

(2013年度)

## 6 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は19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. 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と一致することを確認し，所定の欄に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，机上に置くこと。
3. 監督から試験開始の指示があったら，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ことを確かめること。
4. 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。
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. マークをするとき，マーク欄からはみ出したり，白い部分を残したり，文字や番号，○や×をつけてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は，消しゴムでいねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり，破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1

(1)~(10)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。

(1) I am a nineteen-years-old who hopes to enter a good university in the 2013 academic year.  
(a) (b) (c)

(2) Music is such a part of my life, and I especially like to listen to one of the noisiest punk rock band.  
(a) (b) (c)

(3) I assume whoever reads this essay would catch a slightest image of myself.  
(a) (b) (c)

(4) Some time before graduating from junior high school my homeroom teacher suggested my parents that I go to a certain high school known for its teaching of foreign languages.  
(a) (b) (c)

(5) I was born in October 2, 1996, so I will come of age in just a few more years.  
(a) (b) (c)

(6) The biggest change I experienced after returning from so many years abroad was everyone praising at my English.  
(a) (b) (c)

(7) I experienced many happiness throughout my junior school and high school days.  
(a) (b) (c)

(8) It was very surprising to learn that there are many fluent speakers of Japanese among foreign students and faculty members at this university.  
(a) (b) (c)

(9) I may have lived in foreign countries more than I live in Japan.  
(a) (b) (c)

- (10) When I was in the fifth grade, I was told that my family and I are going to  
leave Japan and start a new life in the United States.

2

(11)~(20)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。

An established theory ( 11 ) the first Americans walked ( 12 ) the Bering Sea about 13,000~15,000 years ago, but stone tools found in the Atlantic near Virginia ( 13 ) an arrival from Europe about 20,000~22,000 years ago. The tools ( 14 ) those made by the mysterious Solutrean people of ice-age Iberia.

In 1970, the crew of a Virginia fishing boat ( 15 ) up a net containing a stone blade 20 cm long and still sharp. Forty-two years later, evidence that this knife is over 20,000 years old has reopened ( 16 ) about who the first Americans were and how they ( 17 ) there.

Archeologists have long held that North America remained unpopulated until about 15,000 years ago, when Siberian people entered Alaska and walked down the West ( 18 ), but the blade turned out to be 22,000 years old, a prehistoric relic. Whoever fashioned that blade was not ( 19 ) to be there. Its makers likely disappeared from Europe and arrived in America thousands of years ( 20 ) the western migration, argues Smithsonian Institution anthropologist Dennis Stanford, making them the first Americans.

- (11) (a) points      (b) resolves      (c) says      (d) involves  
(12) (a) on      (b) across      (c) below      (d) before  
(13) (a) suggest      (b) bet      (c) guess      (d) insist  
(14) (a) implore      (b) restore      (c) match      (d) catch

- (15) (a) produced      (b) hauled      (c) hailed      (d) folded
- (16) (a) theory      (b) proof      (c) archeology      (d) debate
- (17) (a) obtained      (b) remained      (c) got      (d) evolved
- (18) (a) Atlantic      (b) Coast      (c) Indies      (d) Highway
- (19) (a) worthy      (b) desired      (c) supposed      (d) meaning
- (20) (a) behind      (b) in front      (c) after      (d) ahead of

**3** 次の英文を読み、文脈を考慮に入れながら(21)~(30)の下線部の意味として最適な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

### Japan's obsession with "cute" culture has the nation divided

Cute is cool in Japan. Look anywhere and everywhere: Cartoon figures dangle from cellphones, waitresses bow in frilly maid outfits, bows adorn bags, and even police departments boast cuddly mascots. <sup>(21)</sup>

These days, Japan Inc, known in the past for more serious products like Toyota cars and the Sony Walkman, is busy exporting the epitome of cute—bubble-headed Hello Kitty, Pokemon video games, the singing duo Puffy and the Tamagotchi virtual pet, just to name a few. <sup>(22)</sup>

But the obsession with things cute—or *kawaii* (pronounced Ka-wuh-EEH) in Japanese—<sup>(23)</sup> has the world's second biggest economy doing some soul-searching, wondering what exactly is making its people gravitate\* so frantically toward cuteness. A big reason for the emerging debate: Cute-worship is gaining <sup>(24)</sup>

such overseas acceptance it's rapidly becoming Japan's <sup>(25)</sup> global image. American pop star Gwen Stefani often uses a Tokyo street-inspired look in her performances. *Spirited Away*, an adventure story of a doe-eyed girl by Hayao Miyazaki won the Oscar for Best Animated Feature Film.

<sup>(26)</sup> Skeptics here say Japan's pursuit of cute is a sign of an <sup>(27)</sup> infantile mentality and worry that Japanese culture—historically praised for exquisite understatement as sparse rock gardens and woodblock prints—may be headed toward doom. Hiroto Murasawa, <sup>(28)</sup> an expert on the culture of beauty at Osaka Shoin Women's University, believes that cute proves the Japanese simply don't want to grow up. "It's a mentality that breeds non-assertion," he said.

On the other hand, Tomoyuki Sugiyama, author of *Cool Japan*, believes cute is rooted in Japan's harmony loving culture. Collecting miniatures such as mementos for cellphones can be traced back 400 years to the Edo Period, when tiny carved *netsuke* charms were wildly popular, said Sugiyama, president of Digital Hollywood, a Tokyo school for computer-graphics designers, video artists and game creators. "Japanese are seeking a spiritual peace and an escape from <sup>(29)</sup> brutal reality through cute things," he said.

Nobuyoshi Kurita, a sociology professor at Tokyo's Musashi University, says cute is a "magic term" that encompasses everything that's acceptable and desirable—this nation's answer to the West. The cute concept, he said, could <sup>(30)</sup> determine Japan's cultural influence on the world. "Where cute goes determines the future of Japan," he said, adding that Japan's cute offerings may one day command the respect of European luxury goods. "If it succeeds, Japan's future will be bright," he said.

\*gravitate: 引き付けられる

(21) (a) appearances (b) costumes (c) styles (d) outlooks

- (22) (a) essence      (b) sense      (c) item      (d) example
- (23) (a) give a few names      (b) make a few examples  
(c) give a few examples      (d) call a few names
- (24) (a) passion for      (b) ambition for  
(c) permission for      (d) acceptance of
- (25) (a) favorable      (b) worldwide      (c) regional      (d) optimistic
- (26) (a) Supporters      (b) Doubters      (c) Enemies      (d) The ignorant
- (27) (a) imperfect      (b) inconvenient  
(c) inappropriate      (d) immature
- (28) (a) a specialist      (b) an engineer  
(c) a promoter      (d) a provider
- (29) (a) unfortunate      (b) hollow      (c) tragic      (d) cruel
- (30) (a) decide      (b) change      (c) depend      (d) discover

**4** 次の英文を読み、(31)~(40)の設問に対してもっとも適切な答えを(a)~(d)の中から  
選びなさい。

Montgomery, Alabama. December 1, 1955. Early evening. A public bus pulls to a stop and a sensibly dressed woman in her forties gets on. She carries herself erectly, ( 31 ) having spent the day over an ironing board in a dingy

basement tailor shop at the Montgomery Fair department store. Her feet are swollen, her shoulders ache. She sits in the first row of the Colored section and watches quietly as the bus fills with riders. Until the driver orders her to give her seat to a white passenger.

The woman utters a single word that ignites one of the most important civil rights protests of the twentieth century, one word that helps America find its better self.

The word is "No."

The driver threatens to have her arrested.

"You may do that," says Rosa Parks.

A police officer arrives. He asks Parks why she won't move.

"Why do you all push us around?" she answers simply.

"I don't know," he says. "But the law is the law, and you're under arrest."

On the afternoon of her trial and conviction for disorderly conduct, the Montgomery Improvement Association holds a rally for Parks at Holt Street Baptist Church, in the poorest section of town. Five thousand gather to support Parks's lonely act of courage. They squeeze inside the church until its pews\* can hold no more. The rest wait patiently outside, listening through loudspeakers. The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. addresses the crowd. "There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression," he tells them.

He ( 39 ) Parks's bravery and hugs her. She stands silently, her mere presence enough to attract the crowd. The association launches a city-wide bus boycott that lasts 381 days. The people trudge miles to work. They share cars with strangers. They change the course of American history.

\*a pew = a long wooden seat in a church





- (39) Choose the most appropriate word to fill the blank ( 39 ).
- (a) criticizes      (b) praises      (c) agrees      (d) rejects
- (40) After the Parks trial, what did the Montgomery Improvement Association start?
- (a) avoiding the busses      (b) a walking protest  
(c) car sharing      (d) a rally

**5** 次の英文を読み、(41)～(50)に対して最適な回答を(a)～(d)の中からひとつずつ選びなさい。

### **Pesky possums feed thriving fur industry in N. Z.**

The brushtail possum\*, a cute marsupial\*\* protected in its native Australia, became a hated wild pest in New Zealand, but its fur provides a lucrative sideline for hunters who supply a growing luxury goods industry. "It's a hard living and it's not for everyone," trapper Stu Flett said as he hanged dead possums from a clothesline at his home in the North Island to dry their fur before it is stripped and sold.

The possums, which have no natural predators in New Zealand, devastate native forest and eat the eggs of rare birds, including the famous kiwi, as well as spreading animal tuberculosis to livestock. The nocturnal marsupials were introduced in the 19th century, quickly spreading out of control to the point where officials estimate there are now 70 million of them, outnumbering humans almost 20-fold. "They're seen as a pest. People will swerve to hit them on the road," possum hunter Jake McLean said. "They tear up gardens, kill trees and destroy wildlife. They're vicious little animals, really, when you get close to them."

A small but hardy group of trappers makes a living going into the bush to catch the animals, although most hunt them for weekend sport, earning beer

money from the fur, which fetches around 100 New Zealand dollars (\$82) per kilogram. "The ones that take it seriously can earn NZ\$40,000 to NZ\$50,000 (\$32,500 to \$40,700) a year," McLean said. "They go and live in the bush—it's rough. . . . They go into the ranges, where there are up to 10 possums per hectare. You're not living the good life when you're doing that; they're sleeping in tents or under flies (fly-sheets) on a river bed. Most do it for four or five years, then look to buy themselves a house."

McLean was a full-time possum hunter until last year, contracted by the local council at Masterton, just outside Wellington, to go out for 10-day stints and eliminate the animals. However, the demanding work proved too much, and he now works at a hunting shop in Masterton that buys the fur from trappers and sells it to companies that turn it into luxury jumpers, scarves and gloves. Dozens of such collection points operate throughout rural New Zealand, providing raw materials to an industry the New Zealand Fur Council estimates is worth NZ\$100 million (\$80 million) a year and employs 1,200 people.

Possum fur is highly prized because its fibers are hollow, similar to that of polar bears, and when blended with merino wool creates a super-soft fiber that is lightweight, with excellent insulation properties. Greg Howard, whose company, Planet Green, makes golf gloves from possum hide, said the industry harvests only about 2 million possums a year and could increase dramatically if promoted properly in export markets. He said the ethical objections often raised against the fur trade do not apply to possums culled in New Zealand because they are a pest that causes enormous damage to the environment.

"By doing this, we're helping to save the planet," he said. "So the market's sitting there and the government just needs to get in behind us. It's all there on our back doorstep, and no one's doing anything about it."

McLean said hunters want to see possums wiped out in New Zealand but believe that they are so numerous they will continue to thrive for the foreseeable future, despite the best efforts of trappers and the government. "I don't think

they'll ever get rid of them—there's too many out there," he said.

\*brushtail possum: クスクスと呼ばれる有袋類の一種。大きさは猫ほどで樹上生活する。

\*\*marsupial: 有袋類

- (41) Choose a statement about the brushtail possums that best corresponds to the article.
- (a) They are loved in New Zealand.
  - (b) They are originally from Australia.
  - (c) Their fur is worth almost nothing.
  - (d) Australians try to eliminate them.
- (42) In New Zealand brushtail possums do not \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) harm the woods in the country
  - (b) feed on the eggs of rare birds
  - (c) transmit an infectious disease
  - (d) have dangerous natural enemies
- (43) Based on the figures shown in the article, the population of New Zealand is probably around \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1,400,000
  - (b) 3,500,000
  - (c) 14,000,000
  - (d) 35,000,000
- (44) According to Jake McLean, people in New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) keep brushtail possums as lovely pets
  - (b) eat brushtail possums as delicious food
  - (c) regard brushtail possums as harmful animals
  - (d) help protect wild brushtail possums

- (45) Choose one statement that best corresponds to the article.
- (a) Many hunters live by catching possums.
  - (b) Most hunters go to the mountains to catch possums.
  - (c) The fur of each possum sells for around NZ\$100.
  - (d) Possum hunters can make as much as \$40,000 annually.
- (46) Choose one statement that is true about Mr. Jake McLean.
- (a) He has been a full-time possum hunter since last year.
  - (b) The hunting shop he works at buys the fur from the hunters.
  - (c) He owns a company that makes luxury items out of possum furs.
  - (d) He continues to spend ten days at a time to hunt for possums even now.
- (47) Choose one statement that best corresponds to the contents of the article.
- (a) There are fewer than ten places that collect possum fur to sell.
  - (b) There are companies that produce expensive goods out of possum fur.
  - (c) About 1,200 people earn money selling possum fur to the fur industry.
  - (d) The New Zealand Fur Council provides raw materials to the fur industry.
- (48) Choose one statement that best fits the contents of the article.
- (a) The fibers of possum fur have an empty space inside, like that of polar bears.
  - (b) Mixed with merino wool, possum fur provides rather heavy fur products.
  - (c) The fibers of possum fur conduct heat far better than the fur of polar bears.
  - (d) The possum fur industry earns about two million New Zealand dollars a year.
- (49) Choose the best word to replace the word "culled" in the article.
- (a) protected
  - (b) criticized
  - (c) neglected
  - (d) killed

- (50) Mr. Greg Howard says that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) his company contributes to saving the environment by killing many possums
  - (b) the government should not interfere with the trade activities of private companies
  - (c) businesses dealing in possum fur do not necessarily have a bright future
  - (d) he and his friends are determined to eliminate all the possums from New Zealand

**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。

#### Alive—the hibernating man

A man who survived for more than three weeks lost and unconscious on a mountain is believed to have been saved after his body went into a form of hibernation.

Mitsutaka Uchikoshi had enjoyed a barbecue with work colleagues in the popular hiking area of Mount Rokko, an 880m (2,887ft) peak near the port of Kobe in western Japan, when he decided against joining the others for the cable-car ride back, opting to walk down on his own. After losing his way, he slipped, broke a bone and then lost consciousness. The autumn nights were chilly, around 10C, low enough to cause hypothermia or loss of body heat. More than three weeks later he was discovered by a climber. He had almost no pulse and a body temperature of only 22C (72F). After almost two months of medical treatment, Mr Uchikoshi finally returned home.

Emergency medical teams said that the 35-year-old hiker had survived without food or water after his organs shut down, his pulse slowed and his body temperature fell by a third. They believe that his body functions all but ground to

a halt as he lay on the mountainside, a response that saved him. "He fell into a state similar to hibernation and many of his organs slowed, but his brain was protected, Dr Shinichi Sato, head of the emergency unit that treated the man, said. During hibernation, activity in the body's cells slows to a near standstill, greatly cutting the need for oxygen, and lowering energy consumption. "I believe that his brain capacity has recovered 100 per cent."

Scientists have long speculated that human hibernation is possible, with potential benefits that include enabling astronauts to undertake longer missions in space. It is also hoped that the hibernation process could be used in medicine to slow cell death when treating otherwise fatal conditions such as bleeding in the brain.

- (51) Hibernation is a thing some animals do. In what season do they probably do it?
- (a) spring                      (b) summer                      (c) autumn                      (d) winter
- (52) Who made Mr Uchikoshi try walking down the mountain?
- (a) family                      (b) friends                      (c) himself                      (d) work-mates
- (53) Mr Uchikoshi didn't walk down the mountain because he
- (a) broke a bone.                      (b) lay down too long.  
(c) missed the cable-car.                      (d) waited for the climber.
- (54) What causes hypothermia?
- (a) cold                      (b) dryness                      (c) heat                      (d) wet
- (55) In three weeks unable to move on the mountain, people would expect Mr Uchikoshi to
- (a) be thirsty.                      (b) die.                      (c) faint.                      (d) grow thin.

- (56) What did Mr Uchikoshi's body functions do?  
(a) They ground on. (b) They raced.  
(c) They stopped. (d) They slowed down.
- (57) Mr Uchikoshi did not starve to death because of  
(a) the altitude. (b) the mountain.  
(c) the temperature. (d) the winter.
- (58) Mr Uchikoshi was treated by  
(a) a climber. (b) colleagues. (c) Dr Sato. (d) the head.
- (59) Because Mr Uchikoshi's cell activity dropped on the mountain, he needed  
(a) extra liquid. (b) less sunshine. (c) more warmth. (d) no food.
- (60) When was Mr Uchikoshi able to use his head normally again after being rescued?  
(a) after several years (b) immediately  
(c) in a couple of months (d) never

**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。

W: Good morning, Mr Shaller and welcome. This is your office as Director of Senior Services. I am your Government secretary, Tom Woodside. I share the office out there.

S: Happy to meet you, Mr Woodside. What a wonderful office ( 61 )! The building is big, too, yet Senior Services has only just begun.

W: Actually, this is the old Ministry of Welfare building. They just put a new name on the door. Welfare reminds everybody of the bankrupt government of

the 1960s.

S: The building's not so important, but we seem to have a huge staff.

W: Well you know, they still belong to the Ministry of Welfare, not to us.

S: So, who ( 62 ) for Senior Services?

W: You and me, sir. That's all. Oh, the Welfare tea girl and postman will drop in here as a special favour.

S: So that's the story, is it? I was happy ( 63 ) that Parliament voted us a huge budget.

W: I'm sorry to disappoint you yet again. The money voted to us goes to the Ministry of Health. They wasted so much money that Parliament won't give them any more. The government got the health budget through Parliament as the budget for Senior Services. Old people use up most of the health budget, anyway.

S: What sort of budget do we have, then?

W: We have enough to run this office and a generous travel allowance. The Prime Minister wants you to travel a lot.

S: In other words, he wants me to stay as ( 64 ) the Government for as long as possible. Why did he invite me to take this job, and create a new department of government?

W: Recently, every time a seat in Parliament has become vacant, the Government candidate has lost. The growing number of senior citizens is unhappy that the Government does so little for them. The Government claims it doesn't have the money to do more. The old people all point to you. As Mayor of Tyde, you not only set up excellent Senior Services, but you got them to pay for themselves. The only way the Government could think of helping their candidates to win elections was by ( 65 ) you from Tyde. Welcome to the Government, sir.

S: Oh, so that's the trick. Well then, we'll just have to repeat what I did when I became mayor.



W: What do you mean?

S: When I became mayor, everybody in the town hall had their jobs fixed, so nobody listened to me. The budget was all set for two years. I had no budget except my salary and office expenses. Only old people would work for me at the rates I ( 66 ) pay.

W: And Tyde has the ( 67 ) proportion of old people in the country.

S: They didn't have the energy to do a full-time job, and couldn't get their pensions if they had full-time jobs, so they made a time-share system. Several people took turns to do one person's job. We had retired lawyers, truck drivers, bank managers, nurses, the lot. They ( 68 ) me with more professional help than any civil servant could. They got some of the local businesses to adopt the time-share plan for retired people, too. The businesses profited. Soon other businesses came to town to use our special pool of labour. In time, even the town hall staff started cooperating. They were afraid I would replace them with senior citizens and leave them out of work.

W: So, what do we do?

S: The number of old people around the country is growing day by day. Make a list of the ten medium sized towns with the highest proportion of old people. We'll see if we can get them to use the plan.

W: I can see where this is going. If this succeeds, you'll have changed the Government. If it ( 69 ), the Government will fall at the next election. I can get the list from the Welfare files by lunch-time.

S: Let's start using our travel budget on a trip to Hampton this evening for dinner.

W: That's where I live! But my wife will be annoyed if we suddenly go out for dinner without her.

S: Call her up now and invite her ( 70 ). I hear that Au Gamins is a fine restaurant. Reserve three seats for us.

- (61) (a) have you      (b) is this      (c) this is      (d) you have
- (62) (a) does work      (b) has work      (c) worked      (d) working
- (63) (a) by seeing      (b) see      (c) to see      (d) with seeing
- (64) (a) away from      (b) distant      (c) far from      (d) far to
- (65) (a) having removed      (b) remove  
(c) removed      (d) removing
- (66) (a) can      (b) could      (c) should      (d) will
- (67) (a) height      (b) high      (c) higher      (d) highest
- (68) (a) gave      (b) offered      (c) provided      (d) put up
- (69) (a) failed      (b) fails      (c) has failed      (d) will fail
- (70) (a) along      (b) in      (c) together      (d) with

- 8 次の漫画の(71)~(75)に入れるのに最適な台詞を(a)~(f)から選びなさい。ただし、同じものを2回使ってはなりません。



- (a) Darling, I'll go get us some drinks.
- (b) It's only a few drops. What's the harm?
- (c) Let me try skating with them over there.
- (d) What a fantastic break-dance for a general!
- (e) What a stupid way to break a bone!
- (f) You're spilling your drink on the floor!