

長崎大学

平成 29 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

筆 記 試 験 問 題

(試験時間 9 : 30 ~ 11 : 10)

注 意 事 項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び解答用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
3. 解答用紙は持ち出さないこと。
4. 以下の問題を選択して解答すること。

志望学部	解 答 す べ き 問 題
経済学部	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E
医学部・歯学部・ 薬学部	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E
環境科学部	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E
教育学部 (英語専攻)	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E
教育学部 (英語専攻以外)	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
工学部	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
多文化社会学部	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> F

A 次の英文を読み、後続く設問に答えなさい。

We're living through an era of rapid urbanization. "One day, I think historians will refer to the period of 1950 to 2050 as the century of the city," says Jeremy Bentham, a major oil company executive. "Urbanization is one of the greatest social phenomena of our times."⁽¹⁾

Research shows that more than half the world's seven billion inhabitants lived in cities in 2008. By 2050, about three-quarters of us will, as the population grows from seven to nine billion. By then, urban infrastructure equivalent to a new city of more than 1.4 million people will have been built every week.

With more of us living in urban areas, we need smart energy ideas in action to deal with the issues that emerge from city growth, such as energy demand, traffic congestion, and population density, to (2) just a few.

Bentham oversees a team that works on scenario-development projects that combine in-depth research and futurism to help stretch and extend the thinking of executives.

One of these "memories of the future," as Bentham refers to them, entitled *New Lenses on Future Cities*, deals with the broad issues surrounding urban development.

"We've learned that city development patterns are important factors in the future demand for energy and other resources. If you're going to understand energy demand, you have to understand urban development."

One of the clearest takeaways of the research — which was produced in collaboration with Singapore's Center for Liveable Cities — is that compact cities, such as Singapore and Hong Kong,⁽³⁾ are generally more energy-efficient and produce fewer emissions than sprawling cities like Los Angeles.

"If you compare the energy use *per capita for personal transport, the United States uses three times as much energy as Europe," says Bentham.

“Part of that is because Americans tend to have bigger, heavier vehicles on average, but the main reason for it is that they drive twice as far as Europeans.”

Bentham's team has highlighted five areas that, if successfully implemented, can create well-managed urban growth, and, if bungled, can cause problems for a city's future. Factors which lead to what Bentham calls “room to maneuver” include flexible long-term planning, investment in the future, the ability to build trust, capacity to implement projects, and public/private collaboration.

In Singapore in the 60s, a quarter of the 1.6 million population lived below the poverty line. A quarter of a million lived in city center slums — and even more in *squats. Public *hygiene was poor and malaria and *tuberculosis widespread. Unemployment rates rose from five percent in 1957 to 14 percent in 1959.

In the following decades, the Singapore government put restrictions on cars, invested in public transportation, and increased housing to improve living standards. In 2015, the *World Happiness Report* announced that Singapore was the highest-ranking country in Asia in terms of the happiness of its citizens.

(Adapted from “Future Cities” in *Wired*, December, 2015)

*per capita 一人当たりの

*squats 不法占拠された場所

*hygiene 衛生

*tuberculosis 結核

- 問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 問 2. What are three big issues surrounding urban development? Answer in English.
- 問 3. 本文の内容に即して(2)に入る適切な英単語を1語書きなさい。
- 問 4. 下線部(3)はどのようなものか。 本文の内容に即して日本語で具体的に答えなさい。
- 問 5. Americans use three times as much energy as Europeans. What is the primary cause for this? Answer in English.
- 問 6. 下線部(4)を日本語で具体的に答えなさい。
- 問 7. 下線部(5)が表すことについて、 本文の内容に即して日本語で具体的に書きなさい。
- 問 8. Read the last paragraph of Section [A] and complete the missing words in the summary below. The first letter for each word is given.

The government has (A)(l) the number of cars in Singapore. They also have been (B)(p) a lot of money into public transportation, and improvements in housing have (C)(b) drastic (D)(c) in their living standards.

B

次の英文を読み、後に続く設問にすべて英語で答えなさい。

It was the first week in September, back-to-school week, and after thirty-five consecutive autumns, my old professor did not have a class waiting for him on a college campus. Instead, the poor guy was on his deathbed and would be spending one of his final days on earth talking to me. Although I felt extremely sad to see such a vibrant man as Morrie in his current dwindling state, I also felt so fortunate that he chose me to be the one that he shared some of his final thoughts with.

“Well, my friend,” he said, “what are we talking about today?”

“How about family?,” I suggested.

“Family.” He mulled it over for a moment. “Well, you see mine, all around me.”
(1)

He nodded to photos on his bookshelves, of Morrie as a child with his grandmother; Morrie as a young man with his brother, David; Morrie with his wife, Charlotte; Morrie with his two sons, Rob, a journalist in Tokyo, and Jon, a computer expert in Boston.

“I think, in light of what we’ve been talking about all these weeks, family becomes even more important,” he said.

“The fact is, there is no foundation, no secure ground, upon which people may stand today if it isn’t the family. It’s become quite clear to me as I’ve been sick. If you don’t have the support and love and caring and concern that you get from a family, you don’t have much at all. Love is so supremely important. ‘Love each other or perish,’ as our great poet Auden said.”

“Love each other or perish.” I wrote it down.

Morrie went on, “It’s good, no? And it’s so true. Without love, we are birds with broken wings. Say I was divorced, or living alone, or had no children. This disease — what I’m going through — would be so much harder. I’m not sure I could do it. Sure, friends and associates would come to visit, but it’s not the same as having someone who will not leave.”
(2)
It’s not the same as having someone whom you know has an eye on you, is watching you the whole time. This is part

of what a family is about, not just love, but letting others know there's someone who is watching out for them. It's what I missed so much when my mother died — what I call your 'spiritual security' — knowing that your family will be there watching out for you. Nothing else will give you that. Not money. Not fame."

(3)

He shot me a look.

"Not work," he added.

Raising a family was one of those issues on my little list — things you want to get right before it's too late. I told Morrie about my generation's dilemma with having children, how we often saw them as tying us down, making us into these "parent" things that we did not want to be. I admitted to some of these emotions myself.

Yet when I looked at Morrie, I wondered if I were in his shoes, about to die, and I had no family, no children, would the emptiness be unbearable? He had raised his two sons to be loving and caring, and like Morrie, they were not shy with their affection. Had he so desired, they would have stopped what they were doing to be with their father every minute of his final months. But that was not what he wanted.

"Do not stop your lives," he told them. "Otherwise, this disease will have ruined three of us instead of one."

In this way, even as he was dying, he showed respect for his children's worlds. It's little wonder that when they sat with him, there was a waterfall of affection, lots of kisses, jokes and holding hands.

"Whenever people ask me about having children or not having children, I never tell them what to do," Morrie said now, looking at a photo of his oldest son. "I simply say, 'There is no experience like having children.' That's all. There is no substitute for it. If you want the experience of having complete responsibility for another human being, and to learn how to bond in the deepest way, then you should have children. Mitch, I would not have missed that experience for anything."

(Adapted from *Tuesdays with Morrie: An Old Man, a Young Man, and Life's Greatest Lesson* by Mitch Albom, 2002)

Answer the following questions in English.

1. How did the two men in the passage (Morrie and Mitch) first get to know each other?
2. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate answer. Choose one from (A) to (D).

Morrie's current state of health can be described as ().

- (A) recovering
 - (B) maintaining
 - (C) slightly ill
 - (D) terminally ill
3. What does the underlined sentence (1), "He mulled it over for a moment," mean?
 4. What does "do it" in (2) refer to?
 5. What does "that" in (3) refer to?
 6. In his condition, why did Morrie not want his sons by his side?
 7. In what three ways did Morrie's children express their affection to their father when they were by his side?
 8. According to the last paragraph of Section [B], why does Morrie think that having children is such a special experience? Give two reasons.

C 次の文が自然な英文になるように、(A)から(J)の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を1～15の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を2度使ってはけません。

Young children who hear more than one language spoken at home become better communicators, a new study from University of Chicago psychologists finds. Effective communication (A) the ability to take others' perspectives. Researchers (B) that children from multilingual environments are better at interpreting a speaker's meaning than children who are exposed (C) to their native tongue. The most (D) finding is that the children do not even have to be bilingual themselves; it is the exposure to more than one language that is the (E) for building effective social communication skills.

Previous studies have examined the effects of being bilingual on cognitive development. This study, published online May 8 by the journal *Psychological Science*, is the (F) to demonstrate the social (G) of just being exposed to multiple languages.

"Children in multilingual environments have extensive social practice in monitoring who speaks what to whom, and (H) the social patterns and allegiances that are formed (I) on language usage," explained Katherine Kinzler, associate professor of psychology and an expert on language and social development. "These early socio-linguistic experiences could *hone children's skills at taking other people's perspectives and provide them (J) for effective communication."

(Adapted from "Children Exposed to Multiple Languages May Be Better Natural Communicators" by Jann Ingmire in *U Chicago News Online*, May 11, 2015)

*hone 磨きをかける

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. tools | 2. novel | 3. nearly | 4. key |
| 5. monolingual | 6. only | 7. first | 8. observing |
| 9. problems | 10. discourages | 11. benefits | 12. based |
| 13. requires | 14. discovered | 15. obstacles | |

<多文化社会学部を除く，全ての学部(専攻)の受験者が解答すること>

D 次の1～10について，下線を引いた部分の意味と最も近いものをA～Dの中から一つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

1. Last week I came across an old photo of my parents.

A. discovered B. bumped into C. walked over D. bought

2. The new employee entered the building awkwardly and looked uncertain.

A. quickly B. clumsily C. sharply D. ultimately

3. She was bewildered to find out that her son had quit his job.

A. happy B. free C. afraid D. confused

4. Despite her work experience, she cannot find a job.

A. In spite B. Except C. For all D. Instead of

5. He felt let down when she failed to do what she had promised.

A. ashamed B. disappointed C. relaxed D. satisfied

6. They hope the TV show will reach a wider audience.

A. larger B. heavier C. smaller D. smarter

7. I brought my hammer down on the stone with all my might.

A. decisiveness B. accuracy C. anger D. strength

8. Let's do away with all formalities.

A. eliminate B. go with C. promote D. follow

9. There was a lot of passion for the new project.

A. enthusiasm B. disinterest C. doubt D. caution

10. We watched the movies to kill time.

A. delete B. pass C. enjoy D. take

<経済学部・医学部・歯学部・薬学部・環境科学部・教育学部(英語専攻)の受験者が
解答すること>

E 次の問いに 150 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

A foreign visitor has only one day to spend in Japan. Choose one city that you think the visitor should visit on that day. Give at least two reasons to support your choice.