

(2018年度)

2 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. 試験監督者の指示があるまで, 問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に, 試験監督者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. 試験監督者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, 辞書機能やスマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末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。
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×をつけたりしてはならない。また, マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
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. 試験監督者の許可なく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 以下の英文は Samantha Shannon という作家に関する記事である。[1]～[6]のパラグラフを読み、(1)～(15)の設問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*印がつけられた語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

- [1] This is a story about the addictive power of storytelling. A child dreams of becoming an author; she writes every day after school, late at night and into the early hours of the morning. Her idol is Charlotte Brontë and, at 15, she produces a full-length novel featuring a remote, saturnine* figure—her own Mr Rochester*. When the book fails to sell, she puts him into the next one, a 500-page gothic fantasy set in Oxford ⁽¹⁾ where she is now at university.
- [2] She treats her academic work as a day job, hurrying to her desk each evening to write: nothing in her life comes close to the excitement of the world she is creating with its arcane* rules and hierarchies, secrets and dangers. By the end of her second year, she has a lucrative* publishing contract. By the time she graduates, her book is on the bestseller lists and she is deep into the next one.
- [3] Bloomsbury Publishing's offices are housed in a grand Georgian terrace on London's Bedford Square, close to the British Museum. There are high ceilings and pale-green walls lined with polished oak bookcases containing titles by Margaret Atwood, William Boyd, Ann Patchett and other luminaries*; Booker Prize winners are framed on the walls. And here is Harry Potter in his owl glasses, the publishers' most valuable property and probably the reason they can afford to remain in this swanky* location.
- [4] I am ushered upstairs to meet a young woman once tipped as the heir apparent* to Harry's creator, J.K. Rowling. In 2011, debut author Samantha Shannon was 20 and still a student when Bloomsbury spent ⁽⁶⁾

a reputed six-figure sum to secure the rights to *The Bone Season*, a
(7) dystopian* fantasy planned, like Potter, as a seven-book series. The third
volume, *The Song Rising*, is just out and lies on the table between us.

[5] Shannon sits composed, long legs crossed at the ankle, a fall of dark hair framing her pale oval face. Throughout our conversation and later that evening with fans at a book signing, she answers questions politely, but there is a sense that this is all keeping her from her real purpose and from
(8) where she is at home: at her desk, moving her figures around, crafting their destinies in a universe of her own making. I ask her, how did it feel to be tagged as the next J.K. Rowling? She grimaces: "I certainly didn't agree with it," she says. "I love her work and would never compare myself to her." *The Sunday Times* coined the label before her first book was even published and she found herself thrust into a frenzy* of interviews and photo shoots. "I was very shy and introverted; it was difficult to adjust to all the attention."

[6] Since then, the books have sold around the world and topped bestseller lists, and the film rights have been bought by Andy Serkis's Imaginarium Studios. Now 26, Shannon is a veteran of promotional book tours; the day after we meet she'll fly to the US, and on the desk beside her is a large bouquet of flowers from her US publishers. Not that she will be at home
(10) to enjoy them: "I'll take them round to Mum's," she says. Shannon has recently bought a flat* close to the west London home where she grew up with her mother, stepfather and younger half-brother; her parents divorced when she was eight. Was she a bookish child? She nods. "Very. I was pretty much the solid winner of the English prize each year at school." At 15 she embarked on a novel: "Mum used to have to take the keyboard off me because I wasn't going to sleep till 4am. I do have this kind of obsessive nature; once I get into writing, I stay for hours."

出典：Jane Wheatley, "Brave New World" (*GoodWeekend*, 8 April 2017), p. 23

(一部改変)

〈注〉

saturnine: 陰気な

Mr Rochester: Charlotte Brontë の小説に登場する人物

arcane: 物語特有の

lucrative: 金銭的に豊かな

luminary: 有名人

swanky: おしゃれな

heir apparent: 後継者

dystopian: 暗黒郷の(理想郷の逆)

frenzy: 狂乱

flat: アパート

[1]について

- (1) What is meant by the underlined part?
- (a) Charlotte Brontë put Mr Rochester into her second novel.
 - (b) The 15-year-old writer put Mr Rochester into her second novel.
 - (c) The 15-year-old writer put her 'remote, saturnine figure' into her second novel.
 - (d) Charlotte Brontë is a character in the 15-year-old writer's second novel.

[2]について

- (2) What best explains the underlined part?
- (a) Creating a fictional world takes so much time that everyday life becomes boring.
 - (b) Writing helps her understand the importance of the other things in her life.
 - (c) The world she is writing about is very close to her own exciting life.
 - (d) The world of her novel is much more fascinating than anything else in her life.
- (3) What is she doing by the time she finishes university?
- (a) writing her next novel
 - (b) writing her second novel
 - (c) creating a new character
 - (d) starting a new university degree

[3]について

- (4) Which words best summarize the description of the Bloomsbury offices?
- (a) harsh and modern
 - (b) rich and traditional
 - (c) subdued and bland
 - (d) bright and cheerful
- (5) What appears to be the main source of Bloomsbury's wealth?
- (a) their many Booker Prize winners
 - (b) Harry Potter
 - (c) Margaret Atwood, William Boyd and Ann Patchett
 - (d) Samantha Shannon

[4]について

- (6) What does it mean to say that she was 'once tipped'?
- (a) that she was rewarded for good service
 - (b) that she was very surprised
 - (c) that she was suggested
 - (d) that she was given a prize
- (7) What is a 'reputed six-figure sum'?
- (a) something thought to be a difficult piece of mathematics
 - (b) something famously reported to be one million or more
 - (c) something well known as a very highly publicized figure
 - (d) something commonly thought to be a very large payment
- (8) What is meant by 'is just out'?
- (a) The book is recently published.
 - (b) The book has just been placed on the table.
 - (c) The book has sold out.
 - (d) The book is not very popular.
- (9) What is the main theme of paragraph [4]?
- (a) to argue that Samantha Shannon is likely to end up more popular than J.K. Rowling
 - (b) to stress that fantasy authors can make a lot of money
 - (c) to suggest that publishers are particularly keen on seven-book stories
 - (d) to indicate that there are parallels between Samantha Shannon and J.K. Rowling

[5] について

- (10) What is meant by the underlined phrase?
- (a) allowing her to escape her dreams
 - (b) interrupting her writing
 - (c) excluding her from her promotional activities
 - (d) holding her back from financial success
- (11) What did *The Sunday Times* do?
- (a) They wrote a poor review of her book.
 - (b) They suggested she was going to be as popular as J.K. Rowling.
 - (c) They paid her for the rights to her novel.
 - (d) They published an interview with her.

[6] について

- (12) What do we know about Shannon and promotional tours?
- (a) She avoids them whenever possible.
 - (b) She finds them very stimulating.
 - (c) She has become accustomed to them.
 - (d) She is excited by the money they bring in.
- (13) What is the best paraphrase of the underlined part?
- (a) She will not be able to enjoy meeting her publishers at her flat.
 - (b) The flowers will be at her flat, but she will not.
 - (c) She will not be able to enjoy the flowers in her flat.
 - (d) The publishers should have sent the flowers to her flat.

(14) Where does Shannon live?

- (a) in London, near where she was raised
- (b) in the USA where her publishers are located
- (c) in Oxford, near the university
- (d) near the Bloomsbury offices

(15) Why did her mother take Shannon's keyboard away?

- (a) Because Shannon needed time to study for the annual English prize.
- (b) Because the sight of the keyboard made Shannon nervous.
- (c) Because she thought Shannon was too young to be writing romance stories.
- (d) Because Shannon was writing until very late at night.

2 以下の[1]～[7]のパラグラフからなる文章を読み、(16)～(30)の各設問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*がつけられた語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[1] It was in England, early in the eighteenth century, that people first began to visit decaying ports and small fishing villages in order to bathe by the sea. Before then sea-bathing was almost unheard of in Europe; it was resorted to only as a desperate and ineffective cure for the bite of a mad dog. Even people whose wealth and safety depended on it, left the sea to sailors and fishermen.

[2] Swimming was looked upon not as a pleasant pastime or a sport, but only as a useful military accomplishment. Boys must sometimes have been unable to resist the temptation to splash about in rivers or ponds on hot summer days, but the most innocent bathing, if it was done solely for pleasure, often met with stern moral disapproval. In 1571 the Vice-

Chancellor* of Cambridge issued a decree forbidding members of the university to bathe in the Cam*. The penalty for undergraduates was a public flogging*. This harsh attitude is difficult to explain. The ruling classes seem to have associated bathing with the orgies* of ancient Rome, and perhaps they half-expected wanton*, tempting nymphs* to rise up out of the water. Towards the end of the seventeenth century this prejudice⁽¹⁸⁾ did begin to lessen. Bathing in pools and rivers became quite common, but the sea was still ignored.

[3] Doctors first made sea-bathing respectable; and the idea that _____⁽²⁰⁾ is good for you has been part of our folklore ever since. Resorts have always encouraged this feeling, emphasizing different health-giving qualities to fit in with medical fashion. Sea-bathing, sea-water drinking, the sea air, the ozone, and the sunshine have followed each other as seaside panaceas*, even the east wind was said to do you good.

[4] For almost a hundred years after they first tentatively took the plunge, the English were the only people in Europe who bathed in the sea; and seaside resorts were thriving and fashionable in England long before they began to exist on the Continent. Even in the eighteenth century, few parts of England were more than three or four days' journey from the coast, but the early rise of the seaside resorts was probably due less to geography or to the theories of a few medical men, than to the unique role which the spas played in upper-class English life.

[5] The spas were ancient and adaptable institutions. They had taken their name in the sixteenth century from the town of Spa in Belgium, but their history goes far back into antiquity. Bath and Buxton and several hot springs on the Continent had been used by the Romans, and many spas were places of pilgrimage* in the Middle Ages. Baden, Spa and Vichy flourished in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, but in England it was not until the Restoration* that the great age of the spas began.

Charles II's queen came to Tunbridge Wells hoping to find a cure for her barrenness. The waters seem to have had the desired effect on many court ladies, though not on poor Catherine, but more crucial for Tunbridge and the other spas was the way her stay there transformed the atmosphere of the place. Courtiers* amused themselves with intrigues, gambling, open-air dancing and bowls, and soon other visitors began to follow their example. By the end of the seventeenth century the three most important spas in England, Tunbridge Wells, Epsom and Bath were 'more famed for pleasure than cures'. From this period the English spas seem to have been much more genial* than their continental models. French observers noted with surprise that if the people who visited them⁽²³⁾ had illnesses, they were certainly not of a kind to interfere with their enjoyment.

[6] In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries hundreds of new spas were developed in England, either from old holy wells or from newly discovered springs. There was an extraordinary number of mineral springs in London, and round them grew up theatres, gardens, and public rooms for dancing. Places like Islington, Streatham, Bagnigge Wells—the favourite haunt of city tradesmen—and Sadler's Wells were famous London spas, but there were scores of others. By the mid-eighteenth century it seemed as if no area on the outskirts of the city could succeed in attracting people for recreation unless it had a spa. Both Hampstead and Richmond fortunately discovered them.

[7] It was Bath that set the pattern for all the English spas outside London, and made them so important in the social and cultural life of the country. In 1705 Richard Nash changed it from a disorderly town full of gamblers into the most fashionable place in the kingdom. He succeeded in making Bath irresistible to the nobility, and he had such total self-assurance that they were prepared to accept his rigid rules with scarcely a murmur. He

⁽²³⁾

banned all private entertainments and insisted that even the grandest duchess* should be civil to anyone he chose to accept. To people on the fringes* of the aristocracy, Bath became the best place to learn urbanity and meet the right people.

出典：Sarah Howell, *The Seaside* (London: Cassell & Collier Macmillan, 1974), pp. 7-9 (一部改変)

〈注〉

Vice-Chancellor: 副学長

the Cam: カム川

flogging: むち打ち

orgies: 乱痴気騒ぎ

wanton: 奔放な

nymph: ニンフ(山・川・森などに住む少女の姿をした妖精)

panacea: 特効薬

pilgrimage: 巡礼

Restoration: 王政復古

courtier: 廷臣

genial: 楽しい

duchess: 公爵夫人

fringe: 周辺

[1]について

- (16) Before the eighteenth century _____.
- (a) only sailors and fishermen swam in the sea
 - (b) people in other parts of Europe did not know that English people swam in the sea
 - (c) it was very unusual for people to swim in the sea
 - (d) the only people who swam in the sea were those who lived in ports or fishing villages

[2]について

- (17) In the sixteenth century _____.
- (a) there were strict punishments for some people who bathed in rivers or ponds
 - (b) people had to learn to swim in order to help others in danger of drowning
 - (c) only graduates of Cambridge University were allowed to swim in the River Cam
 - (d) swimming was often just an excuse for having an orgy
- (18) The underlined sentence could be replaced by "_____".
- (a) In the late seventeenth century people learned more about the prejudices associated with bathing.
 - (b) By 1700 there was less opposition to bathing.
 - (c) By 1700 swimming in ponds and rivers was allowed and only swimming in the sea was punished.
 - (d) By 1700 prejudice against swimming was still strong.

- (19) This paragraph makes the point that _____.
- (a) only some of the ruling classes were educated
 - (b) the ruling classes thought swimming might cause immoral behavior
 - (c) only the members of the ruling classes swam
 - (d) the ruling classes enjoyed the stories of the ancient Romans

[3] について

- (20) Which phrase best fills the gap?
- (a) the seaside
 - (b) sunbathing
 - (c) hot water
 - (d) swimming in rivers and pools
- (21) This paragraph suggests that _____.
- (a) doctors' health recommendations are no better than traditional remedies
 - (b) people learned more and more about the benefits of sea bathing as time went on
 - (c) seaside resorts advertized themselves according to the medical fashion at the time
 - (d) drinking sea water is good for your health

[4]について

- (22) The writer argues that _____.
- (a) because nowhere in England was far from the coast swimming became popular in England before it did in other parts of Europe
 - (b) swimming was not common in the rest of Europe in the eighteenth century because Europeans were unaware of English fashions
 - (c) the popularity of swimming was related to the role of spas
 - (d) swimming in the sea started to become popular about a hundred years after it was accepted as normal for people to swim in rivers and ponds

[5]について

- (23) Which of the following is NOT true?
- (a) During the Middle Ages, spas were frequent destinations for pilgrims.
 - (b) There were no spas in England before the Restoration of the late seventeenth century.
 - (c) Charles II's queen was not cured of barrenness at Tunbridge Wells.
 - (d) Spas have a long history, going back to the ancient Romans.
- (24) What is said about pregnancy and the waters at Tunbridge Wells?
- (a) Catherine became pregnant after visiting Tunbridge Wells.
 - (b) Visiting Tunbridge Wells had no effect on pregnancy.
 - (c) The waters of Tunbridge Wells helped all ladies who could not have children.
 - (d) Catherine did not become pregnant, but many other ladies did.

- (25) The underlined phrase could be paraphrased by “_____”.
- (a) English people took bathing in spas seriously
 - (b) English people went to European spas for fun, rather than for medical reasons
 - (c) people who went to spas could not enjoy themselves if they were ill
 - (d) the people bathing in spas in England did not appear to be seriously ill

[6]について

- (26) What was the main attraction of spas in England in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries?
- (a) Spas were popular because they were thought to cure many kinds of illness.
 - (b) Spas were popular because English people discovered the pleasure of being clean.
 - (c) People liked to enter a spa to refresh themselves after dancing.
 - (d) Bathing at a spa was a fashionable entertainment.
- (27) Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Islington, Streatham, Bagnigge Wells, Hampstead and Richmond had spas, but Sadler's Wells did not.
 - (b) Hampstead and Richmond did not have spas, but Islington, Streatham, Bagnigge Wells and Sadler's Wells did.
 - (c) Islington, Streatham, Bagnigge Wells, Sadler's Wells, Hampstead and Richmond all had spas.
 - (d) Islington, Streatham and Bagnigge Wells had spas, but Hampstead, Richmond and Sadler's Wells did not.

- (28) Why were so many spas discovered and developed in and around London?
- (a) Because without a spa, other attractions did not bring in enough customers.
 - (b) Because London was an area rich in holy mineral springs.
 - (c) Because London had a large population of sick people wanting some kind of cure.
 - (d) Because many tourists visiting London wanted to visit the spas.

[7] について

- (29) Which phrase could best replace 'with scarcely a murmur'?
- (a) without spreading rumors
 - (b) with almost no complaint
 - (c) without understanding them
 - (d) with great restraint
- (30) What is meant by the underlined section?
- (a) All visitors to Bath spas were required to be polite to each other.
 - (b) Only the most important people should treat each other with respect.
 - (c) People from different social classes were encouraged to make friends with each other.
 - (d) People Richard Nash accepted were to be treated with even greater courtesy than a member of the aristocracy.

3 次の各文で文法または語法の誤りがある個所を、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (31) In the United Kingdom, the system of widespread donation of blood by anonymous volunteers and their transfusion into people who need it dates back not even a century.
- (32) Adolescent boys tend to socialize in loosely organized groups focused on sports or video games, allowing a boy with minimal social skills and get by.
- (33) From several succeeding days he did nothing but look about the streets in the hope of seeing her once again.
- (34) He bitterly regretted his first manner towards her, and turned round to consider whether he could not go back, endeavor to find her, and ask if he could be for any possible use.
- (35) In America, the more assimilating a person is into contemporary society, the more likely he or she is to develop depression in his or her lifetime.
- (36) What makes Germany so important to the world is the question of whether it can lead the retreat for fossil fuels.
- (37) Despite its immense popularity, or more likely because of it, Facebook has, for the beginning, been under something of a cloud of suspicion.
- (38) Some 5,000 years ago, almost at the dawn of recorded time, Utnapishtim told Gilgamesh that the secret to immortal lay in a coral found on the ocean floor.

(39) It's no coincidental that circus music is often identical to the sort of marches that soldiers used to go off to die to.

(40) I pushed my way numbly through that last semester, but I did not, to the end, receive my bachelor's degree because I had neglected to do one assignment.

4 次の各文の空所に当てはまるもっとも適切な語句を、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(41) Many Greek words have () meanings, so that across the contexts of space, time, and speakers a Greek word can have a spectrum of senses that includes opposites.

- (a) special
- (b) close
- (c) elaborate
- (d) multiple

(42) Liberia is a country with a national holiday—Decoration Day—() solely for people to go and clean the graves of their loved ones.

- (a) decided
- (b) meant
- (c) looked
- (d) shared

- (43) One of the most crucial images haunting him all the time is that of his hometown, and it is in his response to it that he reveals the moral weakness on which subsequent events ().
- (a) depend
 - (b) continue
 - (c) occur
 - (d) take
- (44) It was in a serene () sad spirit that he entered his own country and smelt his native air.
- (a) if
 - (b) while
 - (c) through
 - (d) under
- (45) It is no secret that millions of native peoples around the world have been pushed off their land to make room for big oil, big metal, and big timber. However, the same thing has happened for a much () cause: land and wildlife conservation.
- (a) more conservative
 - (b) more economical
 - (c) crueler
 - (d) nobler

- (46) He decided to live with his grandfather in order that the old man, who would () be living quite alone, could have the benefit of his society during the long winter evenings.
- (a) but
 - (b) therefore
 - (c) instead
 - (d) otherwise
- (47) Some germs that live inside us, as a mounting () of research has shown, are important, and scientists have been slowly cataloging similar species that live outside in nature.
- (a) body
 - (b) business
 - (c) field
 - (d) matter
- (48) The house was in a very dirty state, but it was wonderful what hard work could do, and at the end of the hour, a considerable () was evident.
- (a) cleaning
 - (b) increase
 - (c) improvement
 - (d) order
- (49) There were a few people here and there, but on the whole the wide street seemed () that night.
- (a) absent
 - (b) alone
 - (c) deserted
 - (d) noisy

50) The British are by far the biggest biscuit eaters in the world. Their () of biscuits, at 8.5 kg per person per year, beats that of the USA, who can manage only 6.3 kg per person per year.

- (a) adoration
- (b) consumption
- (c) manufacture
- (d) distribution

5 次の日本語の文に相当するように与えられた語を使って英文中の空所を埋めた時、*印の個所に入る語を(a)~(e)ないし(a)~(f)から1つ選びなさい。

51) ある社会を理解するうえで個人という概念は役に立たないと、もう少しで示唆しそうになった。

I came () () () (*) () an understanding of a society the concept of the individual would be unhelpful.

[(a) that (b) to (c) in (d) close (e) suggesting]

52) 古いりんごの木々はまだそこにあり、今はその幹の片側が月の光におおわれていた。

The old apple trees still remained there, () () (*) now () () one side with moonlight.

[(a) being (b) their (c) on (d) trunks (e) sheeted]

53) 研究経験のある産科医は経験のない医者に比べて、圧倒的にベッドでの療養を推奨する傾向にある。

Obstetricians who have research experience are far more likely to recommend bed () () () () (*).

[(a) who (b) rest (c) those (d) don't (e) than]

- 54 彼はこれまで何度もこの高鳴る旋律を耳にしてきたが、そのときほど強く心を揺さぶられたことは一度もなかった。

Never, in the many times that he had listened to this rush of harmonies,
(*)() () him () they () then.

[(a) did (b) as (c) they (d) had (e) affected]

- 55 ボブは彼女に紹介されたとき、数学の討論で明らかになっていた彼女の知的能力に喜びを覚えた。

When Bob was introduced to her, he was delighted with her intellectual power, which she () () (*) () () () debate.

[(a) him (b) in (c) to (d) had (e) mathematical (f) manifested]

- 56 その列車事故であたり一面大混乱となったが、私はこの悲惨な状況のなか、最善と思われることをやっている。

The train accident having caused chaos all over the place, I am doing what () () (*) () () () a situation.

[(a) tragic (b) in (c) best (d) consider (e) I (f) so]

- 57 「自信は成功のための第一の秘訣だ」と彼の父は彼に告げ、それは彼も分かち合う信条となった。もっとも彼の信条はそれほど強くはなかった。

"Self-trust is the first secret of success," his father told him, and it was a belief that he shared, () () (*) () () ().

[(a) his (b) milder (c) was (d) a (e) though (f) version]

- (58) メアリーは父から与えられた忠告を受け入れなかったなら、今のような境遇にはいなかっただろう。

If she had refused to accept the advice given by her father, Mary
()()()(*)()() today.

[(a) is (b) not (c) would (d) where (e) she (f) be]

- (59) 私の妹は仕事を始めて一ヶ月たったところで、とても疲れた。なぜなら、それまであまりにも他人まかせの生活に慣れていたので。

A month after my sister started her job, she felt very tired, because she
had been too accustomed ()()()()(*)
().

[(a) life (b) having (c) made (d) to (e) easy (f) her]

- (60) 私は15歳か16歳のころとても自意識が強くなって、母と買い物に出かけたとき、周りの人から親子に見られると思うときまりが悪かった。

I was getting so self-conscious at the age of 15 or 16 that ()
()()(*)()() a mother and son was awkward
for me when we went shopping together.

[(a) taken (b) thought (c) for (d) being (e) of (f) the]