

(2012年度)

6 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は16ページ，8問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで，問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・PHSの電源は切ること。
3. 試験開始前に，監督から指示があったら，解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号かどうかを確認し，氏名を記入すること。次に，解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって，きれいに折り曲げてから，受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し，机の上に置くこと。
4. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら，この問題冊子が，上に記したページ数どおりそろっているかどうか確かめること。
5. 解答は解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで，そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。その他の部分には何も書いてはならない。
6. 筆記具は，HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能，計算機能，辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
7. マークをするとき，枠からはみ出したり，枠のなかに白い部分を残したり，文字や番号，枠などに○や×をつけたりしてはならない。
8. 訂正する場合は，消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
9. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり，破ったりしてはならない。採点が不可能になる。
10. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
11. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
12. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1 以下の各文(1)~(10)の下線部の意味として最適な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) The initial step is often the most difficult.
(a) quickest (b) last (c) longest (d) first
- (2) One symptom of the disease is a high fever.
(a) pain (b) peak (c) sign (d) symbol
- (3) Since you know the family well, it would be suitable for you to send a card.
(a) prestigious (b) appropriate (c) careless (d) outrageous
- (4) The exchange student was confused by the new customs when she first arrived.
(a) confirmed (b) puzzled (c) excited (d) impressed
- (5) According to the latest news, the political situation remains threatening.
(a) vague (b) positive (c) stable (d) dangerous
- (6) The couple had to postpone their wedding because the bride's mother was ill.
(a) delay (b) simplify (c) cancel (d) plan
- (7) It is inevitable that smoking will damage your health.
(a) uncertain (b) unavoidable (c) unthinkable (d) unnecessary
- (8) I cannot afford to spend time on club activities.
(a) pay for time on (b) achieve time for
(c) save time on (d) allow time for

- (9) It is hard to conceive that such a tragedy could happen.
(a) imagine (b) agree (c) care (d) suffer
- (10) He devised a folding toothbrush for travelers which became a bestseller.
(a) sold (b) bought (c) invented (d) described

2 以下の各文(11)~(20)の空所に最適な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (11) The university website, which has vital information for both teachers and students, is currently _____ from cell phones.
(a) access (b) accessible (c) accesses (d) accessing
- (12) Electric cars have no emissions and _____ do not contribute to global warming or air pollution.
(a) therefore (b) now (c) unless (d) however
- (13) Newspaper _____ show a wide variety of available housing.
(a) columns (b) headlines
(c) editorials (d) advertisements
- (14) For faster relief from pain, _____ the tablet in water.
(a) dissolve (b) elevate (c) rotate (d) perpetuate
- (15) Does a shower always use _____ water than a bath?
(a) little (b) less (c) small (d) least
- (16) The U.S. is about twenty-five times _____ Japan in area.
(a) more big than (b) bigger as (c) bigger than (d) the biggest

- (17) Researchers recently described _____ the emission of carbon dioxide affects the environment.
 (a) which (b) when (c) what (d) how
- (18) _____ his diligence and commitment to the project, he could not have improved his business performance.
 (a) Because (b) Instead of (c) Without (d) However
- (19) Driving after drinking alcohol is _____ the question.
 (a) whichever (b) out of (c) beyond (d) not
- (20) Over the next two decades, Japan will be experiencing a big _____ in the number of citizens over the age of 70.
 (a) increasing (b) increasingly (c) increased (d) increase

3 以下の各文(21)~(30)の下線部(a)~(c)の中で間違いのあるものを選びなさい。間違いがない場合は(d)を選びなさい。

- (21) The teacher explained (a) what biodiversity is (b) and made us easy (c) to understand.
- (22) The quizzes (a) were not too difficult, so everyone was really fun (b) to guess the (c) answers.
- (23) Many young people (a) drink too much alcohol (b) because it feels relaxed. (c)
- (24) Before this presentation, (a) I always looked discrimination (b) between men and women from the viewpoint of women. (c)

- (25) Asia is a diversity region in terms of political systems, religious beliefs, languages and levels of development.
- (a) (b) (c)
- (26) The video the presenter shown at the beginning of the lecture made it easier to get into the topic.
- (a) (b) (c)
- (27) The presentation on happiness was a great learning experience. Furthermore, the presenters actually made me feel happy.
- (a) (b) (c)
- (28) I had only a few knowledge about organizations which support street children, so the book was full of new information for me.
- (a) (b) (c)
- (29) The pictures, maps, graphs and cartoons in the PowerPoint presentation made me more attractive.
- (a) (b) (c)
- (30) The topic of landmines is very heavy and complicating, involving many issues.
- (a) (b) (c)

4 下記の文章を読み、問題(31)~(40)の答えとしてもっとも適切なものをそれぞれ、(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

Keynes was not a big 'Keynesian'

What does it mean to be Keynesian? It was the British economist John Maynard Keynes who declared that when, like today, economic growth grinds to a stop and businesses fail to provide enough jobs, governments have the ability, and the duty, to fill the gap. Keynes developed his theories during the Great Depression after the stock market crash of 1929. He urged raising "aggregate

demand” by loosening credit, spending on public works and cutting taxes. The government should run deficits, Keynes argued, but should be careful to pay them down when people were working again and wealthy enough to pay taxes.

Keynes died in 1946, so he did not see the fruits of his labor. In the decades in which Keynesianism was at its height, from 1945 to 1975, the West enjoyed greater prosperity than ever. The Marshall Plan, which pumped billions into shattered European nations after World War II, created jobs and wealth that kept the Soviets in check. But later, when business cycles and electoral cycles fell out of step, presidents disregarded Keynes’ warnings and kept their foot on the gas too long, reducing taxes, boosting spending and offering cheap credit to ensure re-election. The result was “stagflation”—a toxic mix of low growth and high prices.

Today, in the often deliberately misleading language of our polarized politics, “Keynesian” has become an insult, meaning wasteful, debt-ridden, elitist, socialist. In this sense, was Keynes a Keynesian? Was he a debt-loving big-government socialist, a lifelong bureaucrat who profited from his handiwork? Hardly.

Keynes was briefly a government employee, but for most of his life he offered advice to prime ministers for free. As an academic he was paid little, but he understood market forces better than most Wall Street traders and created not one but two fortunes. Each morning, he lingered in bed telephoning his stock-broker with instructions. By the end of 1927, he had amassed \$3.4 million in today’s money; by 1936, he was worth \$44 million. His market advice was much in demand, not only from governments but from the National Mutual and Provincial insurance companies, which put him on their boards.

Keynes made not only himself but his friends and his old college, King’s College, Cambridge, rich too. As part of the Bloomsbury Group, a circle of artists and intellectuals, he multiplied their modest trust funds, leaving them free to be creative. Without him we may not have the novels of E.M. Forster and Virginia Woolf, nor the artworks of Vanessa Bell, Roger Fry and Duncan Grant. Keynes

also had an eye for a bargain. Seeing a collection of impressionist* paintings for sale in Paris, he persuaded British officials to take them to pay French war debts. They now hang in London's National Gallery.

Keynes was a lifelong member of Britain's center-loving Liberal Party. He wanted to save capitalism, not replace it. It is a mark⁽³⁹⁾ of his ingenuity that his policies were adopted not only by those on the left but also by conservatives from Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan to Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon. Would he still be a Keynesian today? It is an odd⁽⁴⁰⁾ truth that we owe our understanding of how an economy works to him, even if many of his remedies have lost popularity. Surely the ever-ingenious Keynes would have found a way to adapt his theories to fit our current predicament.

*印象派

(31) Here "loosen" means to

- (a) be unable to find.
- (b) drop.
- (c) free up.
- (d) undo.

(32) The word "them" refers to

- (a) deficits.
- (b) people.
- (c) taxes.
- (d) works.

(33) The fruits of Keynes' labor which he did not see was the

- (a) 1930s program to end the Depression.
- (b) Marshall Plan.
- (c) post World War II prosperity.
- (d) present understanding of the economy.

- (34) To keep the foot on the gas here means to keep
- (a) blocking the fluids.
 - (b) the cars going faster.
 - (c) the economy down.
 - (d) trying to accelerate.
- (35) "Hardly" means
- (a) Absolutely.
 - (b) Not at all.
 - (c) Rigidly.
 - (d) With great effort.
- (36) He called his stock-broker every morning to
- (a) ask for more money.
 - (b) do business.
 - (c) get economic advice.
 - (d) have a chat.
- (37) The companies
- (a) gave him meals.
 - (b) demanded his advice.
 - (c) made him a director.
 - (d) stood him on their floor.
- (38) The artists' and intellectuals' funds were
- (a) fashionable.
 - (b) plain.
 - (c) shy.
 - (d) small.
- (39) Here "mark" means
- (a) proof.
 - (b) result.
 - (c) symbol.
 - (d) trace.
- (40) The truth is
- (a) amusing.
 - (b) irregular.
 - (c) not even.
 - (d) strange.

- 5 次の文章の(41)~(50)の下線部分(a)~(d)の中で文法的あるいは意味的に間違っているものを1つずつ選びなさい。なお、間違いがない場合は(e)にマークしなさい。

Flight of the butterfly

By Chris Betros

TOKYO—

Music transcends all borders and brings people together. One of the best examples of that is Chinese violin player WeiWei Wu (41) who has been alive in Japan for the past 20 years but who has often gone back to play in her homeland.

Born in 1968 in Shanghai, WeiWei grew up during the Cultural Revolution. “My father was a composer and I wanted to play the Western violin but they didn’t sell Western instruments then,” she recalls. “He hand-made a small violin for me. I was five at the time. (42) It was an unreal experience because we had to play quietly and with the curtains closing.”

After the Cultural Revolution ended in 1978, WeiWei passed the first audition for entrance into the Shanghai School of Music where she started to excel with the two-stringed Chinese violin (erhu). (43) She first came to Japan in 1991 to explore new varieties of music beyond the traditional erhu repertoire. “I started to listen to Western musicians. I really liked French jazz violinist Stéphane Grappelli. I was so surprised at his style. To that point, I had only known older style swing jazz, but I wanted to use my erhu to play that kind of jazz.”

WeiWei turned professional in 1996 and recorded her first CD the same year. Since then, she has released eight albums and (44) had to be playing overseas once or twice a year, including a memorable 2007 appearance at Los Angeles’ famed Baked Potato jazz house. In Japan, she has performed at Tokyo’s Sweet Basil and the Osaka and Nagoya Blue Notes. (45) In addition to her own performances, WeiWei has made lively and television appearances with musicians, including Ryuichi Sakamoto and Kenny G. In recent years, she has provided music for TV

dramas (“Jin”), movies (“Doraemon”), TV commercials and video games.

Last year, (46) WeiWei was supposed to play at the Shanghai Expo but the performing was canceled because of the tension between Japan and China. However, when WeiWei does play in China, she finds the audience’s reaction interesting. “In China, the erhu is a very traditional instrument that is used for really sad or soulful songs, so jazz feels really new to them and it makes them happy,” she explains. (47) “But in Japan, audiences already think of the erhu as a jazz instrument and they have more understanding due to my style. I play standing up in Japan, so I can have more fun.”

WeiWei, who plays with her own band consisting of piano, guitar, bass and percussion, says (48) she composes her own music and occasionally does covers for others. “The idea for a new song might come from my dreams,” she says. “I wake up and remember the melodies I dreamed of. Other times, when I finish an enjoyable meal, the melodies come from that feeling. At home, I listen to different music, including classic, rock and pop.”

To mark her 20th anniversary of coming to Japan, WeiWei will perform a solo concert titled “Dream of the Butterfly” at Densho Hall in Shibuya on May 19 and 20. She also hopes to be able to contribute to relations between Japan and China. (49) “Sometimes I see on TV, stories about people making successful in Shanghai and wonder if I should go back, but then I realize I am doing what I love here in Tokyo. I wouldn’t change anything.”

It hasn’t been an easy road to success for WeiWei. (50) Her advice to any young aspiring artist is to “try everything you can and don’t worry about not do good. I had a lot of setbacks at first. Never be afraid to make mistakes.”

(Retrieved from Japan Today April 28, 2011 from

<<http://www.japantoday.com/category/entertainment-arts/view/flight-of-the-butterfly>>)

6

次の文を読み、設問(51)～(60)の最適な答えを(a)～(d)から選びなさい。

The Secret French Weapon of World War II

“Henri, thank you for coming! Where’s your sister?”

“She decided not to come, Pierre. Some of the young German soldiers follow her everywhere she goes. She’s the only pretty girl left in the village.”

“I see. We don’t want them finding out about our meeting. We, French, have got to do our bit to end this war.”

“The older soldiers all went up north. They think the Americans and English will be invading up there. That’s why there’s nobody to keep the teenagers here at the guns all day.”

“And that brings me to the point. The American and English allies want us to keep the German guns quiet tomorrow morning.”

“You mean the landing will be here—tomorrow? But, how can we possibly stop the Germans; they’ve got weapons and we don’t.”

“I’m not so sure about that. Do you remember what happened when the Germans first moved into the village?”

“Of course, I do. They stole all of my calvados and drank the apple brandy. They got so drunk that they slept until midday then had a bad headache for nearly two days.”

“Well, nobody took my apple brandy. A shell destroyed the entrance to the cave where I keep it. Do you want to help me dig out the entrance, Henri?”

“The Germans may see us. They’ll take it all.”

“When you go to get your shovel, can you ask your sister to bring us some water to drink around five o’clock this afternoon?”

“Oh, now I understand! I’ll be back in a few minutes.”

- (51) What will the men do with their shovels?
- (a) Break the bottles. (b) Dig a hole.
(c) Kill the Germans. (d) Open the cave.
- (52) When Henri's sister visits the men, what is the most important thing she will bring?
- (a) Some brandy (b) Some friends
(c) Some Germans (d) Some shovels
- (53) When Henri's sister visits the men, what will the men have uncovered?
- (a) The cave (b) The shell (c) The soldiers (d) The shovels
- (54) When the soldiers enter the cave, what will they find?
- (a) Apples (b) Brandy
(c) Some teenagers (d) The girl
- (55) What will the Germans do with what they find?
- (a) Eat it. (b) Give it back. (c) Leave it. (d) Take it.
- (56) If the soldiers drink the calvados, what will they do in the morning?
- (a) Kill the allies. (b) Rise early. (c) Sleep late. (d) Take more.
- (57) When the allies land, what will they find?
- (a) Drunk Germans (b) Fearful opposition
(c) Pretty girls (d) Nobody
- (58) How many landing allied soldiers did the Germans in this village probably kill in the end?
- (a) Few (b) Many (c) Most (d) All

- (59) Did these Frenchmen help the allies to win the war?
- (a) No. (b) Hardly.
(c) Yes. (d) They won alone.

- (60) What weapon did the Frenchmen have?
- (a) Calvados (b) Many pretty girls
(c) Shovels (d) The cave

7 (61)~(70)の空所に最適な語を(a)~(d)の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

The Wedding

Rob: Here, Elly, come into the church with me. You're my bride. You do as I
(61) or your father gets into trouble like Sean.

George: Rob, after you marry Elly, make her father sell his land to us. She's his
only (62).

Rob: Dad, you've told me that a million times.

George: I just want to (63) you. Oh, hi Mac! You're looking good since I
made you Police Chief.

Mac: I've got some bad news. The judge has just ordered Sean's release. He
used to be Elly's fiancé and might disrupt the wedding.

Rob: Let him try. I've got the wedding and the reception in the hotel all
booked and paid for. Dad even bought that beautiful mansion on
Woodbine Lane for us.

Mac: You can't do that. In your position, that's against the law.

Rob: Dad beat that. He made everything Elly's property. I'll get it all as
(64) as I marry her. When her father sells us his land we'll own half
the town.

Mac: Just be careful! Your father may be mayor, but he's not (65) the law.

Rob: Hey, Sean, what do you mean by coming to my wedding, uninvited? You're still in prison clothes, too.

Sean: Keep your voice down. It might be embarrassing.

Rob: It damned ought to be. You should be ashamed to ruin the wedding of the girl you once loved.

Sean: I have no intention of ruining any wedding. You just wait and see.

Rob: Mac, you're the Police Chief. Take him away! He's (66) the peace!

Mac: Your shouting is the only disturbance I can hear. Judge Davis here has something to tell you.

Davis: A matter came to my (67) this morning. This isn't a court, but we have all the people here. If one of you gentlemen from the police will bring the Bible from the altar, we can hear the evidence under oath.

George: What's all this about? (68) the police!

Mac: We're all here.

Davis: Elly Bridges, put your hand on the Bible. Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

Elly: I do, so help me God.

Davis: What had Robert Swindle (69) you immediately before you agreed to marry him?

Elly: He said that if I didn't marry him, he would destroy my father the way he was getting Sean convicted for the deaths of the two men in the fire.

Davis: Mr. Laney, Mr. Sinclair, come over here. You are still under oath. Tell us what you heard Mr. Robert Swindle say in your bar on the evening of June 15th.

Sinclair: Rob said he had persuaded Elly to marry him. He (70) drinks all around and got quite drunk.

Laney: Then he boasted that he had set a fire with Sean's lighter. I only realized

yesterday that that was the evidence that convicted Sean.

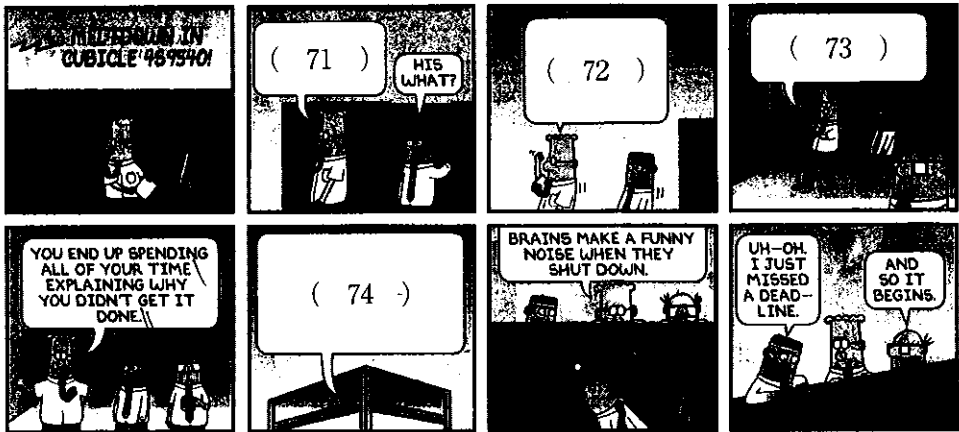
Mac: Rob, I think that you and your father had better come with me to the police station. Sean, Elly, you have the church and reception all waiting for you. Do you still want to marry?

Elly and Sean: Yes, I do!

- (61) (a) said (b) say (c) speak (d) spoke
- (62) (a) child (b) sister (c) son (d) wife
- (63) (a) recall (b) remember (c) remind (d) renew
- (64) (a) early (b) fast (c) quickly (d) soon
- (65) (a) above (b) outside (c) over (d) under
- (66) (a) breaking (b) disturbing (c) shouting (d) taking
- (67) (a) attention (b) ears (c) head (d) mind
- (68) (a) Bring (b) Call (c) Demand (d) Hail
- (69) (a) ask (b) said (c) spoke (d) told
- (70) (a) brought (b) ordered (c) paid (d) took

8

次の漫画の(71)~(74)に入れるのに最適な台詞を(a)~(e)から選びなさい。ただし、同じものを2回使ってはならない。設問(75)については、最適な答えを(a)~(e)から選びなさい。



(Scott Adams, "Dilbert" in *Stars and Stripes*, 10 April 2011)

- (a) It starts when just one of your assignments becomes overdue.
- (b) Ted's brain melted down like a nuclear reactor with too much fuel.
- (c) That makes everything overdue. Your brain can't decide what to do next.
- (d) That's Ted. Listen carefully. He must have reached his T.W.L.
- (e) Theoretical Workload Limit—in easy English, his brain is full.

(75) How does the man suggest people can avoid T.W.L.?

- (a) Avoid letting your work run overtime.
- (b) Don't explain why you are late.
- (c) Forget your assignment and do everything else.
- (d) Quit work and go have fun.
- (e) Spend your time explaining your delay.