

A 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 10 ページまであります。

〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用マークシートに受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号と志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は、所定の解答用マークシートにマークしたものが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは、絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(HBまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは、横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
 - ⑤ 解答用マークシート上部に記載されている解答上の注意事項を、必ず読んでから解答してください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

- 1 次の英文は Mark Buchanan の *Nexus* の一部です。これを読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。(30 点)

Forty-one years ago, at the height of the Cold War*, the philosopher Karl Popper published a short anti-Marxist volume entitled *The Poverty of Historicism*. In using the term *historicism*, Popper meant to refer to any system of ideas that claimed, like the philosophy of Karl Marx*, that the unfolding of human history can be predicted in advance. Marx had famously asserted that communism was the world's social and political destiny. And Popper, ⁽¹⁾possessor of a lifelong revulsion toward communism, aimed to take the wind out of Marx's claim.

Popper's argument was as clever as it was simple. To begin with, he said, we all accept that the (①) of human knowledge has an influence on the course of history. In the 1930s scientists came to understand the basic physics of the atomic nucleus, and mankind soon had to face up to the disconcerting power of nuclear weapons. Changes in knowledge clearly have an effect on history. It is also true, said Popper, that we cannot predict how our knowledge will grow, for learning means ⁽²⁾discovering something new and unexpected. If we could predict future discoveries now, we would know about them (②).

So, if changes in knowledge influence the course of history, and we cannot foresee such changes, history must be beyond prediction. "The belief in historical destiny," as Popper put it, "is sheer superstition. . . . There can be no prediction of the course of human history by scientific or any other rational methods."

Whether this argument makes sense or not, most of us would accept its conclusion. Humanity is an immensely complicated network of more than six ^(A)billion individuals, and in view of the formidable complexity of even a single human being, it is no surprise that our collective future cannot be foreseen. ⁽³⁾There are certainly no equations for history. Indeed, while the physical ^(B)

sciences reveal numerous regularities ⁽⁴⁾that can be captured in immutable* scientific laws, this does not seem to be the case in the social world where emotional and unpredictable humans take center stage. Lump together all the fields that deal with the lives and actions of people, and it is impossible to find a single topic that can be wrapped up with a few simple laws like those of physics or chemistry. ^(C)

Is it conceivable that there could be mathematical laws for the human world? Many people find it distinctly ⁽⁷⁾unsettling even to consider the possibility. As individuals, we ⁽¹⁾prize our freedom to do and think what we will. Mathematics, by contrast, is thought of as being rigid and restrictive, its inflexible symbols (③) perhaps to the description of mindless and soulless matter, but certainly not to the lives of living, breathing humans.

(Notes) the Cold War : 冷戦。1950 年代～1980 年代のアメリカと旧ソ連の間の敵対関係

Karl Marx : カール・マルクス(1818—1883)。ドイツの経済・哲学者。『資本論』を著した。その思想はマルクス主義と呼ばれる。

immutable : 不変の

- (1) 空所(①)に入る語として最も適当なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 beginning 2 discovery 3 growth 4 prediction

- (2) 空所(②)に入る語または語句として最も適当なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 already 2 early 3 lately 4 then

- (3) 下線部(A)を算用数字を用いて書き表すとき、最も適当なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 60,000,000 2 600,000,000
3 6,000,000,000 4 60,000,000,000

- (4) 下記の英文について下線部(B)が述べている内容にほぼ一致するものには正を、一致しないものには誤をそれぞれ解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 There are mathematical laws in the human world.
- 2 The belief in historical destiny is sheer superstition.
- 3 There can be no prediction of the course of human history.
- 4 The unfolding of human history can be predicted in advance.

(5) 下線部(C)が述べている内容に最も近いものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 Natural sciences have given a clear picture of the basic principles of human behavior.
- 2 Gather everything we see in our daily life, and you can find a subject of scientific research.
- 3 Even if we closely observe any behavior of a single human being, no common regularity will be found in it.
- 4 If we take a scientific look at every aspect of our lives, we can discover a certain regularity covering it.

(6) 下線部(ア)、(イ)の本文における意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ下記の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(ア) unsettling

- 1 disinteresting 2 disappointing 3 disturbing 4 disgusting

(イ) prize

- 1 desire 2 protect 3 secure 4 value

(7) 空所(③)に入る語または語句として最も適当なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 suit 2 suited 3 suiting 4 to suit

(8) 第1段落にある2重下線を施した that と同じ用法の that を本文中の下線部(1)~(4)から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

2 次の文章を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(21 点)

There can be few things so immediately evocative* of Far Eastern culture as a pair of chopsticks. Only to be found in the major areas of Chinese influence, these simple, hygienic* implements are eminently suitable for the kind of food which has made Oriental cooking famous. Depending on one's taste they conjure up* the clean, smooth texture of sashimi or the more robust delights of Chinese cuisine. The delicate flavor of the former is in no danger of being spoiled by that metallic taste which knives and forks might well impart*, and for cooking and eating oily dishes they are the most practical and efficient drainer (①).

There is, of course, a major difference between the Chinese and Japanese varieties. Chinese chopsticks are invariably longer, thicker and made of ivory (or now, unfortunately, plastic); this makes them unusually difficult to handle without practice and many is the foreigner who must have been agreeably surprised when (②) in Japan to find the smaller, wooden chopsticks so much easier to use. No more of that surreptitious stabbing of meat balls.

The chief contribution of Japanese culture is undoubtedly the transformation of chopsticks from mere implements to objects of aesthetic pleasure, a natural outcome of the fact that in the Japanese cuisine the aesthetic appeal is one of the elements. Rules governing the correct use of chopsticks abound, but the foreigner need only (③) his common sense and refrain from picking up objects from the floor with his *hashi* or, in extremely polite circles, from serving himself from a central dish with his own pair.

(Notes) evocative : (記憶などを)呼び起こす

hygienic : 衛生によい

conjure up : ほうふつとさせる

impart : 伝える

- (1) 空所(①), (②), (③)に入れるのに最も適当な語形をそれぞれ下記の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(①)

- 1 imaginable 2 imaginary 3 imaginative 4 imagined

(②)

- 1 arrival 2 to arrive 3 arrived 4 arriving

(③)

- 1 usage 2 use 3 used 4 using

- (2) 各段落の内容に一致するものをそれぞれ下記の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(ア) 第1段落

- 1 Originally chopsticks were invented to eat sashimi in good condition.
- 2 Knives and forks are appropriate for eating oily dishes of Chinese cuisine.
- 3 Chopsticks were introduced into many regions once under Chinese influence.
- 4 One of the outstanding features of Chinese cuisine is rich and heavy taste that distinguishes itself from Japanese one.

(イ) 第2段落

- 1 Plastic chopsticks fail to enhance Asian flavor.
- 2 Chinese chopsticks are different from Japanese ones only in their length.
- 3 Some Chinese are disappointed to find that recent chopsticks are made of plastic.
- 4 It may be easier for the foreigner to use shorter Japanese chopsticks than Chinese ones.

(ウ) 第3段落

- 1 The Japanese tend to avoid anything artificial in their food culture.
- 2 Japanese sense of beauty has refined chopsticks into something artistic.
- 3 Only a few foreigners can master the correct use of chopsticks owing to the difficulty in using chopsticks.
- 4 Foreign visitors are anytime allowed to use their own pair of chopsticks to pick up food from a central dish.

右のページは白紙です。

3

次の(A)～(E)の文の下線部と文法的な用法・働きが同じ語を含む文を選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。(15点)

(A) "STUDY WITH US. LET'S OPEN THE WAY FOR SOMETHING TO HAPPEN!"

- 1 Please visit our online catalog for further information.
- 2 The police asked for more details to make the profile of the suspect.
- 3 It is dangerous for old people to do the work of removing snow from the roof.
- 4 Tom thought he had a good chance to get the position, for his rival player broke his leg.

(B) Even if it is sold for fifty percent off, this product is of no value.

- 1 Wind-generated power has been of great interest in an eco-friendly society.
- 2 There is a continuing increase in the number of female students majoring in science.
- 3 Looking out over the world, there is a vast number of children deprived of basic education.
- 4 Of those who believe in miracles, about twenty percent think something miraculous has once happened to themselves.

(C) The princess is said to have suggested that the starving poor eat cake instead of bread.

1 Galileo believed that the sun goes around the earth.

2 I propose that the government adopt the report of the committee.

3 “Time is money” was a phrase he always tried to remember when doing anything.

4 Put this way, the discovery of universal gravity by Newton is undoubtedly great.

(D) It is said that everyone is born a genius.

1 The blue dress becomes Mary.

2 I wish you a Merry Christmas.

3 Many people envy you your good fortune.

4 Franklin retired a wealthy man at forty-two.

(E) The builder dug deep and laid a foundation on the ground.

1 Supply falls well short.

2 We have a taxi ready for you.

3 She got friendly with me after the accident.

4 He studied so hard that he might pass the exam.

4

次の日本語の意味を表す英文になるように、それぞれ各問の下に与えられている語または語句を()内に正しく並べ換え、並べた順序に従ってその番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。なお、使用しない語も含み、また、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してあります。(34点)

(A) その店には客は一人もいなかった。

The (あ) (い) (う) (え) (お) .

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|
| 1 customers | 2 empty | 3 no |
| 4 of | 5 shop | 6 was |

(B) その事故のため、列車は1時間遅れた。

The (あ) (い) (う) (え) (お) (か) .

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1 an hour | 2 came | 3 delayed | 4 for |
| 5 accident | 6 the | 7 train | |

(C) まだ病気のため体が弱っています。

(あ) (い) (う) (え) (お) (か) .

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|--------|------|
| 1 has | 2 illness | 3 left | 4 me |
| 5 my | 6 recovery | 7 weak | |

(D) 最新の技術を使えば、この手間を省けます。

The (あ) (い) (う) (え) (お) (か) (き) .

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| 1 free | 2 latest | 3 save | 4 technology |
| 5 this | 6 trouble | 7 you | 8 will |

(E) 木が伸びるにつれて、日陰が多くなる。

(あ) (い) (う) (え) , we (お) (か) (き) .

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1 follows | 2 get | 3 growing | 4 more |
| 5 shade | 6 taller | 7 the tree | 8 with |

(F) 水道屋さんに来てもらって、管の修理をしてもらいました。

(あ) (い) (う) (え) (お) (か) the water pipe.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|------|
| 1 a plumber | 2 came | 3 had | 4 in |
| 5 to | 6 repair | 7 we | |

