

英 語

(問 題)

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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. 氏名は、試験開始後、マーク解答用紙の所定欄に正しくていねいに記入すること。
5. マーク欄ははっきり記入すること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに、消し残しがないようによく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

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| 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. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- ① Before the 1980s, there were no women's distance races in the Olympics. In the Moscow Games in 1980, the longest race for women was the 1,500 meters. Women had been excluded from track and field¹ competition altogether until 1928, when the longest race was the 800 meters. Despite a world record by winner Lina Radke of Germany in that race, many of the competitors had not properly prepared for the race and several collapsed. This led Olympic organizers to consider the race too difficult for women. The president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) even suggested the elimination of all women's competition from the Games. Such an extreme move was not taken, but until 1960, when the 800 meters reappeared, there had been no race over 200 meters for women in the Olympics.
- ② This is not to say there was no tradition of women's long-distance running. Women had been forbidden from participating in the ancient Greek Olympics, but they held their own festival to honor the goddess Hera² every five years. Only one athletic event was held—a footrace.
- ③ When the modern Olympics started in 1896, women were again excluded. When a woman named Melpomene tried to enter the marathon, race organizers denied her the opportunity to compete. Undiscouraged, Melpomene warmed up for the race out of sight, and as the race started, she ran along the side of the course. Eventually she fell behind the men, but she continued on, arriving at the stadium about an hour and a half after Spiridon Louis had won the race, finishing in about four and a half hours. One Greek newspaper wrote that the Olympic organizers were rude to prevent Melpomene from entering the race, but it would be nearly a century before another woman would run in the Olympic Marathon.
- ④ Outside of the Olympics, however, women continued to run in marathons, competing unofficially in many cases. Before 1972, women were excluded from the most famous marathon outside the Olympics, the Boston Marathon. That rule did not keep women from running, though. In 1966, Roberta Gibb joined the runners and finished the race in an unofficial time of 3:21:25. The following year, number 261 in the Boston Marathon was assigned to K.V. Switzer. To avoid the pre-race medical examination, Switzer's coach took a health certificate to race officials and picked up the number. Not until two miles into the race did officials realize that K.V. Switzer was a woman, twenty-year-old Kathrine Switzer of Syracuse University. Officials tried to remove Switzer from the race, but her teammates from Syracuse kept them away with body blocks. Switzer eventually finished the race after the official clock had stopped, in 4 hours 20 minutes.
- ⑤ The photographs of race officials chasing after Switzer that appeared in the national newspapers the next day brought the issue of women's long-distance running to the public. Race officials defended their actions, saying they were only enforcing rules that forbade men and women from competing in the same race and that excluded women from races of more than one and a half miles. Switzer's story made the fight for equality in racing into a political issue, and it helped to convince many people that it was time to change the rules.
- ⑥ And slowly, the rules did begin to change. In 1972, women were allowed to compete officially in the Boston Marathon for the first time, and in October 1973, the first all-women's marathon was held in West Germany.
- ⑦ As running became a more popular sport during the 1970s, more and more women began competing in marathons. Still, as the 1980 Summer Olympic Games approached, Olympic organizers had given no serious consideration to creating a women's marathon.
- ⑧ Two reasons were often given for this exclusion. First, some experts claimed that women's health would be damaged by long-distance running. This theory was proved false not only by medical studies, but also by the success of women marathoners during the 1970s. Second, the Olympic rules stated that to be included in the Games, a women's sport must be widely practiced in at least twenty-five countries on at least two continents. The women's marathon, the Olympic organizers argued, was simply not popular enough to be included.

⑨ The cause of women's racing was greatly helped when the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) became involved. One of the responsibilities of the IAAF is recommending new track and field events to the IOC, and so when the first women's marathon officially approved by the IAAF was held in Tokyo in November of 1979, IAAF president Adriaan Paulen traveled to Japan to watch the race. Paulen was so impressed by the level of competition in Tokyo that he announced he would fully support the effort to include a women's marathon in the Olympics, and that he would support 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter races as well. A short time later, the IAAF officially recommended to the IOC that a women's marathon be included in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

(Adapted from Charles Lovett, *Olympic Marathon*, 1997)

1. *track and field*: 陸上競技

2. *the goddess Hera*: ギリシャ神話における結婚の女神ヘラ

1. Choose the best way to complete each sentence below.

Paragraph ① tells us ...

Paragraph ② tells us ...

Paragraph ③ tells us ...

Paragraph ④ tells us ...

Paragraph ⑤ tells us ...

Paragraph ⑥ tells us ...

Paragraph ⑦ tells us ...

Paragraph ⑧ tells us ...

Paragraph ⑨ tells us ...

- A. about the reasons for not including the women's marathon in the 1980 Olympics.
- B. about the tradition of women's sports in Ancient Greece.
- C. about two women who ran in the Boston Marathon although it was against the rules.
- D. how a woman tried to officially participate in the first modern Olympic Games at the end of the 19th century.
- E. how some women hoped for an Olympic event in which men and women would race together.
- F. how women's participation in marathons began to be seen as a political issue.
- G. that Olympic organizers were convinced it was time to change the rules to allow a women's marathon.
- H. that even after running became a popular sport among women, Olympic organizers did not plan to include a women's marathon.
- I. that the success of a marathon in Japan led to the recommendation that the women's marathon be included in the Olympics.
- J. when the first marathons were held in Switzerland.
- K. when women began to be allowed in official marathons outside of the Olympics.
- L. why more women preferred to run in the marathon than in the 800 meter race.
- M. why the International Olympic Committee decided to keep long races for women out of the Games for several decades.

2. What is the likely reason the Boston Marathon is discussed in this passage from a book about the Olympic Marathon?
- A. Both the Boston Marathon and the Olympic Marathon excluded women until the 1980s.
 - B. The Boston Marathon has a longer history than the Olympic Marathon.
 - C. The Boston Marathon is the most famous non-Olympic Marathon.
 - D. The IOC asked the organizers of the Boston Marathon for advice.
 - E. None of the above.
3. What does the passage say about the IOC and the IAAF?
- A. The IAAF gives approval to races outside of the Olympics.
 - B. The IAAF recommends new events to the IOC.
 - C. The IOC can suggest an event be removed from the Olympic Games.
 - D. The IOC decides if a new event will be included in the Olympic Games.
 - E. All of the above.
4. What does the passage say about Kathrine Switzer?
- A. At the pre-race medical examination, officials didn't realize that she was a woman.
 - B. She received a registration number by mistake, because her initials, K.V., were the same as those of a man who was also running in the race.
 - C. The newspapers criticized Switzer for continuing to run even after officials asked her to stop.
 - D. When race officials tried to stop Switzer from running, her teammates helped her to finish the race.
 - E. All of the above.
5. What is one thing we can conclude from the passage about the 1979 women's marathon in Tokyo?
- A. Even if this had not been held, it was inevitable that a women's marathon would be included in the 1984 Olympics.
 - B. Since it was in Asia, it must have shown that the women's marathon was practiced on even more than two continents.
 - C. The 5,000-meter race and the 10,000-meter race were not as popular as the marathon.
 - D. There had been no women's marathons in Asia before the 1970s.
 - E. None of the above.

II. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- ① My company offered a free blood test a few weeks ago, so I went down to the medical office and gave them a little tube of my blood. Needles are a lot better than they used to be, and you don't hear so many horror stories about nurses or doctors who couldn't find someone's vein.
- ② Yesterday they called and said I should come down to the medical office to attend one of a number of group sessions they were having. They would explain the results of our blood tests, the nurse said, and it would take "about forty-five minutes."
- ③ If I drop dead of a heart attack¹ tomorrow, I know what they're going to say. "[a] if he'd come down and talked to us about his results. He told us he didn't have time ... and now he has all the time in the world."
- ④ That's what they'll say because that's what I told them. "I just don't have forty-five minutes to hear about my blood today."
- ⑤ The question is, [b]? There are certain basic steps we should all take, but I don't have a lot of patience with people who worry full-time about their physical condition. The value of regular exercise has been established beyond any doubt, but I can't bring myself to exercise for its own sake. If there's a purpose to exercising, like chopping wood or some friendly competition in a tennis game, I like it, but to go to a gym and lift weights or to run endless miles on the same path every day is something I don't understand. It seems to me runners and alcoholics suffer from the same symptoms of disease.
- ⑥ Anyone who runs regularly ought to be asked these questions:
- Do you find yourself going out to run alone?
 - Does it bother you to go a day without running?
 - Do you often find that you can't stop running once you start?

If you answer yes to all of the above questions, you ought to think of joining Runners Anonymous².

⑦ The trouble with trying to get your body in shape is that it has [1] than you have time to exercise. If you use weights, you can increase the size of your biceps³ easily, but what about some of the [2]? Most of our muscles aren't ones that need to be any bigger than they are. Big biceps look good on a man in a short-sleeved shirt, but they aren't the [3]. If you use weights to give your legs more strength, the chances are you increase the size of the [4]. The leg muscles we all need most are the ones we use for walking, and these aren't usually the ones we build with weights.

⑧ You run into all kinds of health nuts,⁽¹⁾ and all of them can make a good case for their particular form of health business. There are people who take vitamin pills to fight off colds and flu viruses. There are the natural-food people, many of whom are very vague about what is "natural" and what isn't. Spaghetti colored green with a little spinach is "natural"?

⑨ A medical expert on age said last week that it won't be long before the average life expectancy⁴ at birth will be eighty-five years. That's an amazing figure when you think of all the people who pull the average down by dying early. I like the idea of living as long as possible, but I wish the doctors could work it out so that all our years are healthy ones, even if there are not as many of them as we wish for.⁽²⁾

(Adapted from Andrew A. Rooney, *Word for Word*, 1986)

1. heart attack: 心臓発作

2. Runners Anonymous: 「ランニング中毒患者救済協会」(アル中毒患者救済協会にひっかけて)

3. biceps: 二頭筋

4. expectancy: 見込み

1. What can we conclude from paragraph 1?
 - A. Before, there must have been many doctors and nurses who couldn't find people's veins.
 - B. Better needles should be used, since nurses and doctors can't find people's veins easily.
 - C. People want to hear more horror stories about nurses and doctors.
 - D. Today, there aren't as many good horror stories about nurses and doctors as we would like.
 - E. None of the above
2. Choose the most appropriate clause to fill [a] in paragraph 3.
 - A. He can be alive
 - B. He could have avoided that
 - C. He should have listened to us
 - D. He would be dead by now
 - E. None of the above
3. Choose the most appropriate question to fill [b] in paragraph 5.
 - A. how can we get doctors and nurses to exercise more
 - B. how many times do I have to give my blood
 - C. how much time should we spend trying to live longer
 - D. how often should I conduct a group session for the nurses
 - E. how soon do we want to know the results of our blood tests
4. Look at the numbers [1] -- [4] that indicate where the following phrases should be added to paragraph 7. Where does each of the phrases best fit?
 - A. less known muscles
 - B. more muscles
 - C. wrong muscles
 - D. most important muscles
5. The underlined expression health nuts in paragraph 8 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. health specialists who make vitamin pills for the natural-food people
 - B. medical experts who are trying to find ways to beat colds and flu viruses
 - C. nuts and cherries that are supposed to bring good health
 - D. people who are overly enthusiastic about achieving good health
 - E. None of the above
6. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence (2) in paragraph 9?
 - A. The author hopes to live as many years as he can regardless of the health problems he has.
 - B. The author is hoping that the doctors will find a way to let us live as long as possible.
 - C. The author prefers a healthy, shorter life to a very long life with health problems.
 - D. The author wants the doctors to work harder to bring up the average life expectancy.
 - E. The author wishes that our lives would be as long as those of many health nuts.

7. Choose THREE answers that are true according to the passage.
- A. A few weeks ago, the author paid a small fee to take a blood test.
 - B. According to the author, many of the natural-food people know what is "natural."
 - C. It's been reported that the average length of life will soon be eighty-five years.
 - D. One day, the author had a heart attack.
 - E. The author doesn't want to run unless there is a purpose to it.
 - F. The author thinks most of our muscles are already just the right size.
 - G. The author wasn't notified when the results of his blood test became available.
 - H. The author willingly spent forty-five minutes to hear the results of his blood test.
 - I. The author wishes he could lift weights on a regular basis.

III. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

① [a] the parents' point of view, the most important and exciting thing about language learning is probably just that it allows their children to talk to them. But exactly what does it take to be able to talk? And how do children get from the point where they can't do it to the point where they can? Children's talent for language is strangely limited—they're good at learning language, but not so good at knowing what to say and what not to say.

② A child's first birthday is cause for celebration in most cultures. It's a sign of survival and growth. By this age, children have their first teeth, they are able to eat solid food, and they're about ready to take their first steps, if they haven't already done so. Their minds are developing too—they are able to notice which direction adults are looking, they are sensitive to gestures such as pointing, and they tend to pay attention to the same things as the adults they are with. This is also about the time that they first start using language. A child's first word is one of the great milestones¹ in his life—and in the lives of his parents. For most children this happens when they are around twelve months old, [1] a few weeks in either direction. [b] average, a child has ten words in his vocabulary by fifteen months and fifty words by age eighteen or nineteen months.

③ And, yes, it's true that the first words learned by children the world over are usually the names for "mother" and "father." They get a lot of help with this, though. Words like *mama*, *papa*, and *dada* are very easy to pronounce—they consist of very simple sounds arranged into very simple syllables—and they are sounds that children make naturally. In fact, *mama*-like sounds have been heard in children's vocal sounds starting from as early as two weeks of age up to around five months, usually in a "wanting" context (wanting to be picked up, wanting food, and so on).

④ Parents are quick to help children assign meaning to these early noises, deciding that *mama* means "mother" and *papa* or *dada* means "father." Children go along with the game, it seems, and before long they start using those words in just the "right" way. (The game is played differently in Georgian, a language spoken in one of the former Soviet republics in the Caucasus Mountains. There, I'm told, *mama* means "father"!)

⑤ [c] first, word learning is quite slow, and new words show up at the rate of one every week or so. But things often speed up at about the time children reach the fifty-word milestone (usually around age eighteen months). At this point, we often see the beginnings of a "vocabulary spurt" during which children learn one or two new words a day. [d] some children, the spurt doesn't take place until the vocabulary contains well over one hundred words. And as many as a third of all children acquire words at a steady pace or in a series of small bursts with no sudden leap forward. (It's even been suggested that the whole idea of a vocabulary spurt is a myth, although most linguists² still seem to believe in it.)

⑥ At later ages, word learning becomes even faster, averaging about ten words a day between ages two and six. By age six, children have a vocabulary of about 14,000 words, and they go on to learn as many as twenty new words per day over the next several years. (Try to do that every day when you're learning a foreign language!) The average high school graduate knows 60,000 words.

(Adapted from William O'Grady, *How Children Learn Language*, 2005)

1. *milestone*: (歴史、人生などにおける) 画期的な出来事

2. *linguist*: 言語学者

1. What is one thing we can conclude from paragraph 1?
 - A. Children learn to point at what they want before they can say the word for it.
 - B. Children learn to speak before understanding how to use language appropriately.
 - C. Experts still do not know much about how children learn language.
 - D. Parents have little influence over how quickly their children begin speaking.
 - E. None of the above
2. Choose the most appropriate word(s) to fill in [1] in paragraph 2.
 - A. about
 - B. except for
 - C. give or take
 - D. regardless of
 - E. None of the above
3. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the passage about how children learn to speak?
 - A. Children often learn the meanings of sounds after they begin to make them.
 - B. Children start making very simple sounds only with help from their parents.
 - C. The first few words children from different cultures learn are usually the same.
 - D. The rate at which children learn to speak changes as they age.
 - E. All of the above
4. Look at the letters [a] -- [d] that indicate where the following words should be added to the passage. Where does each of the words best fit? Each choice must be used ONCE.
 - A. At
 - B. From
 - C. In
 - D. On
5. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the underlined phrase "vocabulary spurt" in paragraph 5?
 - A. the myth that most linguists have rejected
 - B. the reason why some children are slow learners
 - C. the sudden increase in the rate of learning new words
 - D. the time before children have learned fifty words
 - E. None of the above
6. Complete the following sentence.

The author most likely _____.

- A. believes adults can learn a foreign language as quickly as they learned their native language
- B. is impressed with how quickly children acquire new vocabulary
- C. thinks high school students today know fewer words than when he was young
- D. wants children to learn new vocabulary even more quickly than they currently do
- E. None of the above

IV. Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. That elementary school _____ teachers who can conduct English classes in English.
 - A. is in serious need of
 - B. is wanted to hire
 - C. requires seriously
 - D. wants recruiting

2. Never again _____ beat me like this in front of my friends.
 - A. I will have them
 - B. may be they
 - C. they should
 - D. would I let them

3. _____ all his riches, he doesn't lead a happy life.
 - A. Even with
 - B. Instead
 - C. Regardless
 - D. Spite of

4. We _____ what we have.
 - A. are taken for granted
 - B. are very granted for
 - C. take for granted
 - D. take nothing for granted

5. _____ you study so hard?
 - A. Does your father order
 - B. Does your teacher encourage
 - C. What makes
 - D. Who inspires

V. Identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. Because of the variety and importance of topics we would discuss about in class, I came to know and understand a lot about the freshness and tenderness of the faith of these young people.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. She has some specific requirements for any young man who wants to date with her.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. It was her first time away from home without another family member, and she intended to make the much of it.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. He knew that she valued family history all more for having lived without it.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. He would rather that his 16-year-old son continue to work in a small factory that makes plastic bottles in a suburb on Mexico City.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

[以 下 余 白]

