

平成20年度(前期日程)
入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

(英語Ⅰ・英語Ⅱ・リーディング・ライティング・
オーラルコミュニケーションⅠ・オーラルコミュニ
ケーションⅡ)

試験時間 120分

文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 医学部,
工学部(物質生命化学科及び社会環境工学科を除く)

問 題	ページ
I ~ IV	1 ~ 8

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 各解答紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。
なお, 解答紙には, 必要事項以外は記入してはいけません。
3. 試験開始後, この冊子又は解答紙に落丁・乱丁及び印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあれば, 手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. この冊子の白紙と余白部分は, 適宜下書きに使用してもかまいません。
5. 解答は, 必ず解答紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
6. 解答紙は, 持ち帰ってはいけません。
7. 試験終了後, この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

I 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

With an airplane exploding, bridges collapsing and a nuclear plant shutting down, it was a summer of disasters. Around the globe, no continent has been left untouched — whether by fires, floods, tornados, airplane crashes or collapsing mines. Disasters, clearly, do not take summer vacations. There is no cure for natural disasters, but neither is there for human⁽¹⁾carelessness. What has been seen is the strongest of nature, and the weakest of human prevention.

Nature has its effects, but most frightening disasters are marked by human misjudgment and mismanagement from beginning to end. A train derailling in the Congo, bridges collapsing in Minnesota and China, mines collapsing in Russia, China and the United States, and an airplane crashing in Brazil, not to mention one catching fire in Okinawa, are all human-made disasters from start to finish. These tragedies do not just happen; they are caused.⁽²⁾

The annual monsoon rains in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan cannot be stopped, but are predictable. What nature ruins, humans make worse through overbuilding, deforestation and⁽³⁾poor construction of dams and roads. The United Nations reports that 500 million people are affected every year by extreme flooding. The storms, especially in North Korea and China, were unexpectedly severe, yet since last year very little had been accomplished in preparation. When human preparation is in place, nature's destructive power can at least be lessened.

What is the government role in all of this? Mines, planes, trains and bridges are made and managed by joint government-business agreements nowadays. Governments, whether they call themselves democracies, federations or republics, all contract with corporations for public projects.

There are laws, of course, but as in the case of the United States where nearly one-third of the bridges are considered to be structurally weak, no one seems to really check. Any costs saved by so-called “public-private partnerships” clearly are not spent on safety inspections.

Governments need a reminder that their prime responsibility is to provide safe, efficient and working infrastructure. People trust that they can drive home on bridges (one collapsed in Minnesota), ride roller coasters (one killed a woman in Osaka), and use escalators (one cut off the toe of a woman in Kawasaki). The lack of inspection and simple attention is not just irresponsibility; it's a crime.

Most governments do display sympathy over crises, offering recovery money and rescuers. Yet they should also take time beforehand to learn from previous disasters. The International Atomic Energy Agency came to the earthquake-hit Kashiwazaki-Kariwa nuclear plant not to impose regulations, but to learn for the future. If only the Chinese government⁽⁴⁾

had sent inspectors to the Minnesota bridge site, it might have learned something in time to save some of the 64 people who died in the China bridge collapse.

Floods, storms and other natural disasters are mentioned in the oldest written records, yet they remain the least solved of our problems. One common goal of humanity should be to construct a bond against natural disasters, not against other humans. Disasters have a lot to teach; we only need to learn and to act.

(問 1) 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

(問 2) 下線部(2)はどうか、日本語で説明しなさい。

(問 3) 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

(問 4) 政府が災害に備えて果たすべき役割について、筆者の考えを二点日本語で書きなさい。

(問 5) 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Today hundreds of millions of people are learning English, the planet's language for commerce, technology and opportunity. Within ten years, two billion people will be studying English and about half of the world — some three billion people — will speak it, according to a recent report from the British Council. All over the world, parents keen for their children to be successful are paying high fees for English language schools. Governments worldwide are emphasizing English, recognizing that along with computers, English is the key to globalization.

Non-native speakers of English now outnumber native speakers three to one. According to English language expert David Crystal, "There's never before been a language that's been spoken by more people as a second than a first." In Asia alone, the number of English users is more than 350 million — roughly the combined populations of the United States, Britain and Canada. There are more Chinese children studying English than there are Britons. The new English speakers are not simply learning the language, they are shaping it. New Englishes are appearing all over the world, ranging from the unique English spoken in the Philippines, to "Janglish" spoken in Japan, to "Hinglish," a mix of Hindi and English that is now spoken in many places throughout South Asia. In South Africa, many blacks have adopted their own version of English, filled with local words.

All languages are constantly changing, but English's globalization, unique in the history of languages, will change the language in ways we can only begin to imagine. In the future, there could be a "tri-English" world, one in which you could speak a local version of English at home, a national version at work or school, and an international Standard English to talk to foreigners. With native speakers currently in the minority, there's a growing sense that students should stop trying to speak like the British or the Americans, and accept their own local versions.

Indeed, English has become the common language of the world. Whether you're a Korean executive on business in Shanghai, a German politician writing laws in Brussels or a Brazilian biochemist at a conference in Sweden, you're probably speaking English. To achieve fluency, non-native speakers are learning English at increasingly younger ages. Primary schools in major Chinese cities are offering English in the third grade, rather than middle school. A growing number of parents are sending their preschool children to local English courses.

Why is there so much enthusiasm for English? In simple terms, it's jobs. A generation ago, only elites like diplomats and executives needed English for work, but today it has become a requirement for those in business, technology and education. English is now firmly

established as the world's language, and there is little chance that this will change in the future.

Complete (1)–(5) in English and choose the best answer for (6), based on the text.

- (1) Within the next ten years, approximately _____ percent of the world's population will be English speakers.
- (2) Never before in human history have there been more _____ speakers of a language than _____ speakers.
- (3) A world with three varieties of English would include _____, _____, and _____.
- (4) By starting to study English at an earlier age, learners aim to become more _____.
- (5) More and more people are learning English today because it can help them _____.
- (6) Non-native speakers of English are “shaping” the language by _____.
 - a. mixing local expressions with Standard English
 - b. speaking English at home and at work
 - c. moving to countries where English is spoken
 - d. learning the language at an earlier age

Ⅲ 次の文の、日本語で書かれた部分(1)(2)(3)を英語に直しなさい。

Most classrooms involve interaction between teachers and students, with the teacher asking questions to which the student is expected to respond. 教師が身につけるべき最も難しいことの一つは、質問してから答えを得るまでに時間を充分かけることである。⁽¹⁾ All too often, the teacher expects an instant response. Frequently, no such response is forthcoming. The teacher may give the answer, or may call on some unfortunate student who is not ready to answer. Voluntary responses to questions in the classroom almost always occur if the teacher is willing to wait long enough. We are not suggesting a ten-minute waiting period; however, the time may seem that long to the teacher at first. Few teachers would think that fifteen seconds is a long time to wait. ⁽²⁾ しかし教師の行動を調べてみると、5秒も待つことはめったにないことが分かる。In addition, children have different response rates. Some children can process a question and determine what their answer will be quickly, while other children take two or three times as long to determine their responses. This does not indicate a difference in intelligence or preparation on the part of the children, only a difference in response pattern. Children who respond quickly tend to become favorites of the teacher. Those who respond slowly appear to do more poorly in most teachers' classrooms. 教師へ助言⁽³⁾したいことは、反応をどのように待つべきかを学ぶことであって、答える準備のできた最初の生徒にいつも当てることではない。

IV 次の会話を読んで設問に答えなさい。

A : So have you seen the new Bruce Willis movie yet?

B : Yeah, as a matter of fact I watched it at a friend's house last night.

A : What do you mean? It's not even out on DVD yet!

B : Everything's available if you look in the right places on the Internet.

A : You mean your friend stole it, right?

B : Not exactly. Stealing is when you take something and then sell it — people just download movies and watch them, no selling involved. They call it free riding, not piracy.

A : Come on! Piracy is piracy. What about the artists? They do all the work, and others are just taking the movies for free.

B : The companies still sell lots of DVD's. After all they make plenty of money, and they don't think about consumers.

A : Yeah, it's true that most DVD's are slow to come out, but that doesn't make piracy OK.

B : Think about all the money that the movie industry is making. And they make you wait ages for it to come out on DVD just so you have to pay to go to the theater.

A : Right, going to the movie theater is a real hassle. Parking, ticket prices, lines ... it's pretty inconvenient. It's easier just to watch at home.

B : Lots of people think that. It's time for the movie industry to think about changing the way it does business.

A : What do you mean by that?

B : Look at what Apple has done with their iTunes Store. Songs are a dollar each, but you can't share them with other people. That is the kind of new thinking the movie industry needs.

A : So that means the companies need to learn how to take advantage of the Internet. I bet there's a lot of money to be made.

B : Exactly. They need to meet the demands of the Internet Age. One of the main causes of illegal file sharing is that the companies are not flexible.

A : What do you think they should do? Lower their prices and make it easier to access movies online? Won't that hurt their business?

B : Actually, no. Just like with music and the iTunes Store, even at a much lower price they'd end up making more money because more people would watch the movies.

A : I guess technology can't be stopped. Businesses have to change.

(問 1) 下線部(1)の意味にもっとも近いものを、次の a～d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. stealing something and then selling it
- b. taking a bus for free
- c. downloading pirates movies
- d. using something and not paying for it

(問 2) 以下の英文を完成させるのにもっとも適しているものを、次の a～d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

According to the conversation, access to movies online would probably help companies _____.

- a. spend more money
- b. make more money
- c. save more money
- d. invest more money

(問 3) 以下の英文を完成させるのにもっとも適しているものを、次の a～d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

At the end of the conversation, the speakers _____.

- a. agree on a point
- b. want to watch a movie together
- c. have no similar ideas
- d. decide to change their jobs

(問 4) 下線部(2)はどうか、具体例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

(問 5) 下線部(3)は何を指すか、日本語で説明しなさい。

(問 6) 下線部(4)で話者が主張していることを日本語で説明しなさい。

SOURCES

- I “Learning from a Summer of Disasters.” *The Japan Times*, 28 August 2007.
- II Power, Carla. “Not the Queen’s English.” *Newsweek International*, 7 March 2005.
- III Hurt, H. Thomas, Michael D. Scott and James C. McCroskey. *Communication in the Classroom*. Reading: Addison-Wesley, 1978.
- IV Based on McNutt, Chelsea. “The Problem of Internet Piracy Gains Attention.” *VOA News*, 28 August 2007. (インターネット版)