

# 英 語

(問 題)

2012年度

〈2012 H24060015 (英語)〉

## 注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁およびマーク解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべてマーク解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルでマークすること。
4. 試験が開始されたらただちに、マーク解答用紙の所定欄（1か所）に、氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
5. マーク欄ははっきりマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消し残しがないよう消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

マークする時	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い

6. いかなる場合でも、マーク解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10に答えよ。

There was a time, not very long ago, in the desperately poor New York City neighborhoods of Brownsville and East New York, when the streets would turn into ghost towns at dusk. Ordinary working people wouldn't walk on the sidewalks. Children wouldn't ride their bicycles on the streets. Old folks wouldn't sit on stoops and park benches. The drug trade ran so rampant and gang warfare was so frequent that most people would take [ A ] the safety of their apartment at nightfall. Police officers who served in Brownsville in the 1980s and early 1990s say that, in those years, as [ B ] as the sun went down their radios exploded with chatter about every conceivable kind of violent and dangerous crime. In 1992, there were 2,154 murders in New York City and 626,182 serious crimes.

But then something strange happened. At some mysterious and critical point the crime rate began to turn. Within five years, murders had dropped 64.3 percent to 770 and total crimes had fallen by almost half to 355,893. In Brownsville and East New York, the sidewalks [ C ] again, the bicycles [ D ], and old folks [ E ] on the park benches. "There was <sup>(1)</sup>a time when it wasn't uncommon to hear rapid fire, like you would hear somewhere in the jungle in Vietnam," says Inspector Edward Messadri, who commands the police precinct in Brownsville. "I don't hear the gunfire anymore."

The New York City police will tell you that what happened in New York was that the city's policing strategies <sup>(2)</sup>dramatically improved. Criminologists point to the decline of the drug trade and the aging of the population. Economists, meanwhile, say that the gradual improvement in the city's economy over the course of the 1990s had the effect of employing [ F ] might otherwise have become criminals. These are the conventional explanations for the rise and fall of social problems, but none of them is entirely convincing.

The changes in the drug trade, the population, and the economy are all long-term trends, happening all over the country. They don't explain why crime dropped in New York City so much more than in other cities around the country, and they don't explain why it all happened in such an extraordinarily short time. <sup>(3)</sup>As for the improvements made by the police, they are important too. But there is a puzzling gap between the scale of the changes in policing and the size of the effect on places like Brownsville and East New York. <sup>(4)</sup>After all, crime didn't just slowly ebb in New York as social conditions gradually improved. It fell sharply. How can a change in <sup>(5)</sup>a handful of economic and social indices cause murder rates to fall by two-thirds in five years?

1. 空所 [ A ] に入るものとして最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。  
a. to                      b. of                      c. from                      d. away
2. 空所 [ B ] に入るものとして最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。  
a. far                      b. good                      c. soon                      d. well
3. 空所 [ C ] [ D ] [ E ] に入る語の順序として最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。  
a. reappeared—came back—filled up  
b. came back—filled up—reappeared  
c. reappeared—filled up—came back  
d. filled up—came back—reappeared
4. 下線部 (1) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。  
a. the Vietnam War  
b. five years ago  
c. the 1980s and early 1990s  
d. a long-term trend

5. 下線部 (2) の言い換えとして最もふさわしい表現を a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. pathetically
  - b. tragically
  - c. presumably
  - d. spectacularly
6. 空所 [ F ] に入るものとして最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. those who
  - b. these who
  - c. these which
  - d. those which
7. 下線部 (3) の言い換えとして最もふさわしい表現を a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. About
  - b. Because of
  - c. On behalf of
  - d. Regarding
8. 下線部 (4) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. Crime rates dropped slowly, but social conditions didn't improve.
  - b. Crime rates dropped slowly because social conditions improved.
  - c. Crime rates didn't drop just because social conditions slowly improved.
  - d. Crime rates didn't drop, but social conditions slowly improved.
9. 下線部 (5) の言い換えとして最もふさわしい表現を a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. a variety of
  - b. a small number of
  - c. a large number of
  - d. an even number of
10. 本文の主旨に合致するものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. The surprisingly quick fall of the crime rate in New York City
  - b. The new strategies developed by the New York police department
  - c. The ongoing social problems stemming from the Vietnam War
  - d. The life of socially disadvantaged people in New York City

Ⅱ. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10に答えよ。

Joe Lovett was scared, really scared. Being able to see was critical to his work as a documentary filmmaker and, he thought, his ability to live independently. But longstanding glaucoma\* threatened to rob him [ あ ] this most important sense—the sense that more than 80 percent of Americans worry most about losing, according to a recent survey.

Partly to assuage his fears, partly to learn how to cope if he becomes blind, and partly to alert Americans to the importance of regular eye care, Mr. Lovett, 65, decided to do what he does best. He produced a documentary called “Going Blind,” with the telling subtitle “Coming Out of the Dark About Vision Loss.” In addition to Mr. Lovett, the film features six people whose vision was destroyed or severely impaired by disease or injury.

Sadly, a U.S. survey showed that only a small minority of those most at risk get the yearly eye exams that could detect a vision problem and prevent, delay or even reverse its progression. <sup>(1)</sup> Fully 86 percent of those who already have an eye disease do not get routine exams, the telephone survey of 1,004 adults showed.

Low vision and blindness are costly problems in more ways than you might think. In addition to the occupational and <sup>(2)</sup> social consequences of vision loss, there are serious medical costs, not the least of them from injuries due to falls. Poor vision accounts for 18 percent of broken hips.

So, why don't more people get regular eye exams? For one thing, eye exams in the United States are not covered by public nor by many private health insurers. Even the new U.S. health care law has yet to include basic eye exams and rehabilitation services for vision loss, though advocates are pushing hard for this coverage in regulations now being prepared.

But even those who have insurance or can <sup>(3)</sup> pay out of pocket are often reluctant to go for regular eye exams. Fear and depression are common impediments for those at risk of vision loss. Patients worry that they could become totally blind and unable to go partying, read or drive a car, he said.

[ A ] many people fail to realize that early detection can result [ い ] vision-preserving therapy. Those at risk include people with diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol or cardiovascular disease, as well as anyone who has been a smoker or has a family history of an eye disorder like macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy or glaucoma.

<sup>(4)</sup> The eyes are truly a window to the body, and a proper eye exam can often alert physicians to a serious underlying disease like diabetes, multiple sclerosis or even a brain tumor.

Mr. Lovett recommends that all children have “a professional eye exam” before they start elementary school. “Being able to read the eye chart, which tests distance vision, is not enough, since most learning occurs close up,” he said. “Learning and behavior problems can result if a child does not receive adequate vision correction.”

Annual checkups are best done from age 20 on, and certainly by age 40. Waiting until you have symptoms is hardly ideal. For example, glaucoma in its early stages is <sup>(5)</sup> a silent thief of sight. It could take 10 years to cause a noticeable problem, by which time the changes are irreversible.

For those who already have serious vision loss, the range of visual aids now available is extraordinary—and increasing almost daily. There are large-picture closed-circuit televisions, devices like the Kindle that can read aloud, computers and readers that scan [ B ], Braille\*\* and large print music, as well as the more familiar long canes and guide dogs.

\*glaucoma 緑内障

\*\*Braille 点字

1. 下線部 (1) の内容として、最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. 眼病を患っている人の86%は検査を受けておらず、治療も受けていない。
  - b. 通常の眼の検査において常に、86%以上の人に眼病がみつまっている。
  - c. 眼病を患っている人のうち少なくとも86%の人が定期的に検査を受けていない。
  - d. 86%の人が眼病を患っており、網羅的な検査を受けることを勧められている。
2. 下線部 (2) の具体例として本文中に挙げられていないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. inability to go partying                      b. inability to live independently
  - c. inability to avoid injuries                  d. inability to drive a car
3. 下線部 (3) について、本文中で使用されている意味として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. pay one's own expenses                      b. pay with company money
  - c. have no money                                  d. have insurance coverage
4. 下線部 (4) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. 眼の検査を通じてリハビリ治療を行うことができる。
  - b. 眼の検査を通じて身体の不調も改善することができる。
  - c. 眼の検査を通じて眼病を早期発見することができる。
  - d. 眼の検査を通じて気づいていない全身疾患を発見することができる。
5. 下線部 (5) で著者はなぜこのように述べているのか。本文で述べられている glaucoma に関する説明と明らかに合致しないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. The loss of vision normally occurs gradually over a long period of time.
  - b. Screening for glaucoma is performed as part of a basic eye examination.
  - c. Patients only recognize it when the disease is quite advanced and untreatable.
  - d. Patients may not even notice that they are losing vision.
6. 空所 [ あ ] [ い ] に入れるのに最もふさわしい組み合わせを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. from-in              b. of-from              c. of-in              d. from-from
7. 子どもの視力問題と検査方法について本文中で明らかに述べられていないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. Eye charts which require letter recognition are not suitable for pre-school children.
  - b. Schools' basic eye examinations cannot effectively detect some vision disorders.
  - c. Learning and behavior problems are often closely related to near vision disorders.
  - d. Every child entering elementary school should receive one thorough eye examination.
8. 空所 [ A ] に入れるものとして最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. Because              b. Despite              c. Whereas              d. Yet
9. 空所 [ B ] に、次の単語すべてをふさわしい順序に並べ替えて入れる場合、5番目に来る単語はどれか。a ~ f から一つ選べ。
  - a. them              b. loud              c. and              d. read              e. out              f. documents
10. 本文の内容と明らかに合致しないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
  - a. すでに深刻な視力喪失のある人に対し様々な視覚補助具がある。
  - b. 20歳になったら毎年眼の検査を受ける方が良い。
  - c. 眼の検査をなかなか受けない原因のひとつに患者の心理的な問題がある。
  - d. 大人よりも子どもの方が眼病に罹る確率が高い。

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、設問AおよびBに答えよ。

The works of William Shakespeare and the cultural phenomenon that has materialized around the playwright's name now appear to be ( 1 ) more at home or unconsciously accepted than in the United States of America. As Shakespeare is considered the pre-eminent writer in the English language, for many people it has been easy to accept his tremendous popularity in America without question. However, there is much to suggest that if citizens of the United States in the nineteenth century had followed the rhetoric of the original leaders of the Revolution, Americans might have been expected to reject Shakespeare as an unwanted English anachronism. After all, for most native-born Americans, the plays and poetry of Shakespeare were theoretically a product of a ( 2 ) culture. Shakespeare utilized seemingly outdated elaborate language to tell the story of pre-American, European class-based society and hereditary aristocracy.

The thirteen original states had been unified by their rejection of the 'Old World'. In the words of a famous writer, who proposed America's separation from both Britain and Europe, independence was to mean that England and America belong to different systems, that is, ( あ ) to ( い ), and ( う ) to ( え ). The leaders of the colonists preached a doctrine of rebellion against 'Old World' politics and values. The traditional European social hierarchy, a key component in many of Shakespeare's plays, was seen as a manifestation of tyranny, and the leaders of the colonists, now proclaiming themselves Americans, united their people behind the twin slogans of Freedom and Equality. America was an idea conceived in philosophical opposition to the dominant monarchist British culture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and, as Michael D. Bristol has suggested, 'In a sense America can be understood as a deliberate historical refusal of ( 3 ).'

Moreover, to better promote this American crusade for a 'new beginning' free from European influence, there was a need for, and indeed substantial evidence of, considerable anti-English feeling in American nationalist texts. This is clear from the tone and content of the Declaration of Independence, and again, though more subtly, in the lyrics of the American national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*. It echoed in public orations every Fourth of July practically unabated until America entered the First World War in 1917.

Yet ( 4 ) all the above, the works of William Shakespeare, an English playwright, were embraced by citizens throughout the United States and the stories contained within the plays are today accepted as part of American cultural heritage. During the nineteenth century Americans learnt to use the possessive pronoun '( 5 )' when referring to Shakespeare, something not done with other foreign writers. James Fenimore Cooper, a well-known American author, famously said that William Shakespeare was 'the great author of America', and there is indeed evidence that Shakespeare dominated the American stage while the numerous American editions of his plays became required reading for many patriotic Americans. The name Shakespeare could be found on almanacs, patent medicines, saloon signs, and the deeds to gold mines. He was a subject to be found in American journals, poems, literature, burlesques, paintings, and dime novels.

A. 空所 (1) ~ (5) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。

(1) a. anywhere      b. somewhere      c. nowhere      d. everywhere

(2) a. native      b. foreign      c. contemporary      d. familiar

(3) a. tradition      b. innovation      c. freedom      d. equality

(4) a. because of      b. despite      c. following      d. however

(5) a. his      b. their      c. your      d. our

B. 設問 1 ~ 5 に答えよ。

1. 空所 ( あ ) ( い ) ( う ) ( え ) に入る語の順序として、最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。

a. England—Europe—America—itself

b. America—England—Europe—itself

c. England—itself—America—Europe

d. Europe—America—England—itself

2. 下線部 (ア) は何を指し示すか。最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。

a. the American crusade for a 'new beginning'

b. the anti-English feeling

c. the Declaration of Independence

d. the American national anthem

3. 下線部 (イ) が指し示す内容と明らかに合致しないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。

a. 植民地人の指導者達が、旧世界の価値観や政治に反旗を翻すような説を唱えたこと

b. Shakespeare 演劇の多くに、圧政を思わせるヨーロッパの社会階層が描かれていること

c. 親英派の人々に対する敵対感情を、アメリカ人が今日まで持ち続けていること

d. 一見したところ古臭く凝った言葉で、Shakespeare がアメリカ以前の貴族社会を描いたこと

4. 本文の内容と合致するものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。

a. In America, Shakespeare has been accepted mainly in the fields of literature and theater.

b. American citizens were too patriotic to accept Shakespeare in the nineteenth century.

c. In the nineteenth century, many Americans welcomed the democratic elements in Shakespeare's plays.

d. Shakespeare was one of the best known names among the American public in the nineteenth century.

5. この文章のタイトルとして最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。

a. Shakespeare and the American Revolution

b. Prejudice against Shakespeare in America

c. Shakespeare, the 'American' Writer

d. Shakespeare and American Politics



IV. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10 に答えよ。

Until recently, natural gas was the forgotten stepsister of fuels. It provides about a quarter of U.S. electricity and heats over 60 million American homes, but it's always been limited—more expensive than dirty coal, dirtier than nuclear or renewables. Much of Europe depends on gas for heating and some electricity. The fuels of the future were going to be solar, wind and nuclear. “The history of natural gas in the U.S. has been a roller-coaster ride,” says Tony Meggs, a co-chair of a 2010 Massachusetts Institute of Technology gas study. “It’s been up and down and up and down.”

Natural gas is up now — way up — and it's changing how we think about energy throughout the world. If its boosters are to be believed, gas will change geopolitics, (2) trimming the power of states in the troubled Middle East by reducing the demand for their oil; save the lives of thousands of people who [ A ] die from mining coal or breathing its filthy residue; and make it a little easier to handle the challenges of climate change — all thanks to vast new onshore deposits of what is called shale gas. Using new drilling methods pioneered by a Texas wildcatter, companies have been able to tap enormous quantities of gas from shale, (3) leading to rock-bottom prices for natural gas even as oil soars. In a single year, the usually sober U.S. Energy Information Administration more than doubled its estimates of recoverable domestic shale-gas resources to 827 trillion cubic feet, more than 34 times the amount of gas the U.S. uses in a year. Together with supplies from conventional gas sources, the U.S. may now have enough gas to last a century at current consumption rates. (By comparison, the U.S. has less than nine years of oil reserves.)

(4) Nor is the U.S. alone. Britain, India, China and countries in Eastern Europe have potential shale plays as well, while Australia, having invested in huge infrastructure projects, has started sending fleets of ships with liquefied natural gas around the world.

Over all this loom three factors: booming demand for energy as nations such as China and India industrialize; the accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant in Japan, <sup>(5)</sup> which has dimmed prospects for a renaissance of nuclear power; and the turmoil in the oil-rich Middle East. Taken together, they have opened space for gas as a relatively clean, relatively cheap fuel that can help fill the world's needs during the transition to a truly green economy. As important as renewable energy is, it will likely take years for green power <sup>(6)</sup> to shoulder the electricity load. Although gas isn't used for transport, boosters like Texas tycoon T. Boone Pickens think if heavy-duty vehicles were fueled with natural gas, the U.S. would be able to cut imports of oil. U.S. utilities <sup>(7)</sup> worried about meeting regulations on carbon and air pollution are switching from dirty coal to gas as a power source.

1. 下線部(1)の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . dramatically declining                      b . developing and expanding  
c . increasing and decreasing                  d . rapidly improving
2. 下線部(2)の言い換えとして最もふさわしい表現を a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . extending the influence of the countries in the Middle East  
b . extending the influence of the U.S. in the Middle East  
c . weakening the influence of the countries in the Middle East  
d . weakening the influence of the U.S. in the Middle East
3. 下線部(3)の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . both gas prices and oil prices are getting higher  
b . both gas prices and oil prices are getting lower  
c . gas prices are getting higher while oil prices are getting lower  
d . gas prices are getting lower while oil prices are getting higher



4. 下線部 (4) の言い換えとして最もふさわしい表現を a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. the U.S. is not one of the countries      b. the U.S. is not the only country  
c. the U.S. is willing to cooperate      d. the U.S. is the only exception
5. 下線部 (5) の内容の結果として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. More people will reject nuclear power cuts.  
b. More people will invest in nuclear power.  
c. There will be fewer nuclear power plants.  
d. There will be more nuclear power plants.
6. 下線部 (6) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. to become the main source of energy      b. to generate economical electricity  
c. to produce more clean electricity      d. to transport energy to distant areas
7. 下線部 (7) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. afraid of meeting each other to discuss regulations  
b. anxious to make the rules harder to follow  
c. reluctant to meet regularly to discuss rules  
d. unsure they can satisfy the requirements
8. 空所 [ A ] の中に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. could hardly      b. must now      c. will then      d. would otherwise
9. shale gas について、本文中で述べられていないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. It is a relatively cleaner and cheaper fuel than coal.  
b. It is one of the best renewable energy sources.  
c. Until recently it was difficult to drill at reasonable cost.  
d. It has been given greater attention recently.
10. 上記の英文のタイトルとして、最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。  
a. New Approach to Energy Supply      b. Importance of Renewable Energy  
c. Future of Nuclear Power Plants      d. Increasing Importance of Green Power

V. 次の英文を読み、設問AおよびBに答えよ。

Tom: Hello John, can I come in or are you busy ( 1 )?

John: ( 2 ). Is there anything I can do? You look really exhausted. Didn't you go to bed yesterday or something?

Tom: Well, I don't want to sound ironic, but it's the strange sounds I heard coming from [ あ ], shrieks and crying and purring sounds.

John: Alright Tom. I was going to tell you once I had reached a decision, but since you heard the sounds I'll have to ( 3 ) at once. Look inside the box there in the corner of the room, [ い ].

Tom: My God, John, it's a kitten — you should know as well as I do that the landlord hates animals and has strictly ( 4 ) us to bring them into the apartments here. ( 5 ) ever did you buy a kitten? Can you give me one plausible reason?

John: That's the dilemma. I didn't buy it. I found it tied up in a plastic bag abandoned on a railway platform. The bag was twisting and moving and I guessed there was something trapped inside. Once I saw the poor creature, I didn't ( 6 ) to just leave it to its fate. So I carried it back here last night to feed it. It must have been straying before it ended up in the bag because its coat was in a terrible state. When I tried to groom it, it went crazy. Look at the scratches on my arms.

Tom: Well, I hope you did something to disinfect those wounds. My uncle is a vet and he told me that cats come ( 7 ) for transmitting strange diseases. You should be careful they can carry all kinds of germs.

John: You know, after listening to you, I begin to regret that I ever decided to be generous and good-hearted by helping out a poor abandoned animal.

Tom: Well, in my opinion you should have gone to the RSPCA or some similar charity. They would have been able to care for the animal properly. You don't seem to me to be really aware of all the hassle and trouble a pet can be. In any case, you are not going to be able to keep it, so why don't you hand it on to someone who knows about these matters?

John: Thanks for your kind advice. I now wonder why some people say we are a nation of animal lovers. But I guess I should perhaps give the poor creature a last chance and do as you suggest.

A. 空所 (1) ~ (7) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ e から一つ選べ。

(1) a. right now    b. even now    c. already now    d. right then    e. just then

(2) a. Go ahead    b. Go on    c. Go away    d. Come off    e. Come on

(3) a. get honest    b. say open    c. come clean    d. say straight    e. get frank

(4) a. admitted    b. permitted    c. censured    d. forbidden    e. penalized

(5) a. When    b. How    c. Why    d. What    e. Where

(6) a. take the courage    b. have the heart    c. find the mind  
d. make the soul    e. gain the strength

(7) a. over the average    b. up higher    c. in the majority  
d. at the head    e. top of the list

B. 設問 1 ～ 3 に答えよ。

1. 空所 [ あ ] に、次の単語すべてをふさわしい順序に並べ替えて入れる場合、2 番目に来る単語はどれか、a ～ e から選べ。

a. night      b. here      c. all      d. in      e. long

2. 空所 [ い ] に、次の単語すべてをふさわしい順序に並べ替えて入れる場合、3 番目に来る単語はどれか、a ～ f から選べ。

a. the      b. bed      c. my      d. next      e. one      f. to

3. 二人の会話の内容と一致するものを a ～ f から一つ選べ。

a. John is finally persuaded by Tom to go to some charity and leave the kitten with them.

b. Tom will talk with the landlord and ask for special permission to keep the cat in his apartment.

c. John will give the cat to Tom, who will take it to some charity for suitable care.

d. Tom and John will together find the pet's owner as a solution to the dilemma.

e. Tom couldn't persuade his friend of the dangers of keeping a cat and will ask his uncle to talk to John.

f. John will write a letter explaining the situation to the landlord and try to arrange a compromise.

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