

(2014年度)

1 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は23ページ，5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，消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。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 以下の[1]～[7]のパラグラフに分けられた文章を読み、(1)～(15)の問いに対する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。なお*印がついている語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[1] Jack White, the former frontman* of the White Stripes* and an influential figure among fellow musicians, likes to make things difficult for himself. He uses cheap guitars that won't stay in shape or in tune. When performing, he positions his instruments in a way that is deliberately inconvenient, so that switching from guitar to organ mid-song involves a mad dash across the stage. Why? Because he's on the run from what he describes as a disease that preys on every artist: "ease of use". When making music gets too easy, says White, it becomes harder to make it sing.

[2] It's an (3) thought. Why would anyone make their work more difficult than it already is? Yet we know that difficulty can pay unexpected dividends*. In 1966, soon after the Beatles had finished work on "Rubber Soul", Paul McCartney looked into the possibility of going to America to record their next album. The equipment in American studios was more advanced than anything in Britain, which had led the Beatles' great rivals, the Rolling Stones, to make their latest album, "Aftermath", in Los Angeles. McCartney found that EMI's* contractual clauses* made it prohibitively expensive to follow suit*, and the Beatles had to make do with the primitive technology of Abbey Road*.

[3] Lucky for us. Over the next two years they made their most groundbreaking work, turning the recording studio into a magical instrument of its own. Precisely because they were working with old-fashioned machines, George Martin and his team of engineers were forced to apply every ounce of* their ingenuity to solve the problems posed to them by Lennon and McCartney. Songs like "Tomorrow Never Knows", "Strawberry Fields Forever", and "A Day in the Life" featured revolutionary aural effects*

that dazzled* and mystified Martin's American counterparts.

[4] Sometimes it's only when a difficulty is removed that we realise what it was doing for us. For more than two decades, starting in the 1960s, the poet Ted Hughes sat on the judging panel of an annual poetry competition for British schoolchildren. During the 1980s he noticed an increasing number of long poems among the submissions, with some running to 70 or 80 pages. These poems were verbally* inventive and fluent, but also "strangely boring". After making inquiries Hughes discovered that they were being composed on computers, then just finding their way into British homes.

[5] You might have thought any tool which enables a writer to get words on to the page would be an advantage. (9) there may be a cost to such facility. In an interview with the *Paris Review* Hughes speculated that when a person puts pen to paper, "you meet the terrible resistance of what happened your first year at it, when you couldn't write at all". As the brain attempts to force the unsteady hand to do its bidding*, the tension between the two results in a more compressed, psychologically denser expression. Remove that resistance (11) you are more likely to produce a 70-page ramble*. There is even some support for Hughes's hypothesis from modern neuroscience*: a study carried out by Professor Virginia Berninger at the University of Washington found that handwriting activated more of the brain than keyboard writing, including areas responsible for thinking and memory.

[6] Our brains respond better to difficulty than we imagine. In schools, teachers and pupils alike often assume that if a concept has been easy to learn, then the lesson has been successful. But numerous studies have now found that when classroom material is made harder to absorb, pupils retain more of it over the long term, and understand it on a deeper level. Robert Bjork, of the University of California, coined* the phrase "desirable difficulties" to describe the counter-intuitive notion that learning should be

made harder by, for instance, spacing sessions further apart so that students have to make more effort to recall what they learnt last time. Psychologists at Princeton found that students remembered reading material better when it was printed in an ugly font.

- [7] Scientists from the University of Amsterdam recently carried out a series of experiments to investigate how obstacles affect our thought processes. In one experiment, people were set anagram* puzzles to solve, while, as an obstacle to concentration, a series of random numbers were read out. Compared with those in a control group who performed the same task without this distraction, these subjects* displayed greater cognitive agility*: they were more likely to take leaps of association and make unusual connections. The researchers also found that when people are forced to cope with unexpected obstacles they react by (14) their “perceptual scope”—taking a mental step back to see the bigger picture. When you find your journey to work blocked by a construction site, you have to map the city in your mind.

出典 : *Intelligent Life* (November/December, 2012)

〈注〉

frontman: リードプレイヤー

the White Stripes: アメリカのロック・バンド(1997～2011)

pay dividends: 利益をもたらす

EMI: ビートルズが契約していたイギリスのレコード会社

contractual clauses: 契約条項(contract : 契約)

follow suit: 真似をする

Abbey Road: EMIが所有していたロンドンの録音スタジオ

every ounce of: ありったけの

aural effects: 聴覚効果

dazzle: 幻惑する

verbally: 言葉のうえでは

do ~'s bidding: ~の命令に従う

ramble: 漫然とした文章

neuroscience: 神経科学

coin: (新語を)造り出す

anagram: 文字の並び順を入れ替えることで、ある言葉から別の言葉を作ること

subject: 被験者

cognitive agility: 認識の鋭さ

[1] .

(1) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined phrase?

- (a) The company is in bad financial shape.
- (b) An angel in human shape appeared before the crowd.
- (c) It's triangular in shape.
- (d) He gave me a chocolate in the shape of a heart.

(2) He chooses his style of performance because _____.

- (a) he knows from experience that the simpler the music is, the harder it is to sing it onstage
- (b) just like other musicians, he is driven by an uncontrollable desire for a dramatic performance
- (c) he has a mistaken belief that playing difficult music with ease proves his artistic talent
- (d) he wants to avoid the risk of lowering the quality of his music by seeking an easier way to perform it

[2]

- (3) Which of the following words best fills the blank?
- (a) influential
 - (b) obvious
 - (c) odd
 - (d) inconvenient
- (4) McCartney looked for a recording studio in America because _____.
- (a) he did not want to take the trouble of finding a well-equipped studio in Britain
 - (b) he wanted to beat the Rolling Stones before this rival group made the new album, "Aftermath", in America
 - (c) he thought that recording in Britain would be too easy for the Beatles
 - (d) he knew that recording facilities in Britain were no match for those in America
- (5) What happened to the recording of the Beatles' next album after "Rubber Soul"?
- (a) As the British recording company went to law against the Beatles, they had to give up the studio at Abbey Road.
 - (b) Recording in America would cost them so much that the Beatles had no choice but to use a British studio.
 - (c) Although the recording contract with a studio in America was so expensive, the Beatles decided to give priority to technological advance.
 - (d) Having agreed to the contract with EMI, the Beatles had to bring the recording facility at Abbey Road to an American studio.

[3]

- (6) The underlined sentence could be replaced by:
- (a) The British are fortunate to have produced musical geniuses despite such a disadvantage.
 - (b) It was lucky that Britain did not have a better-equipped studio.
 - (c) We think that it was by luck that the Beatles were able to produce such great music.
 - (d) We are lucky to have better recording technology in Britain now than in their time.
- (7) The underlined phrase means _____.
- (a) American engineers
 - (b) American fans
 - (c) American studios
 - (d) American audiences

[4]

- (8) The underlined phrase means that _____.
- (a) it was becoming common for British children to write poems on computers
 - (b) the use of computers was becoming common in British homes
 - (c) similar inquiries were made of British homes
 - (d) Hughes learned what was happening in British families

[5]

(9) Which of the following words best fills the blank?

- (a) Accordingly,
- (b) But
- (c) For
- (d) Moreover,

(10) Which best summarizes Hughes's speculation?

- (a) The resistance you feel at your first effort at writing helps you to write longer poems.
- (b) In general, first year students cannot write well because their hand still does not cooperate well with their brain.
- (c) The tension you experienced when you wrote for the first time often becomes a psychological hindrance to writing well.
- (d) Bitter experience of not being able to write well actually helps you to produce better writing.

(11) Which of the following words best fills the blank?

- (a) when
- (b) if
- (c) and
- (d) even though

[6]

(12) What is suggested by the word “counter-intuitive”?

- (a) not agreeing with known facts
- (b) going against the trend
- (c) responding to inner feeling
- (d) contrary to common sense expectation

[7]

(13) The researchers found that those who performed the assigned task with distractions _____.

- (a) made more mistakes
- (b) were better at finding unexpected combinations
- (c) were able to pick out wrong answers more quickly
- (d) tended to form a broader range of relationships with others

(14) Which of the following words best fills the blank?

- (a) limiting
- (b) increasing
- (c) focusing
- (d) recovering

[1] ~ [7]

(15) Which of the following would be the most suitable title for this article?

- (a) “The Uses of Difficulty”
- (b) “How to Cope with Difficulties”
- (c) “Difficulties in Child Education”
- (d) “No Difficulty, No Life”

- 2 以下の[1]～[4]のパラグラフに分けられた文章を読み、(16)～(30)の問いに対する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。なお*印がついている語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[1] Henri Rousseau, who described himself as one of France's 'best realist painters', was considered naïve or even primitive by conservative art critics because of his poor command of academic* technique. But despite his personally gentle disposition, his modesty and kindness, and his inclination towards bourgeois and even reactionary* ideas of order, Rousseau was extremely self-confident, and firmly convinced of the high value of his art. He had a direct and immediate affinity with exotic plants, which his imagination turned to towering walls and ramparts* of vegetation, symphonies in green, with dramatic touches provided by great cats bringing down buffalo, attacking human beings, or simply (18) in wait for prey. Even the monkeys that appear in many of his pictures never seem just amusing or cute; there is always something (19) about them.

[2] Rousseau did not deny the apocryphal* tale that he had served in the army in Mexico when Napoleon III made the Archduke Maximilian of Austria emperor of that country (a venture into power politics* on the part of the French ruler that ended disastrously with Maximilian's execution by firing squad*). The artist thus never expressly⁽²¹⁾ contradicted the myth that he had seen exotic landscapes for himself, had breathed the air of Central America, and had some knowledge of such foreign climes. In his jungle pictures, Rousseau's alleged⁽²²⁾ experience of Mexico proved in fact to be influenced by his visits to the Botanical Gardens and World Expositions in Paris, where exotic plant species were on display. He constructed his dangerously beautiful tropical forests as compact specimens of pictorial architecture designed to suit the building plans of his imagination. The landscapes he depicted were not real, but remained faithful to his own ideas of the jungle,

seen by the characteristic livid* light of his blood-red suns and bright yellow moons, which cast almost no shadows.

[3] Rousseau thus became the creator of his own jungle, and he almost encyclopaedically arranged, intensified and intermingled* the many shades of green in its leaves and trees, ferns* and gigantic creepers. There can be no geographical constraints on such imaginative activity.⁽²⁴⁾ It seems quite natural to see an American Indian fighting a gorilla here, a Siberian tiger bringing down an African buffalo, a Parisian lady going for a walk in the jungle. It is not surprising that the Surrealists⁽²⁵⁾ valued Rousseau's freedom of thought and invention.

[4] Yet Rousseau was not just a dreamer, and he did not aim for alienation* in a Symbolist* sense; (26), he wanted to construct his dream pictures realistically, giving them monumentally concrete form as he fixed them firmly on canvas.⁽²⁷⁾ Not even the far from innocent, dark and eerie* riddles posed by such pictures as *The Sleeping Gypsy* 1897, *The Snake Charmer* 1907 and *The Dream* 1910 achieve their effect by employing Mannerist* artificiality or a wealth of literary allusions*. With the same meticulous* attention that he paid to constructing his walls of vegetation, where a naked woman lying on a sofa among them looks as 'natural' as an animal, he painted the desert as a background for the sensuality of the sleeping gypsy woman, adding an inquisitive* nocturnal* visitor in the shape of the lion with its glowing yellow eyes. Ultimately⁽²⁹⁾ there was no distinction between dream and reality for Rousseau. To him, as a realistic painter *sui generis**⁽³⁰⁾, they were one and the same.

出典：Harold Eggebrecht, Introduction to *The Jungle Paintings* by Henri Rousseau (London: Tate Publishing, 2005). (一部改変)

〈注〉

academic: 伝統重視の

reactionary: 反動主義的な, 保守的な

ramparts: 城壁

apocryphal: 不確かな, 出所の怪しい

power politics: 武力外交

firing squad: 銃殺隊

livid: 赤みがかった

intermingle: 混ぜあわせる

fern: シダ類の植物

alienation: 現実からの離反

Symbolist: 象徴主義の

eerie: 不可解で神秘的な

Mannerist: マニエリスム芸術の

allusion: 引喩(有名な詩歌・語句・故事などを引用して表現すること)

meticulous: 細心の

inquisitive: 興味津々の

nocturnal: 夜の

sui generis: 独特の, それだけで独立の種類をなす

[1]

(16) Conservative art critics considered _____.

- (a) Rousseau's paintings delicate and old-fashioned
- (b) Rousseau's paintings artless and crude
- (c) that Rousseau's paintings showed his innocent and natural personality
- (d) that Rousseau's paintings suggested his sensitive and simple personality

- (17) Which of the following does NOT describe Rousseau?
- (a) He held supreme authority as regards the evaluation of contemporary art.
 - (b) He was a reserved and considerate person.
 - (c) He was politically conservative.
 - (d) He was fond of painting wild plants and animals.
- (18) Which of the following words best fills the blank?
- (a) laying
 - (b) lying
 - (c) laid
 - (d) lain
- (19) Which of the following phrases best fills the blank?
- (a) wild and anarchic
 - (b) natural and orderly
 - (c) adorable and rhythmical
 - (d) humorous and harmonious

[2]

- (20) What happened in Mexico during the reign of Napoleon III?
- (a) With the aid of the French ruler the Mexican army exerted its power over the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.
 - (b) Napoleon III invaded Mexico and was crowned Emperor there.
 - (c) French intervention in Mexico resulted in the death of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.
 - (d) Rousseau fought against the Mexicans under the command of Napoleon III.

- (21) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?
- (a) intentionally
 - (b) quickly
 - (c) sharply
 - (d) clearly
- (22) The author uses the underlined word because _____.
- (a) there is no definite proof that Rousseau went to Mexico
 - (b) Rousseau's experiences in Mexico were disillusioning
 - (c) Rousseau had a first-hand experience of Mexico
 - (d) Rousseau regretted his adventures in Mexico
- (23) How did Rousseau tackle the problems of painting his jungle pictures?
- (a) His ideas of beautiful jungles were realized when he designed an ideal building in miniature and grew plant species in it.
 - (b) He erected a beautiful architecture and grew tropical plants in it to gain inspiration from them.
 - (c) He gained an insight into the foreign plant species by visiting the Botanical Gardens and World Expositions in Paris.
 - (d) He solely relied on his own imagination in designing the jungle on his canvas.

[3]

(24) What does the underlined sentence suggest?

- (a) Artists receive inspiration from wild animals that travel far and wide to explore new habitats.
- (b) In the production of artistic works one should freely depict natural objects that exist in various countries.
- (c) Artists often visit different parts of the world to gain inspiration for their imaginative works.
- (d) Creative artists can freely combine objects that come from completely different locations.

(25) Judging from the context, what kind of artistic works are “the Surrealists” most likely to praise?

- (a) artistic works in which animals and jungles are depicted in a highly colorful, vivid manner
- (b) artistic works in which images that are not connected are put together in a strange way
- (c) artistic works in which the conventional sexual morals of Western societies are violated in a radical way
- (d) artistic works in which the ecological system of the jungle is depicted in a natural, balanced way

[4]

(26) Which of the following words best fills the blank?

- (a) namely
- (b) therefore
- (c) though
- (d) instead

(27) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?

- (a) pragmatic
- (b) elaborate
- (c) definite
- (d) rational

(28) Which of the following is the best description of the painting?

- (a) A sleeping gypsy woman and a lion are depicted, with the desert in the background.
- (b) A sleeping gypsy woman, an inquisitive nocturnal visitor, and a lion are depicted, with the desert in the background.
- (c) A sleeping gypsy woman and a lion are depicted, with the sensual desert in the background.
- (d) A sleeping gypsy woman, an inquisitive nocturnal visitor, and a lion are depicted, with the sensual desert in the background.

(29) Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?

- (a) at most
- (b) basically
- (c) obviously
- (d) as a result

- 30) What does the underlined sentence suggest?
- (a) As the leading realistic painter, Rousseau had a vision in which dream became reality.
 - (b) A genuinely original realist painter, Rousseau combined dream and reality, connecting a concrete object with a Symbolist vision.
 - (c) Unlike traditional realistic painters, Rousseau did not distinguish dream from reality, thus coming up with his own definition of realism.
 - (d) Apart from artistic conventions, Rousseau called for a new sense of realism, arguing that he had expressed a single, true vision.

3

以下の各文の下線部の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- 31) One of the most useful tasks of history is to bring home to us how past generations pursued aims that now seem to us wrong or disgraceful.
- (a) criticize
 - (b) make us realize
 - (c) encourage us to analyze
 - (d) discover for ourselves
- 32) It is dangerous to assume that there is only one possible way of looking at things or only one course of action. We must always be prepared to consider alternatives and to raise objections.
- (a) hidden motives
 - (b) imperfections
 - (c) other possibilities
 - (d) future visions

- (33) Higher education has always been a collective activity. Would-be scholars seek out places of learning where other scholars have gathered before.
- (a) those who aspire to be scholars
 - (b) promising scholars
 - (c) those who might have been scholars
 - (d) established scholars
- (34) In the capital, deaths outnumbered births; only the constant influx of newcomers disguised that melancholy fact.
- (a) concealed
 - (b) aggravated
 - (c) made more conspicuous
 - (d) compensated for
- (35) Few countries in Europe have undergone such rapid social, political, and economic changes as Finland has during the last fifty years.
- (a) recorded
 - (b) suffered from
 - (c) gone under
 - (d) experienced
- (36) Depression can mean different things to different people. For some it is a transient mood, and for others, a lasting emotional experience.
- (a) inescapable
 - (b) unnatural
 - (c) critical
 - (d) short-lived

- (37) The blues is a folk musical style evolved by rural southern African Americans around 1900.
- (a) restored
 - (b) made popular
 - (c) handed down
 - (d) developed gradually
- (38) You can take her word for it. She is reliable.
- (a) listen to her
 - (b) believe her
 - (c) trust her
 - (d) promise her
- (39) Before Darwin, it was assumed that successful organisms must have been created by design, by the hand of a single creator.
- (a) on purpose
 - (b) elegantly
 - (c) manually
 - (d) artfully
- (40) Once I went on a visit to a place called Masuda, in Shimane Prefecture. I happened to enter a restaurant, where a number of teachers from a local high school were gathered.
- (a) a high school in a rural area
 - (b) a high school in Masuda
 - (c) a distant high school
 - (d) a prestigious high school

4 次の①と②の()内に入る共通の語を(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(41)

① The government's goal is () employment.

② I have a () day tomorrow.

(a) perfect (b) full (c) complete (d) fulfilling

(42)

① The show had a record-breaking () in the London theatre.

② On advice from their lawyers they decided not to () the story.

(a) appeal (b) cover (c) number (d) run

(43)

① Mr. Perkins is the best teacher, even though he has the () experience.

② The documentary film on this factory caused a lot of bad feeling, not () among the workers whose lives it described.

(a) least (b) smallest (c) weakest (d) poorest

(44)

① () all its clarity of style, Hemingway's short story is not easy to read.

② We got a new table () the dining room in our house on the beach.

(a) for (b) in (c) at (d) by

(45)

① Marie and Peter had important () to discuss.

② His daughter () more to Peter than anything in the world.

(a) issues (b) means (c) matters (d) values

(46)

- ① If the expense is too great () the case may be, we must cancel the show.
- ② Kyoko may need some help from her classmates () she is new to our school.
- (a) for (b) as (c) since (d) where

(47)

- ① He () have missed his train.
- ② Business has been thriving in the past year. Long () it continue to do so!
- (a) should (b) shall (c) might (d) may

(48)

- ① Ancient people thought that political power () civilization possible.
- ② I don't know how I () it through the week.
- (a) made (b) let (c) caused (d) worked

(49)

- ① If there is no milk, we'll have to () without.
- ② We don't have much wine in stock, but it should () for a party of this size.
- (a) finish (b) make (c) go (d) do

(50)

- ① Wesley's ideas gained much () in the latter half of the eighteenth century.
- ② He suddenly resigned on the () of serious illness.
- (a) reason (b) cause (c) ground (d) power

5

次の下線部(a)~(d)のうちで誤りが含まれているものを1つ選びなさい。

- (51) It is noted that in this area of the city the majority of the houses are old, fifty or sixty years old at least, and a great number of them are by no ordinary standard not fit for human habitation.
- (52) Anyone who want to see the effects of the housing shortage at their very worst should visit the crowded trailer houses that exist in great numbers in many of the northern towns.
- (53) Along the left bank of the river is patches of waste ground on which factory waste has been dumped for a long period of time.
- (54) Although the fans find Jane Austen's novels bright, charming and romantic, they are in fact bored, nasty and superficial.
- (55) Margaret Caldwell's latest book, *Life and Times of Miriam C*, which is for a considerable degree autobiographical, established her as a leading novelist.
- (56) In a full mechanized world all the dull work will be performed by machinery, leaving humans free for more interesting activities, that is, setting them free from washing the dishes or running the vacuum.
- (57) In nineteenth-century Manchester the competition among the unemployed toward jobs became so fierce that it led to an extraordinary event called 'the march for jobs and justice', which was well worth a look.

- (58) It was in 1493 that^(a) Christopher Columbus first came upon a Caribbean island known as 'Liamuiga' supposedly inhabited by^(b) hostile Carib Indians and naming^(c) the island after himself^(d), St. Christopher.
- (59) Young as I was^(a), I did not know that a police detective was questioning my mother as to where^(b) my father had gone, still less did I know that the police^(c) were gathering^(d) evidences against him.
- (60) As soon as I saw^(a) a wild bear in the small village I quietly sent for rifles^(b) not^(c) wanting it notice^(d) that human beings were nearby.

