

(2014年度)

## 6 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は18ページ，9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 文中の(1)～(10)には、それぞれ1箇所ずつ誤りがある。下線部(a)～(d)の中で誤りのあるものを1つ選びなさい。

### Some ways to save energy with air conditioners

Air conditioners are (1) a major power consumers during the summer peak.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)  
They account for 58 percent of an average household's electricity use at around 2 p.m. in summer, (2) whereas refrigerators account 17 percent and lights 6 percent, according to an energy-saving guideline for homes issued by the Natural Resources and Energy Agency. Setting (3) a thermostat 2 degrees higher, or use bamboo blinds or curtains simultaneously with an air conditioner. can each (c) (d) cut electricity use by 10 percent, according to the agency. (4) Using a fan with an air conditioner saves more energy than using only air conditioner, according to (a) (b) air conditioner maker Daikin Industries. (c) (d)

But experts say that for the sake of health, people should not try to put up with excessive heat.

"If (5) people not comfortable without air conditioners, they should use them, and it is my job to introduce smart ways of using them," said Yuki Wada, a lifestyle adviser knowledgeable about energy-saving measures. (6) Wada says cleaning air conditioner filters once week can cut power use by 5 percent. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Daikin (7) urges users not to turn air conditioners up high too quickly cool a hot room and off once they feel chilly. Instead, (8) it's better keep the thermostat set at a stable temperature. Rapidly (9) cool a room consumes a lot of power. Daikin advises people to leave the thermostat set at 28 or 29 degrees through the night, (10) rather than set the timer automatic turning off the air conditioner a few hours after going to bed and turning it on early in the morning (a) (b) (c) (d) when the temperature rises.

- 2** 次の英文を読み、空欄(11)～(15)に最適なものを、次の(a)～(f)よりそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢は二回使わないこと。また、選択肢には1つ余分なものが含まれている。

### Prickly Charmers

Aristotle ( 11 ) hedgehogs could predict the weather. Arthur Schopenhauer, a philosopher, ( 12 ) them to illustrate the challenges of human intimacy. Beatrix Potter's Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle has ( 13 ) children and adults alike since 1905, while Sonic, her modern-day counterpart, is one of the world's best-known video game characters.

In this engaging memoir, Hugh Warwick draws on 20 years of knowledge to explain why hedgehogs have ( 14 ) such iconic status. He sprinkles his book with facts: hedgehogs snooze through the winter in an aptly named hibernaculum; they have up to 7,000 spines; their fleas are species specific; North America has no native hedgehogs although thousands of ( 15 ) ones are kept as pets.

注：hedgehogs ハリネズミ

- (a) gained            (b) imported            (c) used            (d) enchanted  
(e) enforced            (f) believed

- 3** 次の英文を読み、設問(16)～(20)に対して最適な回答を(a)～(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。

### Harvard Gets Book Back after 233 Years

[Cambridge, Mass.] A book about the history of England has been returned to

Harvard University—233 years after it was checked out. No one knows where the thick, leather-covered *Complete History of England with the Lives of All the Kings and Queens Thereof, Vol.3* has been. It was one of only a few books that survived a fire at the university in 1764, thanks to an unknown borrower.

“It is remarkable that it’s come back,” said Roger Stoddard, curator of rare books in the Harvard College Library.

The book is a relatively undistinguished volume of history written by Bishop White Kennett, printed in London in 1706. It was one of 404 books that escaped a fire in Harvard Hall when the building burned to the ground during the college’s winter vacation on Jan. 25, 1764, destroying the rest of the 5,000-volume collection. About 250 books that were being kept in storage were spared. Another 144 were out on loan, including one from the original bequest of John Harvard, after whom the university was named. That book, *The Christian Warfare Against the Devil, World and Flesh*, by John Downname, was returned by an undergraduate who was profusely thanked and then expelled for having borrowed it without permission. About 80 of the 144 missing volumes were eventually returned, and the other 10 thought lost.

The university replaced the *History of England* with a later edition. But when a Harvard history professor was shown the book by a rare book dealer, he immediately recognized the flyleaf stamp that identified the book in Latin as the property of Harvard University. The professor, Mark Kishlansky, called the calfskin-covered antique “an exquisite old book.”

It was purchased for the university by an anonymous donor for a price officials won’t disclose.

- (16) Who knew where the book had been for 233 years?
- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Roger Stoddard       | (b) The Librarian |
| (c) Bishop White Kennett | (d) No one        |

- (17) The book was remarkable because:
- (a) it was written by a bishop.
  - (b) it was returned.
  - (c) it was printed in London in 1706.
  - (d) it was in the Harvard University Library.
- (18) The book was part of:
- (a) A 5,000 volume collection.
  - (b) 250 books in storage.
  - (c) 140 books on loan.
  - (d) 80 missing volumes.
- (19) What happened to the person who checked out the *Christian Warfare* book?
- (a) He was thrown out of the university.
  - (b) He was fined a large sum of money.
  - (c) The person was captured; consequently, punished.
  - (d) The person was unknown; consequently, nothing.
- (20) The missing book was identified by:
- (a) Mark Kishlansky.
  - (b) John Stoddard.
  - (c) an anonymous donor.
  - (d) a rare book dealer.

4 次の英文を読み、空欄(21)~(30)に最適なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Japan manga man revives story-telling with modern twist

Rikimaru Toho doesn't mind being ( 21 ) as long as he can hold the gaze of passers-by long enough to entice them to stop and sit down for an unusual show: a comic book reading. And ( 22 ), hunched on low plastic stools inches away

from Rikimaru, who offers the equivalent of an animated movie for the ( 23 ), his vast vocal registry bringing to life any character, from humans to robots. The roaring overhead train, orange street lamps and the station walls comprise the setting for his performances of “manga” comics in Shimokitazawa, the ( 24 ) of Tokyo’s underground culture.

“I find it appealing to do, and to offer something that one doesn’t usually experience.” said the 34-year-old, whose real name is Satoshi Arikawa. “By making all kinds of ( 25 ) including female ones, I enjoy watching my audience’s reactions, and I am very grateful to them.” he added, with a slight bow of his head.

With long, black, disheveled hair held in place with a rudimentary bandana, along with glasses and a black goatee, Rikimaru’s looks invite as much ( 26 ) as his punchy voice which swings between bass and falsetto. From action hero Kenshiro of the popular “Hokuto no Ken” series to the earless blue cat Doraemon and the lovelorn heroines of “The Rose of Versailles,” Rikimaru has done them all. And that’s not ( 27 ).

“Attatatata! Bang-bang-bang! Aaargh!” he shouted, shaking a “Hokuto” comic depicting a battle involving machine guns and blood. His audience, a group of college students, erupted into laughter and applauded. When the scene changes, Rikimaru ( 28 ) his fingers and takes the deep solemn voice of a narrator.

A crowd including children and a few elderly people gathered around him, some snapping photos of the scene with their cell-phones.

“This is really entertaining, and especially because it’s so unusual. You don’t normally see these sorts of street performances in Tokyo. It’s so ( 29 ).” said a university student, 19-year-old Shohei Shindo.

For a reading of less than 10 minutes from one of the dozens of comic books displayed on the ground, listeners slip a few hundred yen—equivalent to a few US dollars—into his box. Rikimaru politely bows and hands out chocolates.

When Rikimaru was 19, around the time that Japan’s so-called bubble

economy plunged into a decade-long slump, he stayed in his room for an entire year not seeing anyone, one of the country's so-called "shut-ins". After he ( 30 ), he held various temporary jobs. But it was manga reading that became the focus of his life and which has won him a solid fan base, evident in the regular comments on his blog.

(21) (a) looked down (b) stood on (c) stared at (d) pushed over

(22) (a) dare you say (b) should they forget  
(c) if they move (d) stay they do

(23) (a) face (b) ears (c) eyes (d) throat

(24) (a) cradle (b) workshop (c) ground (d) movement

(25) (a) questions (b) things (c) proposals (d) voices

(26) (a) happiness (b) energy (c) curiosity (d) money

(27) (a) anything (b) everything (c) something (d) nothing

(28) (a) snaps (b) removes (c) breaks (d) cuts

(29) (a) silly (b) boring (c) unnatural (d) different

(30) (a) emerged (b) entertained (c) emboldened (d) embraced

- 5 次の英文記事を読み、記事の内容に合わせて設問(31)～(40)の英文を完成させるために最適なものを(a)～(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。

Animals just follow the crowd when it comes to eating, study says

Many teenagers want to be like everyone in the school lunchroom. New research finds that some wild animals also follow 'monkey-see, monkey-do' behavior, eating like the crowd. Two studies in the journal *Science* say South African monkeys switched foods because of peer pressure, and whales off the coast of New England copied a new way to round up a fish meal.

"We're not as unique as we would like to think," said monkey study lead author Erica van de Waal, of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. "We can find many of the roots of our behaviors in animals."

Her study team gave 109 vervet monkeys, living in groups in the wild, food tinted pink or blue. One color for each group was tainted with aloe to give it a bad flavor, but only for the first few meals. Even after the flavor returned to normal, the monkeys would not eat the color they thought was bad.

But some blue-eating monkeys went to the pink-eating tribes and some pink-eating males went to blue tribes. And that is when the researchers saw peer pressure in action. The blue-food eaters that moved to an area full of pink-food eaters switched even though they had shunned pink food before. Pink eaters also changed when they moved to a blue-food area. Of the 10 migrating males, nine instantly ate what everyone else ate. The only holdout was an alpha male that stuck to his previous diet.

Van de Waal thinks this is due to social conformity and peer pressure. Other males were trying to get in good with females, while the dominant male acted as "if he's already in charge, why does he need to do like the others?"

In the 27-year whale study, scientists began tracking a new way of feeding in 1980. Until then, whales usually fed by blowing bubbles underwater to herd small





- (34) Van de Waal and her colleagues found that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) monkeys soon learned which coloured food tasted better
  - (b) after eating food of one colour a few times, monkeys tried the other colour
  - (c) monkeys chose aloe-flavoured food regardless of its colour
  - (d) monkeys never again chose food with the colour that had once tasted bad
- (35) Van de Waal and her colleagues found that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) monkeys changed their choice of food colours to follow others
  - (b) the monkeys saw the pressure of the researchers
  - (c) the alpha male behaved like the others when he moved to a new group
  - (d) monkeys moved from group to group to find better flavoured food
- (36) Van de Waal thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 90 percent of the male monkeys ate only the food they knew was best
  - (b) the monkeys took the tasty food from the females
  - (c) the strongest male did not feel it necessary to act as the others did
  - (d) the strongest male tried to show off in front of the females
- (37) Before 1980 scientists found that whales off the coast of New England \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) didn't like to make bubbles in the sea
  - (b) gathered small fish by letting out air beneath them
  - (c) would jump into the air to catch small fish
  - (d) would blow bubbles to hear where the fish were

- (38) In 1980 researchers found that, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) a group of whales smacked small fish with their tails to hunt them
  - (b) whales behaved strangely after blowing bubbles beneath small fish
  - (c) Jenny Allen of St. Andrews had taught the whales a new trick
  - (d) a whale started to hit the water with its tail to attract tasty fish
- (39) After 1980, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the number of herring only gradually decreased
  - (b) nearly 40 per cent of whales began climbing large waves to make a big splash
  - (c) more and more whales started slapping the water to catch fish
  - (d) St. Andrews researchers passed on the trick of hitting the waves to catch fish
- (40) According to this article, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) some animals learn behaviour by imitating others
  - (b) monkeys learn more like human beings than whales
  - (c) the research into whales has lasted more than 30 years
  - (d) scientists now understand how human behaviour differs from animals

**6** 次の英文を読み、設問(41)～(50)に対して最適な回答を(a)～(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。

Stone Age farmers migrated north in Europe, bred with hunters: study

A DNA analysis of four Stone Age humans in Europe reveals how farmers migrated north from the Mediterranean and eventually bred with hunter-gatherers. The study, conducted by a team of Swedish and Danish researchers

and published in the U.S. journal *Science*, sheds light on how agriculture that originated in the Middle East about 11,000 years ago reached most of continental Europe around 5,000 years ago. The latest findings suggest people who lived in the Mediterranean brought their knowledge of farming to the north and passed it on to hunter-gatherers.

Researchers used advanced DNA analysis on a Stone Age farmer buried on mainland Sweden and three hunter-gatherers buried only 400 km away on the island of Gotland south of Stockholm. All four date back about 5,000 years.

As they were able to characterize almost 250 million base pairs of DNA from the four skeletons, advanced methods ensured that the DNA was uncontaminated by modern DNA. The small amounts of genetic data used in earlier studies were unable to provide such reliable answers.

“Many attempts, including using genetics, have been made to come to terms with the problem since the significance of the spread of agriculture was established almost 100 years ago,” said researcher Anders Gotherstrom. “Our success in carrying out this study depended on access to good material, modern laboratory methods and a high level of analytical expertise.”

The researchers could identify the farmers by their tombs made with huge elevated stones and the hunter-gatherers by their flat-bed grave sites.

“After comparing our data with modern human populations in Europe, we found that Stone Age hunter-gatherers were outside the genetic variation of modern populations but most similar to Finnish individuals,” said lead author Pontus Skoglund, a graduate student at Uppsala University in Sweden. “The Stone Age farmer’s genetic profile matched that of people currently living in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, on Cyprus for example. The results suggest that agriculture spread across Europe with a migration of people,” he added. “If farming had spread solely as a cultural process, we would not expect to see a farmer in the north with such genetic affinity to southern populations.”

The data imply that migrating farming groups took their planting and

sowing expertise and eventually taught them to local cultures, teaching them how to grow their own food.

Wolfgang Haak of the University of Adelaide in Australia, who has done similar research but didn't participate in the new work, said in an email that the new results are "an important steppingstone. ... I'm looking forward to many more studies at this level of detail from different parts of Europe."

- (41) Who did the new study on Stone Age humans?
- (a) scholars from Uppsala University
  - (b) a graduate student at Uppsala University
  - (c) a scholar at the University of Adelaide
  - (d) scholars from both Sweden and Denmark
- (42) What do the experts believe about farming?
- (a) It started on Mediterranean islands.
  - (b) It spread over Europe five thousand years ago.
  - (c) Scandinavian hunter-gatherers never learned it.
  - (d) Most Europeans used it by about 9000 BC.
- (43) The DNA of which Stone Age people was examined in the new study?
- (a) A farmer and three hunter-gatherers.
  - (b) People in Europe and in the Middle East.
  - (c) Danish and Swedish farmers.
  - (d) Pairs of farmers and hunter-gatherers.

- (44) What is remarkable about the new study compared with previous ones?
- (a) It was conducted by a larger number of DNA specialists in Europe.
  - (b) It was a coordinated effort by scholars from many different countries.
  - (c) It analyzed larger amounts of DNA samples of Stone Age people.
  - (d) It identified the DNA of Stone Age hunter-gatherers in the Middle East.
- (45) What does Anders Gotherstrom NOT claim as a requirement for the success of this study?
- (a) large government research funds
  - (b) newer and better laboratory techniques
  - (c) specialized knowledge and skills in DNA analysis
  - (d) availability of materials of good quality for analysis
- (46) What was one cultural difference between the farmer and the hunter-gatherers?
- (a) their marital relationship
  - (b) their emigration patterns
  - (c) their oral traditions
  - (d) their burial customs
- (47) The article says the hunter-gatherers and the Stone Age farmer \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) lived quite near to each other at about the same period
  - (b) fought and killed each other as enemies to the end
  - (c) were buried in almost the same way using big stone plates
  - (d) have no relationship at all with modern European populations
- (48) DNA analysis of the Stone Age remains shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the hunter-gatherers were very closely related to modern Europeans
  - (b) the farmer was genetically close to people now living on Cyprus
  - (c) the hunter-gatherers' DNA matched that of Mediterranean populations
  - (d) the farmer was most close to people now living in Finland

- (49) The phrase, "farming had spread solely as a cultural process" means:
- (a) Farming was considered a highly cultural matter.
  - (b) Knowledge of farming had no cultural influence.
  - (c) Farming had spread only with populations migrating out of Europe.
  - (d) One group of people taught farming methods to another group.
- (50) Choose one statement that is true of Dr. Wolfgang Haak.
- (a) He is a scholar at a university in Austria.
  - (b) He was not part of the research team of the new study.
  - (c) He intends to continue this new study by himself.
  - (d) His research is quite different from the subject of the article.

7

(51)~(60)の空所に最適な語を(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

Born in 1827, Saigo Takamori was the most famous and beloved of the Satsuma generals. He led the troops that fought and ( 51 ) the forces of the Tokugawa Shogunate that had ( 52 ) Japan since 1603, overseeing the negotiated handover of the grand castle in Edo (present-day Tokyo) in 1868, and ushering in the ( 53 ) of the Meiji Emperor.

He and his colleagues formed a new government. Shortly afterward, most of them went to Europe and America on a two-year fact-finding ( 54 ). Saigo stayed behind to head the caretaker government, ( 55 ) as prime minister. But when they returned they fell ( 56 ) over the issue of samurai privilege. Saigo ( 57 ) and returned to his birthplace, Kagoshima.

Saigo, I soon discover, came from the wrong side of the ( 58 ).

High-ranking samurai lived around the castle. The lower your rank the ( 59 ) away you lived. He lived a long way away, right across the Koutukigawa River. His family had samurai ( 60 ) but no income. They had to

farm to support themselves.

- (51) (a) won (b) best (c) defeated (d) inspired
- (52) (a) reigned (b) ruled (c) linked (d) protected
- (53) (a) restoration (b) creation (c) election (d) legislation
- (54) (a) mission (b) discovery (c) search (d) goal
- (55) (a) solidly (b) effectively (c) grandly (d) broadly
- (56) (a) together (b) on (c) behind (d) out
- (57) (a) accepted (b) resigned (c) agreed (d) desired
- (58) (a) tracks (b) sea (c) coast (d) road
- (59) (a) closer (b) nearer (c) further (d) outer
- (60) (a) wealth (b) curiosity (c) design (d) status

**8**

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

The heart-lifting ( 61 ) of South Africa's first free election in April 1994 was, for Nelson Mandela and his followers, a triumph unimaginably sweet, but ( 62 ) incomplete. Mandela was ( 63 ) aware that his party's victory, secured by a ( 64 ) of black ( 65 ), lacked the endorsement of ( 66 )



whites, and that whites retained ( 67 ) wealth and weaponry to endanger his new democracy if they felt ( 68 ). As John Carlin ( 69 ) it in *Playing the Enemy*, paraphrasing Garibaldi on the birth of Italy, the election had created a new South Africa: now Mandela's task was to create South Africans. This wonderful book describes Mandela's methodical, improbable and brilliant campaign to ( 70 ) resentful blacks and fearful whites around a sporting event, a game of rugby.

- (61) (a) fraud            (b) spectacle        (c) picture        (d) specimen
- (62) (a) perilously        (b) sweetly        (c) grandly        (d) routinely
- (63) (a) fatally            (b) legally        (c) almost        (d) keenly
- (64) (a) snowstorm        (b) landslide        (c) tornado        (d) thunderstorm
- (65) (a) sympathy        (b) votes            (c) beauty        (d) vote
- (66) (a) amiable            (b) ancient        (c) alien            (d) alienated
- (67) (a) sufficient        (b) not enough        (c) less            (d) powerful
- (68) (a) thrilled            (b) threatened        (c) victorious        (d) surprised
- (69) (a) throws            (b) jokes            (c) puts            (d) denies
- (70) (a) reconcile        (b) aggravate        (c) determine        (d) defeat

9

次の漫画の(71)~(74)に入る最適な台詞を(a)~(e)から選びなさい。ただし、同じものを2回使わないこと。設問(75)については、最適な答えを(a)~(e)から選びなさい。



- (a) Do you want to hear the short version or the long version?  
 (b) Go away. This is a private conversation.  
 (c) Right, so we'd better go with the short version.  
 (d) There you are! Hi Sara. Hi D'Ijon. What's up?  
 (e) Well, we have almost an hour before our next class, so ...
- (75) What do we know about the people in this cartoon?  
 (a) The girls have to go to class now.  
 (b) The girls think they have a lot to say.  
 (c) The man has no time to listen.  
 (d) The man thinks an hour is too short.  
 (e) They are all too busy to talk now.