは自転車事故に遭い、病院に行った。そのため、当日午後1時から行われた大切な数学の試験を受けることができなかった。そこで追試験を依頼するため、その日の夕方、数学の Roberts 教授に連絡しようとしている。

《要素》

- ・先生への挨拶と自分の名前(吉田まこと)
- ・数学の試験を受けられなかったこと
- ・試験欠席の理由
- ・追試験のお願い

Mail	
Send	
To:	Roberts@universitymail
Subject:	Absent
Dear Professor Roberts,	
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