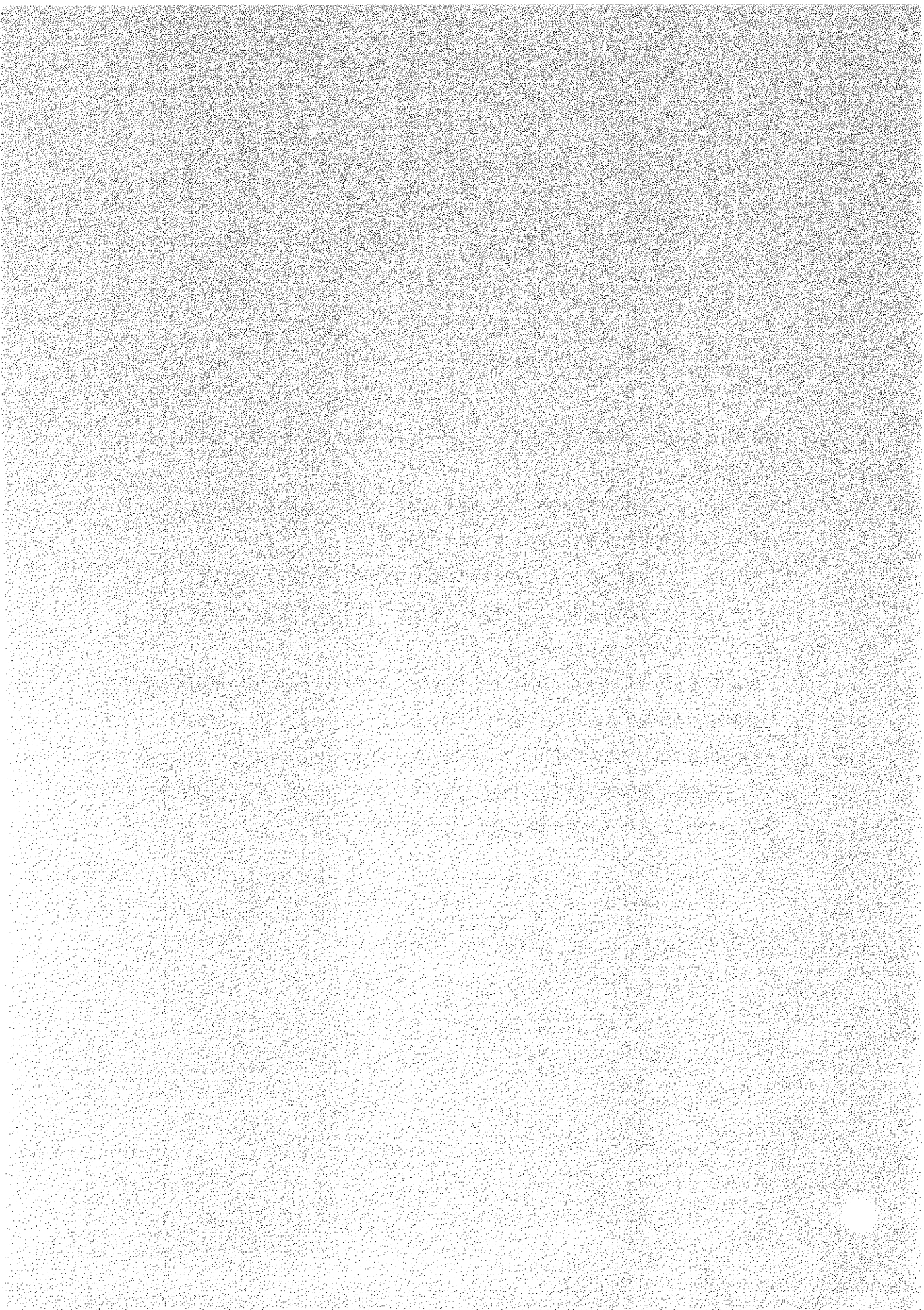


2018 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55~14:15 80分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類がありますので注意してください。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入およびマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークは無効となりますので注意してください。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きに使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. マーク解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。



I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

Nicholas Green died in 1994, but his heart did not stop beating until 2017. The story of how such a thing could happen, and how a seven-year-old American boy became one of the most famous children in Italy, goes back to the dreadful night of September 29, 1994.

It was dark, and Nicholas' father Reg Green was driving the family in Sicily, in southern Italy, on vacation. Reg realized that a car had come up close behind him. He was only slightly nervous, and then relaxed when the car started to pass him. However, it came alongside him and the people inside started shouting at them angrily. Reg and his wife Maggie assumed they wanted them to stop, but this seemed like it could put them in danger so they went faster. The other car also went faster and they raced each other on the dark empty road. A gun was fired and a bullet broke the back window. Maggie turned round to make sure the children were all right and they both seemed to be asleep.

When the other car had driven off, they stopped and discovered that while their daughter was sleeping peacefully, Nicholas had been shot in the head. He died in a hospital a few days later, but before he did, his parents made a decision that would change the lives of thousands of people across Italy — an outcome they never dreamed of at the time. They decided to donate his organs^(註) and seven people in Sicily were given fresh life by them, all but one of whom are still alive. Andrea Mongiardo, who received Nicholas' heart, sadly died in 2017, but Reg points out that he had it three times longer than Nicholas did.

Although there is a lot of crime in southern Italy, the murder of children is rare there. Nicholas' death caused a very big reaction in the country, with people saying that they felt ashamed that a foreign child could have been randomly killed there while on holiday. To try to make the tragedy produce some good result, they took up the Greens' idea of donating organs. Amazingly, organ donations in Italy more than tripled, moving the country from being almost at the bottom for

these in Europe — in Sicily in particular they were virtually unheard of — to almost at the top. In 1993, 6.2 people per million donated an organ; in 2006, it was 20 per million.

When Reg and Maggie met six of the seven people who had received Nicholas' organs (one was too ill to be there), they were overwhelmed. Some of them were smiling, some were in tears and some were shy, but all were alive, some of them having been on the point of death. Reg reflected that all their parents and grandparents had been spared the pain that he and his wife had experienced of losing a child.

Reg returns to Italy twice a year to talk about organ donation. Nicholas is still famous there: more than 120 places in Italy have been named in honor of him, including fifty squares and streets and twenty-seven schools. On a recent visit, Reg met Maria Pia Pedala, who had been almost dead from liver failure. But once she received Nicholas' liver she returned to full health and four years later, she gave birth to a baby boy, naming him Nicholas, followed by a girl, Alessia, two years later.

For Reg, losing Nicholas was something that he could never truly recover from. "Even when I'm at my happiest, I think: 'Wouldn't it be better if Nicholas was here?'" But *l'effetto Nicholas*, as it is known in Italy — the Nicholas Effect, is something good that came out of it.

(注) donate organs 臓器を提供する

問1 本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適当なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. On the night of September 29, 1994,

- (A) the Green family had a terrible experience.
- (B) the Green family were enjoying a family vacation.
- (C) Nicholas Green's heart stopped beating.
- (D) Nicholas Green died.

2. Reg Green

- (A) was driving nervously because it was dark.
- (B) believed they were about to be attacked when he saw the car behind him.
- (C) did not worry when the car behind started to pass him.
- (D) felt angry at the people in the other car.

3. Reg

- (A) wanted to take part in a car race.
- (B) decided not to do what the people in the other car seemed to want him to do.
- (C) fired a gun at the other car.
- (D) broke the back window of his car.

4. Before Nicholas died, Reg and Maggie decided

- (A) to do something that would help seven people.
- (B) they would change the lives of thousands of people in Italy.
- (C) that they would not help Andrea Mongiardo.
- (D) to realise their son's dream.

5. Italians

- (A) reacted violently to Nicholas' death.
- (B) changed their behavior as a result of Nicholas' death.
- (C) were not really affected by Nicholas' death.
- (D) were ashamed that Nicholas had been deliberately murdered.

6. After Nicholas' death, organ donations in Italy

- (A) were at the top in Europe.
- (B) remained popular in Sicily.
- (C) went up by nearly fourteen million.
- (D) increased by about three times.

7. Reg and Maggie found that people who had received Nicholas' organs

- (A) were reluctant to meet them.
- (B) felt sad when they met them.
- (C) had different reactions to them.
- (D) were on the point of death.

8. In Italy,

- (A) Nicholas is well known.
- (B) Nicholas named streets, squares and schools.
- (C) many children are named after Nicholas.
- (D) 120 places will honor Nicholas.

9. Maria Pia Pedala

- (A) died of liver failure.
- (B) had two children.
- (C) thanked Nicholas for his liver before he died.
- (D) had a baby boy after having a baby girl.

10. *L'effetto Nicholas* describes the way

- (A) Nicholas persuaded Italians to donate organs.
- (B) Nicholas gave Italians hope and dreams.
- (C) Nicholas is remembered by Reg.
- (D) Nicholas' death inspired Italians to donate organs.

問2 本文中の下線部を，he が誰を指すのか明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。人名はカタカナで表記すること（Andrea Mongiardo アンドレア・モンジアルド，Reg レジ，Nicholas ニコラス）。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するように1～10の語句に続く最も適当なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(40点)

One of the toughest sports is “Open-Water Swimming”, which means swimming outside, in the sea, or a lake or river. Although it looks similar to swimming in a pool, it is very different and much more difficult. In spite of this, at the 1896 Olympics in Athens, the swimming competition was held in open water. After that, swimming pools were used, although since 2008, there has been a ten-kilometer open-water swim event in the Olympics.

Probably the most famous open-water swimmer in history is the English poet Lord Byron, who in 1810 swam across the Dardanelles in Turkey. This stretch of water, which connects the Sea of Marmara to the Aegean, separates Europe from Asia. According to an ancient Greek story, Leander swam across it every night so that he could visit his lover Hero, who lit a lamp to guide him. Byron swam across it to prove that this was possible, and every year groups of swimmers do the same in the poet’s memory on May 3, the anniversary of his swim.

Many narrow, swimmable stretches of water are politically significant, few more so than the space between Little Diomedes Island in Alaska in the U.S., and Big Diomedes Island in Russia — only around four kilometers separates them. In 1987, the American swimmer Lynne Cox managed to swim between the islands. It was a major achievement, not because of the distance but because it was so cold — the water temperature was just 3.3 degrees Celsius, at which point humans can die very quickly in water. How was Cox able to survive it? She certainly had to keep moving, but she was all right because, as doctors later discovered, she had an extra layer of fat around her heart and other organs which helped to keep her warm. Her swim was praised by both the American and Soviet Presidents, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, as being something that could bring the two countries together.

A far longer swim between countries that have had a tense political

relationship is that between Cuba and the U.S. state of Florida. The problem there is not the temperature — the water is around 30 degrees — but the extreme natural hazards, particularly jellyfish^(註1) and sharks, plus the great distance — 166 kilometers. The most famous swimmer who has done this is Diana Nyad, who managed it at age 64 on her fifth attempt, swimming 53 hours non-stop — a remarkable example of someone who simply refused to give up.

Another kind of long-distance swimming is river swimming and the king of this sport is Martin Strel from Slovakia. He has swum the Danube, the Amazon, the Mississippi and the Yangtze rivers.^(註2) He decided not to do the Nile River, because he thought it was too easy. In 2000, swimming the entire length of the Danube he managed to swim just over 3,000 kilometers in 58 days. In 2001, he achieved a more remarkable record, also in the Danube, of swimming more than 500 kilometers of the river in 84 hours, non-stop.

Two factors connect these open-water swimmers. Firstly, they are mostly women. Open-water swimming is the only endurance sport where women have an advantage over men — their higher percentage of body fat enables them to handle the cold better. The other is that they need incredible mental strength and indeed sometimes seem to be almost insane. The Australian, Chloe McCardel, admitted that she was absolutely crazy to swim 124 kilometers between two islands in the Bahamas in 41 hours — that's why no one else has done it, she explained.

(注1) jellyfish くらげ

(注2) Yangtze river 揚子江

1. At the 1896 Olympics,
 - (A) the swimming events were not held in a pool.
 - (B) there was a ten-kilometer open-water swim event.
 - (C) the swimming events were held indoors.
 - (D) the swimming events were similar to those in other Olympics.

2. Lord Byron swam between
 - (A) the Black Sea and the Aegean.
 - (B) Turkey and Greece.
 - (C) two continents.
 - (D) his house and his lover's house.

3. People now swim across the Dardanelles to
 - (A) prove that Leander could have done it.
 - (B) visit Hero.
 - (C) remember Leander.
 - (D) remind people that Byron did it.

4. Russia and America are separated by
 - (A) two islands.
 - (B) a very short distance.
 - (C) a stretch of water that is easy to swim.
 - (D) a stretch of water that is very political.

5. The main reason that Lynne Cox was able to swim between America and Russia was because she
- (A) had something unusual about her body.
 - (B) was a very good swimmer.
 - (C) was supported by the Presidents of America and the Soviet Union.
 - (D) had good medical advice from her doctors.
6. The swim between Cuba and Florida is particularly difficult, partly
- (A) for political reasons.
 - (B) because of the distance between them.
 - (C) because of the cold.
 - (D) because the two countries have had a tense political relationship.
7. Martin Strel
- (A) is a king.
 - (B) swam most of the Danube non-stop.
 - (C) swam just under 3,000 kilometers in a little over two months.
 - (D) has not swum all the world's longest rivers.
8. Open-water swimming is
- (A) easy for women.
 - (B) more popular among women than men.
 - (C) more suited to women's bodies than men's.
 - (D) the hardest long-distance sport.

9. Open-water swimmers have to
- (A) be mentally different from other people.
 - (B) have serious mental problems.
 - (C) be incredibly intelligent.
 - (D) like the cold.
10. An appropriate title for this article would be
- (A) "The Fun of Open-Water Swimming."
 - (B) "Open-Water Swimming: An Extreme Sport."
 - (C) "World Peace Through Sports."
 - (D) "The King of All Sports: Open-Water Swimming."

Ⅲ 次の対話を読み、空所（ 1 ）～（ 10 ）に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

Vickie: Hi Zhen — I haven't seen you in ages.

Zhen: (1) to see my parents in China.

Vickie: How are they?

Zhen: They're doing well.

Vickie: How are things in China?

Zhen: Everything's wonderful — there are great new things being (2) everywhere. Nowadays you can get to my hometown by high-speed train and there's a brand-new subway system and highways which mean you can get around it so much more easily. In (3), in America the trains are old, slow and expensive, and the roads are so (4).

Vickie: I'm sure that China's doing really well, but I love the freedom we have in America. I think that is more (5) than anything else.

Zhen: What — the freedom to (6) someone with no political experience? Where's the (7) in that? In China pretty much everybody basically (8) our President. We think he's leading China well. We're getting richer and living better than ever before.

Vickie: I have to admit that 2016 (9) a great year for American democracy, but (10) we can change our leaders in four years if we don't like them.

1. (A) I'm going (B) I'm being (C) I've gone (D) I've been

2. (A) constructing (B) built (C) developing (D) related

3. (A) the other hand (B) opposite
(C) comparison (D) relation

4. (A) busy (B) free (C) great (D) uneasy
5. (A) appropriate (B) difficult (C) precious (D) dangerous
6. (A) decide (B) elect (C) vote (D) make
7. (A) benefit (B) choice (C) problem (D) opportunity
8. (A) opposes (B) believes (C) rejects (D) supports
9. (A) had been (B) wasn't (C) wouldn't be (D) could be
10. (A) at least (B) whenever (C) at last (D) moreover

IV 次の英文1～6の()に入る最も適切な語句を(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(12点)

1. Can I have your name and phone number just ()?
(A) of sure (B) in case (C) to say (D) with care

2. When it () mathematics, nobody can work better than Ashley.
(A) considers in (B) goes on (C) says for (D) comes to

3. We offer you () on this product.
(A) a 10% discount (B) the discount 10%
(C) 10% discounts (D) discount 10%

4. I need to () some cash from my bank account for the payment.
(A) pull (B) credit (C) withdraw (D) break

5. Due to the shortage of oil, we need to find () sources of new energy.
(A) supportive (B) replacement (C) environment (D) alternative

6. The young politician was so excited in the debate that she became very ().
(A) derived (B) emotional (C) attractive (D) competent

V 次の1～6の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下にある(A)～(F)の語句を並べ替えて、空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は(1)～(12)に入るべき語の記号のみをマークしなさい。なお、文頭の語も小文字で記してある。(18点)

1. 背後にテレビをつけておくのは小さな子どもにはよくない。

_____ (1) _____ (2) _____ good
for little children.

(A) the background (B) on (C) in (D) isn't (E) a TV (F) having

2. この種の振る舞いは、海外ではほとんど受け入れられないだろう。

This _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
abroad.

(A) hardly (B) would (C) be (D) behavior (E) kind of
(F) accepted

3. 彼は1位だったが、彼の表情から、彼が結果に満足していないことがわかった。

Although he won first place, _____ (5) _____ (6) _____
_____ the result.

(A) he (B) with (C) showed (D) his expression (E) satisfied
(F) was not

4. 帰宅すると、玄関のドアの鍵が開いていた。

I _____ (7) _____ (8) _____.

(A) to (B) unlocked (C) the front door (D) find (E) home
(F) came

5. 彼は月に2回も髪を切る。

He (9) _____ (10) _____
a month.

(A) his hair (B) cut (C) twice (D) as (E) has (F) often as

6. 八王子にお越しの際には、ぜひまたお立ち寄りください。

Please (11) _____ (12) _____
when you come to Hachioji.

(A) again (B) us (C) and (D) visit (E) come (F) do

VI 今まで受け取ったプレゼントの中で、一番印象に残っているものは何ですか。それはいつ誰からもらったものですか。なぜ印象に残っているのですか。80語以上の英語で書きなさい。解答は記述解答用紙に書きなさい。(10点)

